

CGES UW-MADISON 2020-2021 ANNUAL ACTIVITIES REPORT



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2020-21 CGES Annual Report

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Center for German and European Studies
University of Wisconsin – Madison
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the activities of what would normally have been the second year of the 2019-2020 funding cycle under the contract concluded between the DAAD and the University of Wisconsin-Madison, sponsored by the DAAD program “Promoting German and European Studies in North America.” As we are all well aware as we continue to live through the daily ramifications, the COVID-19 pandemic interrupted our plans on every plane of activity.

Firstly, the Wisconsin-CGES continued to offer programming under funding for calendar year 2020 within the year 2021, that is for two successive calendar years. We implemented 34 guest lectures and 7 major conferences, and an additional 9 German- and European-focused events not funded by the DAAD during calendar years 2020 and 2021. After mid-March of 2020, nearly all of these activities took place via virtual modalities. During the two full years, Professors Florence Vatan and Sonja Klocke functioned as CGES Directors, Professor Klocke for the majority of the time indicated (or August 25, 2020 through December 31, 2021). Professor Vatan, a Professor in the Department of French and Italian with an affiliation in the Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+, holds a PhD in Germanic Studies from the University of the Sorbonne, Paris, and a PhD in French Studies from the University of Chicago. She works on the dialogue between literature and other disciplines, and on the intellectual and cultural transfers between France and Germany. Vatan held the directorship from January to August of 2020, then departed on a long-delayed sabbatical granted by her home department. Her replacement is CGES Director Sonja Klocke, Professor in the German, Nordic, and Slavic+ Department at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Holder of various diplomas (Diploma in Advanced Study, 1991, Oxford Polytechnic; M.A. 1994, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz; M.A. 2003, University of Arizona; Ph.D. 2007, Indiana University), she joined the Wisconsin faculty in 2012. Winner of University of Wisconsin Graduate School Research Committee salary support and travel awards, her publications include *Inscription and Rebellion: Illness and the Symptomatic Body in East German Literature* (Rochester: Camden House, 2015), and *New Perspectives on Young Adult GDR Literature and Film* (Themenheft/Special Issue for Colloquia Germanica, Tübingen: Narr Francke Attempto Verlag, May 2019), with Ada Bieber. She also authored, with Hans Adler, *Protest und Verweigerung. Neue Tendenzen in der deutschen Literatur seit 1989/Protest and Refusal. New Trends in German Literature since 1989* (Paderborn: Wilhelm Fink, 2018) and, with Jennifer R. Hosek, *Christa Wolf: A Companion* (Berlin: de Gruyter, 2018).

There were two other unusual developments during this two-year period not directly resulting from the pandemic, namely the unexpected early retirement of Professor Linda Hogle of Medical History and Bioethics, faculty leader on Theme Three, “Issues and Problems of Data Privacy,” due to a medical issue. Professor Weijia Li of German, Nordic, and Slavic+ took a full-time position as Clinical Professor in the field of Education Policy Studies, where he directs a global master’s program in International Education. Thus, he could not finish the second year of Theme Six, “The [Un]Documented State: Minorities, Migrants, Refugees in Germany and Beyond.” In addition, as incoming CGES Director, Professor Klocke launched a CGES theme. Professor Klocke and her colleague Ela Gezen, Associate Professor of German at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, developed a five-part lecture series in the summer of 2021, which took place in the autumn of 2021. This series, “Türkische Migration nach Deutschland: Einblicke, Rückblicke, Ausblicke,” or “Turkish Immigration into the Federal Republic of Germany: Past,

Present, & Future,” featured six notable Germans of Turkish heritage whose current work is very influential in Germany and Europe. The series was planned in the context of the 60th anniversary of the recruitment agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and Turkey. The goal of this series was to point to and discuss the complexities of Turkish immigration to Germany, focusing on the diversity of the people who have come to Germany since the 1960s, considering the specificities of various migration movements. The intention was to seriously engage with the cultural, social, and political contributions, interventions, and positions these immigrants and their descendants have added to contemporary German society.

Outreach

In 2020 and 2021, CGES maintained its important program of outreach to the K-12 community, the business world, the Law School and other local constituencies, offering a vibrant array of programming that reaches a multitude of constituents within and beyond the campus. Because none of these activities took place in person, we were not able to hold fundraising events or activities; thus, there is no activity to report on fundraising initiatives at the Wisconsin Alumni Association level. As the direct result of a modest email fundraising appeal in late 2021, several small gifts came to CGES, fruits of our multi-year campaign to build the Center’s endowment, specifically from Wisconsin alumni with extensive professional and personal German contacts. Due to the pandemic and a corresponding State of Wisconsin prohibition, University faculty and staff were not allowed to travel on business for any reason whatsoever from March 2020 through November 2021. While in 2019, Professor Potter hosted Prof. Dr. Joybrato Mukherjee, President of the University of Giessen and Vice President of DAAD to Madison, such face-to-face work was impossible. Nonetheless, in its twenty-third and twenty-fourth years, CGES offered a series of activities aimed in particular at the K-12 community. In fact, the visit of Dr. Thorsten Wetzling, an expert on security and risk management studies, received attention from the Law School and its constituency as well as a K-14 teacher group. These “in-service” or working teachers spent an entire Saturday learning how German and European approaches to data management differ under the legal systems of the U.S. and EU, especially Germany. As part of the University’s International Film Club for teachers, Wisconsin educators were presented with lesson plans on climate change in Germany in preparation for a discussion of the film, *This Changes Everything*, and addressing climate change in K-14 curriculum (April 28, 2020).

CGES, in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin-Madison College of Letters & Science, was able to extend two Carl Schurz Professorships for Spring 2020. Please note that the Carl Schurz Memorial Professorship has existed since 1907, and is named after a German-born Civil War Veteran who served the State of Wisconsin in the U.S. Senate, and is granted only to German scholars. See our final appendix for a full historical report of this professorship, written by its thirty-eighth (38th) recipient Professor Michael Kaeding (pages 35-36, Appendix Two).

Professors Michael Kaeding and Christof Mauch both journeyed to Madison, Wisconsin for the spring semester of 2020, and held several courses and lectures. While the pandemic rudely interrupted their full integration into our semester, they were able to confer extensively with colleagues and graduate students before mid-March 2020. Michael Kaeding is Professor for European Integration and European Union Politics in the Department of Political Science of the University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany, as well as the current Vice-Dean for Research and Young Academics in the Faculty for Social Sciences. He holds an *ad personam* Jean Monnet Chair, is a Visiting Fellow at the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA) in Maastrich, a member of the Flying Faculty of the College of Europe and the German-Turkish University in Istanbul, Honorary Board Member of the Trans European Policy Studies Association

(TEPSA), a member of the Executive Board of European Integration Working Group, and member of the Scientific Directorate of the Institute of European Politics (IEP) in Berlin. His recent publications include, *Eurosceptic and the Future of Europe-View* (2020) and *Political Equality Without Social Equality? Social Distortion of Voter Turnout in the European Elections 2019 Across Nine European Capitals* (2020). On top of his semester-long teaching assignment, while in Madison, Professor Kaeding also hosted a workshop for undergraduates considering a profession in the European Union, held a public lecture on public equality, and was brought in to guest lecture for various classes. Professor Dr. Christof Mauch is Director of the Rachel Carson Center as well as Chair in American Culture and Transatlantic Relations at LMU Munich. He has held visiting professorships in Beijing; Edmonton; Kolkata; Madison, WI; Vienna; Washington, D.C.; and Warsaw. He is a past president of the European Society for Environmental History and an Honorary Professor at Renmin University, China and was the director of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. His recent publications include, *Global and Environmental History* (2022) and *Humanities in Transition in the European Context in Imaginative Ecologies: Inspiring Change Through the Humanities* (2022). While he was in Madison, Professor Mauch, along with his teaching assignment, lectured on his book project, “Green New World – Travels into America’s Natural History,” as well as put together a public lecture on the untold stories of environmental change.

Other major 2020 and 2021 public events, held virtually, included noted scholars and experts, such as specialist on the political science of Brexit Anand Menon, the Brookings Institute’s German and global diplomacy specialist Constanze Stelzenmueller, global populism specialist Yascha Mounk, and the award-winning author of a new biography of Mildred Fish-Harnack, her great-niece Rebecca Donner.

Collaborations

The University’s mission, as codified in the “Wisconsin Idea,” is to serve the people of the State of Wisconsin, the nation, and the world. CGES leadership embodies this principle in its efforts to seek out opportunities for projects that reach beyond the boundaries of the university. In 2020 and 2021, the Center continued to build existing relationships within and beyond the campus with the Madison International Trade Association, the Wisconsin-Hessen Society, and the Goethe Institute in Chicago. Some of these off-campus civics groups were unable to meet during the pandemic (Madison Committee on Foreign Relations, Vantage Point Subscription Club); others became even more important as regional voices and CGES partners—the Tommy G. Thompson Center for Global Leadership, for example, and the Madison International Trade Association, which held all of its events virtually. Currently, our local “community college” has initiated a summer intensive “apprenticeship workshop” with the Wisconsin-Hessen Society, slated to take place for the duration of July 2022, pandemic surge dependent.

CGES remains a pivotal part of our campus European Studies operation. The University of Wisconsin-Madison continues to garner research awards in European Studies with a small group of ten U.S. universities. In addition to our 2018-2022 awards, including the U.S. Department of Education Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships (FLAS) award of \$1.152 million to fund study grants for students pursuing education in Europe, and a “National Resource Center” (NRC) grant of \$540,000 for the same time frame, European Studies carried out four European Union Erasmus + grants. The 2019-2022 Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism, is one of only two such centers which received funding from the European Commission EACEA Erasmus + program for 2020; there are currently only ten such Centers of Excellence in the U.S. In addition, European Studies Chair Mark Copelovitch, Professor of Political Science and Public Affairs, and Dr. Elizabeth Covington, have just written a 2022-2025 application to Jean Monnet Erasmus+, as well as a FLAS/NRC grant for \$2.2 million to the US Department of Education for 2022-2026.

CGES furthers several campus partnerships, including shared events and projects with the Global Legal Studies Program in the Law School; the UW Cinematheque; the departments of Political Science, Sociology, History, and Geography; the Mosse/Weinstein Center for Jewish Studies; the Havens Center for the Study of Social Justice; and the Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies. Our mainstay campus partners for all things relating to Germany and Europe continue to be the Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+, which held a search for new faculty in German Studies in the autumn of 2021, and the Department of History, which brought new 2019 hire Assistant Professor Brandon Bloch into the mainstream of its activities, especially CGES Theme Five on “Border Crossers” in 2020 and 2021.

Lastly, collaboration with the Justus-Liebig-University Giessen and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Law School continued during the Fall 2021. Lisa-Marie Lühns taught European Union Law as a visiting professor with Vanessa Runge. Dr. Lisa-Marie Lühns (Ph.D., University of Cologne, 2020) is Research Associate and Habilitation Candidate at the Professorship for Public Law and European Law at Justus-Liebig-University Giessen. In 2020, she was a researcher for the EU Funded research project “PROTECT-The Right to International Protection. A Pendulum between Globalization and Nativization?” and was awarded the University of Cologne Law Teaching Prize. Vanessa Runge is Research Associate and Ph.D. Candidate at the Professorship of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedural Law at Justus-Liebig-University Giessen. Prior to completing the state exam in jurisprudence at Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main in 2019, Runge interned in the European Parliament, the District Court of Frankfurt am Main, and in private practice.

Research

In this second year of the 2020-2021 funding cycle, the Center for German and European Studies continued to direct its energies toward supporting research projects that have the best potential to secure external long-term funding in collaboration with German colleagues. Projects were initially chosen to be submitted to “Promoting German and European Studies in North America” with these criteria in mind, and the Center additionally pursued ways to enhance the researchers’ prospects for success by offering opportunities to learn about the funding landscape in Germany and Europe. The pandemic has of course slowed and limited this momentum; yet, our faculty affiliates carry on lengthy projects with German and other European university partners, including Technische Universität Berlin, Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Humboldt University Berlin, Technische Universität Darmstadt, the Hertie School, etc.

All six of our original 2019-2020 research teams made progress cultivating collaborations with German colleagues in 2020 and 2021, despite the pandemic.

•Sonja Klocke: Director’s Theme, CGES Director and Professor in German, Nordic, and Slavic+. Sonja Klocke took part in the 44th GSA conference in 2020 where she co-organized a roundtable discussion with Tanja Dückers, Galal Alahmadi, and Ela Gezen for Arts Night. At the conference, she also presented her paper, “The Phantasmatic GDR in Susanne Buddenberg and Thomas Henseler’s Berlin,” and as co-organizer of the GDR and German Socialisms Network, she organized two panels. In 2021 Professor Klocke was invited to present at multiple international conferences. She also maintained her position on a number of editorial boards including OKAPI Verlag and *Feminist German Studies*. She invited CGES DAAD guests Tanja Dückers (Berlin-based writer and journalist), Susanne Even (for a lecture on teaching with drama pedagogy on Zoom), and Sabine Hark (for the Sociology of Gender, or “FemSem” annual lecture on Europe). Even is Clinical Associate Professor and Language Program Coordinator in Germanic Studies at Indiana University Bloomington, and Hark is Professor for Interdisciplinary Gender

Studies and the Director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Women's Studies at Technische Universität Berlin (February 2021). In the latter half of 2021, Professor Klocke, along with Ela Gezen (Associate Professor of German at the University of Massachusetts Amherst) planned and executed a five-part digital lecture series on "Turkish Immigration into the Federal Republic of Germany." The series reached over 200 attendees from all over North America and parts of Europe.

- Theme One, "German Musicology's Global Reach in the 20th and 21st Centuries," builds on a project initiated in the 2017-2018 grant cycle, exploring how concepts of race, ethnicity, and nation developed over the first half of the twentieth century and shaped the central methodologies in musicology in Germany. Before COVID, Professors Potter and Radano were able to bring Daniel Morat and Meike Hoffmann to Wisconsin to present to the interdisciplinary seminar of Twentieth-Century Berlin Culture class. Additionally, Potter was invited to join the editorial board for the MPI project to compile seminal texts in German musicology. She was also a participant in the DAAD Centers' panel at GSA and in 2020-2021 received a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship to write her book, *Music Metropolis Berlin*. Professor Radano worked on his book in 2020-2021 and will publish *Alive in the Sound: Black Music, Value, Counter-History* (Duke University Press, forthcoming) in 2022.

- Theme Two, "Governance and Reform of the European Union," focuses on the politics of European governance in the wake of political and economic crises that have shaken the EU in the last decade. The project examines issues unique to the EU and those that can serve as a basis of comparison with other national and international polities. Professor Ringe published a new book on multilingualism and policy-making in the EU while continuing to give talks and conduct research on the politics of the EU. Professor Copelovitch published a new book on global capital with a case study of the politics of securities markets and financial crises in Germany. He was also a visiting scholar at Tel Aviv University in January 2020. This theme encompassed visits and lectures from Michael Kaeding, Marcel Lewandowsky (DAAD Junior Scholar-Miami), Tom Pepinsky, Ulrike Guérot, Yascha Mounk, etc.

- Theme Three, "Issues and Problems of Data Protection in Germany," looks at how the roles and relationships of the State and its individuals have been vexed, from Bismarck's Krankenversicherungsgesetz, to policy deriving from ideologies of Rassenhygiene and Bevölkerungsbiologie, to the clumsy attempts to transition health institutions and law from the former GDR to West Germany. On March 12, 2021, Dr. Wetzling gave a virtual lecture, "Government Access to Private Data: Who gets what when and how?" to an audience of 40 campus and community members. Dr. Wetzling also presented at the K-12 teacher professional development workshop on March 13, 2021, "Cyber-Capabilities and Accelerating Global Change," to provide educators with an insider's perspective on the challenges and benefits of our cyber-capable world with his lecture titled, "'Democratic Intelligence:' Reflections on an Oxymoron."

- Theme Four, "Criminal Justice and the German Refugee Crisis," studies how migrants have been treated in the criminal justice system in Germany in recent years. The dramatic increase in forced migration is one of the most significant global changes in the past several decades. Professor Michael Light spearheaded a Memorandum of Understanding which sought to strengthen the institutional relationship between the Max Planck Institute and the University of Wisconsin-Madison; the central aim is to explore future developments and collaborations in criminal law and criminology. Light is currently editing the *Oxford Handbook of Sentencing*.

- Theme Five, "Border-Crossers in Modern History," investigates the tendency of scholars across the social sciences and humanities to recognize their own role in prioritizing the nation-state as a historical

norm and how they have begun to explore new ways of thinking about human experiences that span, circumvent, and challenge traditional borders between states. Both Professor Hirsch published an award-winning book, *Soviet Judgement at Nuremberg* and is currently working on her next book project on Russian-American relations. Professor Ciancia was able to publish her first book, *On Civilization's Edge* and along with Professor Bloch, organized a Zoom roundtable on “Histories of Migration and Citizenship in Europe and the United States.” This theme also planned the visits of Jeremy Best, Alicia Ellis, Emma Kuby, Stefan Link, and Brigid O’Keeffe. Professor Chamedes organized a workshop on European housing policy.

- Theme Six, “The [Un]Documented State: Minorities, Migrants, Refugees in Germany and Beyond,” examines how the re-labelling of displaced persons has become particularly prominent after the recent resurgence globally of political populism and nationalism, with the impact of the terms “undocumented,” “minorities,” “migrants,” and “refugees” regaining traction in the larger public discourse and in academic scholarship. Professor Mani was invited to lecture and make keynote presentations on subjects relating to this theme at a number of universities in the United States and around the world. He also helped organize a lecture with Tiffany Florvil for the Black History Month Lecture of the DAAD Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Professor Mani continued work on his project, “No Forwarding Address: The Global Novel in the Age of Refugees,” a monograph with a projected publication date of 2025.

DAAD Networks

In October of 2020 and in September/October 2021, new Center Director Klocke attended the German Studies Association conference online. Elizabeth Covington and Sonja Klocke attended the annual Directors’ meeting of the North American DAAD Centres of Excellence virtually, in December of 2020. Professor Klocke is very much looking forward to attending the Center director meeting at the GSA conference in September 2022 in Houston, and to finally meet CGES colleagues from across North America, see Michael Thomanek again, and make the acquaintance of Dr. Benedikt Brisch in person. Finally, Professor Marc Silberman made Wisconsin’s participation in the January 2021 “Exhibition EAST: Lives in Transition for “Umbruch Ost” possible, chairing a session with four of his peer CGES Directors from North American and European Centres of Excellence (Resenbichler, Rothe, Rowell, Schmidtke). This type of event offers invaluable opportunities to network, share best practices, and plan future joint ventures among the DAAD centers worldwide.

2. 2020-2021 WISCONSIN CGES RESEARCH THEMES

Our interdisciplinary research projects cover six broad areas of study: one with a music focus (Theme One), one with an institutional focus (Theme Two), one with a sociological focus (Theme Three), one with a law focus (Theme Four), one with an historical focus (Theme Five), and one with a linguistic focus (Theme Six).

Sonja Klocke, Director’s Theme

The Center for German and European Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison turned a drawback of the pandemic, the inability to travel, into a major asset—the 2021 five-part virtual series entitled “Türkische Migration nach Deutschland: Einblicke, Rückblicke, Ausblicke,” or “Turkish Immigration into the Federal Republic of Germany: Looking forward Looking Back.”

Sonja Klocke (Professor of German) and Ela Gezen (Associate Professor of German at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst) designed and developed this series for a truly global audience, the online format allowing them to plan five intimate discussion and Q&A sessions with Berlin-based artists, journalists, and public intellectuals. Klocke and Gezen conducted interviews and moderated discussions on various aspects of Turkish migration to Germany, and made these available to interested colleagues, students, and the public at large all-over North America and parts of Europe. In addition, these events were bilingual, in German, with live English interpretation through European Studies on the Wisconsin campus.

The series was planned in the context of the 60th anniversary of the recruitment agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and Turkey. The goal of this series of events was, quite specifically, to point to and discuss the *complexities* of Turkish immigration to Germany: the focus was on the *diversity* of the people who have come to Germany since the 1960s, considering the specificities of various migration movements. At the same time, we seriously engaged with the cultural, social, and political contributions, interventions, and positions these immigrants and their descendants have added to contemporary German society. The series was intended to find answers to questions such as: 1) which positions do immigrants and/or their descendants represent in the cultural and social life of contemporary Germany?; 2) what are the contexts in which they voice their opinions?; and 3), what is their unique contribution to a new etiquette, including particularly a new vocabulary that serves to avoid, or at least diminish discrimination and racism in daily life?

In the fall of 2021, Ferda Ataman, Tunçay Kulaoğlu, Koray Yilmaz-Günay, Deniz Utlu as well as the artistic directors of Bi'bak, Malve Lippmann and Can Sungu, presented at well-attended events. Under the title “Perpetual Strangers,” the kickoff event with Ferda Ataman on September 14, 2021 focused on the depiction of people of Turkish origin in German media between 1961 and 2021. In a presentation and the following Q&A, the journalist, author, expert for diversity and racism, and chairwoman of the association “Neue deutsche Medienmacher*innen” expanded on her ideas as she has voiced them for example in her book *Stop asking! I’m from here* (2019, S. Fischer Verlag), under the hashtag #vonhier, and in the SPIEGEL column “Heimatkunde,” which she wrote until 2020.

On October 5, 2021, right in the middle of the events commemorating the terror of the NSU (National Socialist Underground), Tunçay Kulaoğlu, filmmaker, dramatic advisor, curator, and author presented on the nationwide, interdisciplinary theater project on the NSU complex, “No Closure!” Instigated by Jonas Zipf, manager at JenaKultur, Kulaoğlu co-curated the project with Ayşe Güleç and in close collaboration with Simon Meienreis and sociologist Matthias Quent. In his presentation, Kulaoğlu provided an overview of the various activities – theater productions, exhibitions, concerts, musical interventions in the public realm, readings, discussions, and workshops – to be implemented in 15 German cities: those in which the 10 victims were murdered as well as those, in which the perpetrators grew up, lived, or found supporters. All the events, Kulaoğlu stressed, were intended to present the point of view of the victims and their families as well as the post-migrant communities.

Koray Yilmaz-Günay, co-director of the migration council in Berlin since January 2020, is a politically active publisher, founding member of GLADT – an organization of queer migrants, black people, and people of color – and an interpreter and translator. He presented on the migration council in Berlin and the complexities surrounding this institution on October 19, 2021

with a talk entitled “Immigration as the Rule: Germany, Migration, and the Migration Council in Berlin.” In particular, he illuminated the migration council’s work in the realms of education, counselling, outreach, and political advocacy with regards to migration politics, criticism of racism, and ways of post-colonial and post-National-socialist remembering at the intersections of gender, age, (dis)ability, religion, sexuality, and the East/West divide within Germany.

On November 2, 2021, Deniz Utlu, prize-winning author, journalist, and curator of the series “Prosa der Verhältnisse” at Gorki Theater Berlin, read from his debut novel *Die Ungehaltenen* (2014). Based on the reading, the Q&A centered on aspects of life in the (post-)migrant communities in Berlin, the problems of aging immigrants, as well as the often unexplained desolation and melancholy of their offspring and even their grandchildren.

Bi’bak artistic directors Malve Lippmann – an artist and cultural manager – and Can Sungu – an artist, curator, and educator in film and video production – concluded the series on November 30, 2021 with a presentation on the visual culture of migration. In particular, they presented an introduction to bi’bak, a Berlin-based nonprofit association that offers an interdisciplinary program at the intersection of art, science, and community organizing, for example, film screenings, discussion forums, workshops, video projects, exhibitions, and educational events focusing on transnational narratives, migration, global mobility and its aesthetic dimensions.

On top of planning and executing this engaging five-part series, Professor Klocke was invited to present her scholarship at multiple (virtual) international conferences in 2021, including Kerstin Hensel: Critical Anatomies of the Everyday / Kritische Anatomien des Alltags, an international conference at the Goethe Institut Glasgow, United Kingdom. She also presented at the Fourteenth Congress of the Internationalen Vereinigung für Germanistik (IVG), held in Palermo, Italy. She also maintained her position on multiple editorial boards including OKAPI Verlag, *Feminist German Studies*, and *Monatshefte*. In 2021, Professor Klocke had two works published with a number slated to be published in 2022.

1. German Musicology’s Global Reach in the 20th and 21st Centuries

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Ronald Radano (Professor of African Cultural Studies and Music)
- Pamela Potter (Professor of German and Music; CGES Director)

Graduate Students:

- Ellen Hebden (Ph.D. candidate, Ethnomusicology, UW-Madison)
- Marcel Martinez (Ph.D. candidate, Musicology, University of Tübingen)
- Jörg Büchler (Ph.D. candidate, Musicology, University of Tübingen)

Theme One, “German Musicology’s Global Reach in the 20th and 21st Centuries” builds on a project initiated in the 2017-2018 grant cycle, exploring how concepts of race, ethnicity, and nation developed over the first half of the twentieth century and shaped the central methodologies in musicology in Germany. Before the pandemic, Professors Radano and Potter were able to bring in Daniel Morat and Meike Hoffmann, both of whom presented to the

Twentieth-Century Berlin Culture interdisciplinary seminar. Professor Radano worked on his book in 2020-2021, and will publish *Alive in the Sound: Black Music, Value, Counter-History* (Duke University Press, forthcoming) in 2022.

Radano and Potter got far in planning a conference to take place at the Max Planck Institut für empirische Ästhetik in Frankfurt for November 2020. Unfortunately, due to COVID, they had to shelve their plans. In 2020 Radano and Potter invited Prof. Dr. Viktoria Tkaczyk (Humboldt University) to campus for a five-day visit. She was meant to take part in a series of events (lectures, seminars, meets with students/faculty) over the course of the week in April. The visit was sponsored by the CGES, with additional support from African Cultural Studies, History of Science/History Department, the German/Nordic/Slavic Dept, and Media and Cultural Studies in Comm Arts. Unfortunately, the visit was cancelled due to COVID. Tkaczyk is one of the scholars with whom Professor Radano became acquainted during his 2019 fellowship at the American Academy in Berlin.

In early 2020 Potter was invited to join the editorial board for the MPI project to compile seminal texts in German musicology and to assign scholars to edit and provide critical commentary on each of the texts. The collection, with approximately 60 texts from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries, will appear in 2022 as year as *Umfang, Methode und Ziel. Eine kommentierte Edition von Konzeptionen der Musikwissenschaft [Scope, method and objective. An edition of musicological conceptions with commentaries]* (Kassel und Berlin: Bärenreiter/Metzler).

Potter was required to cancel a research trip booked for May 2020, where she was going to continue planning for the MPI conference and do research on her book project on Berlin as a music metropolis. She had also successfully submitted a proposal for the 2020 DAAD Centers Conference in Berlin, bringing together graduate students from the University of Wisconsin-Madison to present on the topic, “Berlin’s Challenges as a Modern Metropolis: Erecting and Dissolving Boundaries,” but this conference was also cancelled. Potter was a participant in the DAAD Centers’ panel at the German Studies Association, organized by Gisela Dachs, on “Berlin on Demand: Global New Audiences and Urban Myth.” She has also submitted a proposal for Sonja Klocke’s panel, “Immigration to Berlin: Insiders, Outsiders, and Insider-Outsiders,” for the upcoming DAAD Centers’ Conference in Israel. Potter’s doctoral student, Christy Wahl, a research fellowship recipient from CGES, defended her dissertation in 2021. Potter was fortunate to spend the 2020-2021 academic year and the summer of 2021 on a 12-month fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities to write her book *Music Metropolis Berlin* and signed a book contract with University of Chicago Press. She will continue work on the manuscript as a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in spring 2023. She was also invited to present at an interdisciplinary conference on Marx and Wagner at the Deutsches Historisches Museum in spring 2021.

2. Governance and Reform of the European Union

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Mark Copelovitch (Professor of Political Science and Public Affairs, Erasmus + Jean Monnet Project Fund Recipient)
- Nils Ringe (Professor, Jean Monnet Chair, and Director of the Center for European Studies and Jean Monnet Project Fund Recipient)
- Elizabeth Covington (Faculty Associate, Erasmus + Jean Monnet Module Fund Recipient)

Graduate Students:

- Maayan Mor (Ph.D. candidate, Political Science, UW-Madison)
- Anna Oltman (Ph.D. candidate, Political Science, UW-Madison)

Theme Two focuses on the politics of European governance in the wake of political and economic crises that have shaken the EU in the last decade. The project examines issues unique to the EU and those that can serve as a basis of comparison with other national and international polities.

In addition to many other duties related to his Jean Monnet Chair, Professor Nils Ringe managed to plan a high-profile conference with his colleague, Professor of Slavic; “Comparative Literature Translation: Multilingualism in Theory and Practice” took place at the UW-Madison campus. European politics and cultures are affected by multilingualism, foreign language use, and translation, both inside and outside the institutional framework of the European Union (EU). Insights drawn from the workshop helped inform Professor Ringe’s book manuscript on multilingual politics and policy-making in the EU. Professor Ringe’s talk, “The Twilight of Angela Merkel,” explained how to square the generally high support for liberal immigration policies amongst survey respondents in Germany with the rise of the Alternative for Germany (AfD) and the challenges it poses for the mainstream parties. It had an enormous in-person attendance of over 105 persons from the campus and wider community.

Finally, Professor Ringe advanced two additional research projects. The first, with Frank Häge (University of Limerick) investigated policy-making networks in the European Parliament and was published in *European Union Politics*, one of the two leading journals focused on EU politics. He also presented initial findings from a follow-up paper at both the European Union Studies Association’s biennial conference and at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association. The second project was an edited volume titled *The European Union and Beyond: Multi-Level Governance, Institutions, and Policy-Making* (with Jae-Jae Spoon, University of Pittsburgh), which (following publication in 2020) won the 2021 Larry Neal Prize for Excellence in EU Scholarship.

Professor Mark Copelovitch was a visiting scholar at Tel Aviv University in January 2020, where he presented research on the political economy of demonetization in India and met with faculty and graduate students working on European politics and international political economy. Additional invited talks to discuss *Banks on the Brink* were scheduled but cancelled due to

COVID-19 at the University of Toronto, Queens University (Canada), McGill University, and Texas A&M University.

In 2020 and 2021, Copelovitch gave a series of public talks related to the global economy. These included “Climate, Energy, and Geopolitics” (with Mikhaila Calice and Paul Wilson), UW Now, November 9, 2021; “Election 2020: A Spotlight on Policy, Town Hall on Foreign Relations and Trade” (with Jon Pevehouse, Tana Johnson, and Menzie Chinn), La Follette School, October 12, 2020; “Europe and the EU: World of Exclusion: A Comparative Look at Nationalistic Populism,” Alexander Hamilton Society” (with Lew Friedland and Jeffrey Gedmin also of UW-Madison in November of 2020.

Finally, Copelovitch has also published a range of media/blog pieces on the Eurozone and the global economy, including “No This Isn’t Europe’s ‘Hamiltonian Moment,’” Monkey Cage (Washington Post), May 27, 2020; “‘None of the Above’ is No Longer an Option for the Eurozone.” London School of Economics EUROPP, April 21, 2020; and “It’s (Long Past) Time for a Eurozone Brady Plan,” Econbrowser, April 7, 2020.

3. Issues and Problems of Data Protection in Germany

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Linda Hogle (Professor, Medical History & Bioethics and Anthropology), Emerita as of December 31, 2020
- Alan Rubel (Associate Professor, Information School and Law School)

Theme Three was designed to investigate how the roles and relationships of the State and its individuals have been vexed, from Bismarck’s Krankenversicherungsgesetz to the clumsy attempts to transition health institutions and law from the former GDR to West Germany. This is especially the case in matters dealing with human bodies and what may be done with them (or not). Rather than asking long-standing, unresolvable questions of what is the human individual, this project looks instead at the actual practices through which scientists, lawyers, and policymakers attempt to ameliorate such ambiguities.

Dr. Thorsten Wetzling works for the Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (SNV) where he heads its research unit on digital rights, surveillance and democracy. He directs the European Intelligence Oversight Network (EION) and is the Principal Investigator in the GUARDINT research project. On March 12, 2021, Wetzling gave a virtual lecture, “Government Access to Private Data: Who gets what when and how?” to an audience of 40 campus and community members. This event was co-sponsored by the Global Legal Studies Center, University of Wisconsin Law School, and the Tommy G. Thompson Center on Public Leadership. Professor Rubel moderated this event, and has done some research with his German counterparts at the Law School at Justus Liebig in Giessen in 2021.

Dr. Wetzling also presented at the K-12 teacher professional development workshop on March 13, 2021, “Cyber-Capabilities and Accelerating Global Change”, to provide educators with an insider's perspective on the challenges and benefits of our cyber-capable world with his lecture titled, ““Democratic Intelligence”: Reflections on an Oxymoron.” There were 50 participants

online, who represented counties and communities throughout the state. The teaching portfolio and materials created for this event were re-distributed recently at the Wisconsin Association for Foreign Language Teachers Annual Conference (February 2022), who felt Wetzling's information was of pivotal importance for their lectures and classes on data privacy and security.

4. Criminal Justice and the German Refugee Crisis

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Michael Light (Associate Professor of Sociology)
- Michael Massoglia (Professor of Sociology)
- Ralph Grunewald (Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature and Folklore Studies and the Center for Law, Society, and Justice)
- Joseph Conti (Associate Professor of Sociology and Law)
- Alexandra Huneus (Professor of Law; Director, Global Legal Studies Center)
- Sumudu Atapattu (Executive Director and Faculty Associate, Law School Research Center)

Theme Four studies how migrants have been treated in the criminal justice system in Germany in recent years. The dramatic increase in forced migration is one of the most significant global changes in the past several decades. While much research has focused on Germany's political response to the "refugee crisis," the increase in anti-refugee violence, or the criminological impact of the newest wave of migrants, we still know comparatively little about the judicial response. This project will improve our understanding of how courts respond to major and unexpected demographic shifts and, most notably, whether the sanctioning of immigrant offenders is partially linked to judicial responses to the demographic profile of society.

Despite setbacks from the Covid-19 pandemic, research is ongoing and collaborations with the Max Planck Institute continue. In 2019, Prof. Light spearheaded a Memorandum of Understanding which sought to strengthen the institutional relationship between the Max Planck Institute and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The central aim of this MOU is to "explore future developments and collaborations in criminal law and criminology with the shared goal of advancing basic research..." in which "the parties agree to cooperate in identifying potential collaborative projects of mutual benefit." Prof. Light's research, which involves ongoing collaborations with multiple MPI researchers, fits this description well. Indeed, Prof. Light is currently editing the *Oxford Handbook of Sentencing* and Tatjana Hörnle, the Director of the Department of Criminal Law at the Max Planck Institute will be writing a chapter for the volume entitled "*Sentencing in Europe: What Lessons can we Draw?*" In addition, Prof. Light gave a virtual talk at the Max Planck Institute in 2021 based on his current work on immigration and punishment entitled "*Noncitizen Justice: The Criminal Case Processing of Non-U.S. Citizens in Texas and California.*"

In furtherance of Prof. Light's work on the judicial response to the refugee crisis in Germany, Light was scheduled to spend ~1 month at the MPI in the summer of 2020. This timing, obviously, could not have been worse. Thus, the trip has been rescheduled several times in light of the changing circumstances regarding the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g., travel restrictions,

vaccination requirements). Prof. Light is set to take this trip in the summer of 2023 and is currently planning a shorter one-week in the summer of 2022 to return to the MPI and re-start data analyses.

5. Border-Crossers in Modern History

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Kathryn Ciancia (Associate Professor, History)
- Francine Hirsch (Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professor of History)
- Giuliana Chamedes (Associate Professor and Department Vice Chair, History)
- Brandon Block (Assistant Professor, History)

Graduate Students:

- Tamara Polyakova (PhD candidate, History, UW-Madison)
- Emily Lobenstein (PhD candidate, History, UW-Madison)

Theme Five investigates the tendency of scholars across the social sciences and humanities to recognize their own role in prioritizing the nation-state as a historical norm and how they have begun to explore new ways of thinking about human experiences that span, circumvent, and challenge traditional borders between states. This project asks: Why are some fields thinking about internationalism (most notably, Soviet history) and others about transnationalism? To what extent are the approaches pursued in European institutions different from those of North America? How are scholars experimenting with new methodologies for thinking about “doing” history across borders and what are the benefits and challenges of these approaches?

Kathryn Ciancia (Associate Professor of History) published her first book, *On Civilization's Edge: A Polish Borderland in the Interwar World*, with Oxford University Press in 2020. In 2020-21, she gave four talks on the book's contents and central arguments at various institutions in the United States and Europe, all of which virtual due to necessity. In 2021, Ciancia also worked to forge ties with academics based in Germany. In April, she gave an invited talk over Zoom as part of the "Transnational Seminar Series" at the University of Regensburg. The talk, entitled “Negotiating Non-Territorial Citizenship: The Polish Consulate in Harbin during the Second World War,” drew on material from her new book project on the role of Polish consulates between 1918 and 1950. In Fall 2021, Ciancia also worked with colleagues from Germany and across Europe who had been invited to co-author articles for a special issue of the *Journal of Global History* on East Central Europe. Ciancia is co-authoring an article on colonialism with colleague based in Gdansk, Poland.

On the Wisconsin campus, Ciancia organized several events that made use of DAAD funds. Along with Prof. Brandon Bloch, she organized the Zoom roundtable on "Histories of Migration and Citizenship in Europe and the United States" (April 16, 2021), which brought together a group of scholars: Celia Donert (Cambridge), a scholar of Romani struggles for citizenship and human rights post-1945 Europe; Emily Greble (Vanderbilt), whose work addresses Muslim citizenship and minority rights in southeastern Europe; and Marla

Ramirez (Wisconsin), who studies citizenship and displacement across the U.S.-Mexico border. The roundtable had a large audience and resulted in a lively discussion. Also in April 2021, Emma Kuby (Northern Illinois University) gave a talk entitled "The Outsider Turned Ambassador": Jewish American Journeys in Post-Holocaust France."

In 2021, Professor Francine Hirsch's award-winning book, *Soviet Judgement at Nuremberg: A New History of the International Military Tribunal After World War II* (Oxford University Press) was published. Although Professor Hirsch was on sabbatical in 2021, she made significant progress on her new book project, "Enemies, A Love Story," which explores the long history of Russian-American relations through the lenses of economics, law, and culture. She has been unable to travel to Russia, due to Covid. However, she has been corresponding with archivists from several Moscow archives and hired a Russian graduate student to order and send scans of key documents. Professor Hirsch is planning to do research in German, as well as Russian, American, and British, archives. She completed a course in German for Reading and Translation run by University of Wisconsin-Extension in Spring 2020 and Summer 2020, and is currently enrolled in an online German language course for faculty being run by the Goethe Institut. She received a grant from DAAD to cover the cost. Professor Hirsch continues to advise Tamara Polyakova and Emily Lobenstein as they complete their dissertations.

Professor Bloch organized a lecture by Prof. Jeremy Best (Iowa State University), who spoke on his recent book, *Heavenly Fatherland: German Missionary Culture and Globalization in the Age of Empire*, as well as a lecture by Prof. Dirk Moses (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) on his book *The Problems of Genocide: Permanent Security and the Language of Transgression*. Both talks were well-attended and both placed European history in a global perspective. Along with Judd Kinzley (Professor of Modern Chinese History), he commented on a talk by Prof. Stefan Link (Dartmouth College) on his book, *Forging Global Fordism: Nazi Germany, Soviet Russia, and the Contest over the Industrial Order* and he served as co-organizer with Kathryn Ciancia of a roundtable on "Histories of Migration and Citizenship in Twentieth-Century Europe and the United States." In May 2021, Professor Bloch was interviewed as a historical expert for *Weeks of War*, an eight-part television series on World War II (WildBear Entertainment; Canberra, Australia). His interview covered the Holocaust and the Nuremberg Trials. He was also interviewed for the History Department's podcast, "Ask a Historian," in an episode on the decline of knowledge about the Holocaust among Millennials and Gen-Z.

Finally, Professor Bloch published a peer-reviewed article in *The Journal of Modern History*, "'The Limits of Human Jurisdiction: Protestantism, War Crimes Trials, and Human Rights in Occupied Germany,'" (V93/2: 363-400). The article previews research for his current book project, *Reinventing Protestant Germany: Religion, Nation, and Democracy after Nazism*, which presents a new history of post-1945 West German democracy by examining transformations of religious nationalism.

6. The [Un]Documented State: Minorities, Migrants, Refugees in Germany and Beyond

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- B. Venkat Mani, (Professor of German; Director, Center for South Asian Studies)
- Weijia Li (Assistant Professor of German until January 2020; became Clinical Professor of Educational Leadership Studies in January 2020)

Graduate Students:

- Ian McQuistion (Ph.D. candidate, German, Nordic, and Slavic)
- Matthew Greene (Ph.D. candidate, German, Nordic, and Slavic)
- Mélanie Yoeurp (Ph.D. candidate, German, Nordic, and Slavic)
- Nalan Erbil (Ph.D. candidate, Asian Languages and Cultures)

Theme Six examines how the re-labelling of displaced persons has become particularly prominent after the recent resurgence globally of political populism and nationalism, with the impact of the terms “undocumented,” “minorities,” “migrants,” and “refugees” regaining traction in the larger public discourse and in academic scholarship. Although COVID 19 was a major speed bump for a lot of educational professionals, it did not slow down Professor Mani. In 2020 and 2021 Professor Mani had a number of essays published in regard to his study of Migrants and Refugees in the German, European and global contexts, “Refugees in Afghanistan and Across the Globe;” “Fighting the Shadow Pandemic;” “Empires Slay, Publics Pay: The Global Refugee Crisis Unfolding in Afghanistan” to name a few.

Professor Mani gave an impressive number of guest lecture and keynote presentations at institutions and conferences across the United States and around the world, in particular at Stockholm University, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, and the Yale University Conference on Monolingualism and its Discontents. He also had the chance to speak to the faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages at Oxford University about his current project, “No Forwarding Address: The Global Novel in the Age of Refugees” – a multi-year study culminating in a monograph with a projected publication date of 2025.

In 2021, Professor Mani helped organize a lecture by Tiffany Florvil (University of New Mexico) for the Black History Month Lecture of the DAAD Center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He was also instrumental in arranging for British-German Artist Oliver Kugler to give a lecture on, “Escaping Wars and Waves” as part of the university’s Human Rights Program. Amidst all of these accomplishments, Professor Mani still had time to serve as a member of the German Studies Association Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Committee (2020-2021), and took on an Advisory Board Membership at Signale: Modern German Cultures, Letters and Thought at Cornell University Press, a role in which he still serves today.

3. STUDENT SUPPORT

A. Graduate Student Support

The University of Wisconsin-Madison boasts some of the strongest and most vibrant graduate programs in German studies, housed not only in the Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+ but also in numerous humanities and social science programs throughout the university. Our ability to attract some of the top graduate students in the country has persisted despite the increasing gulf between what we are able to offer in funding packages and offers from peer institutions, both private and public. The support offered through CGES, both in the form of research support and travel grants to Germany, has played a pivotal role in attracting and retaining top graduate students and providing them with critical opportunities to further their doctoral research and dissertation completion.

The commitments we have secured from various university sources in the form of “Research Assistantships” provided to the Center to match DAAD student support, despite their nomenclature, are actually more accurately comparable to graduate fellowships. Funding for these fellowships proceeds from the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and Graduate Education (OVCERGE, previously known as the “Grad School”). The fellowships are designed to enhance the CGES research themes and bring students in close collaboration with theme faculty and their German counterparts, our research assistantships specifically target “exceptionally well-qualified students whose research fits within the six CGES Themes...” Students who have not demonstrated the relevance of their application to one of the six themes are not considered. Moreover, students are expected to complete a significant piece of research of their own during the twelve months of their R.A. position, submitting a report of the work accomplished. These prestigious opportunities, which as we clearly indicated are entirely contingent upon our successful application to DAAD, allow graduate students to dedicate themselves to their individual research and coursework. Thus, the R.A. positions are far more attractive than the other forms of graduate support that require teaching, assisting a faculty member in his/her research, or providing part-time staff support in a university unit.

In the first semester of 2020 (through June 2020), four graduate students from four University of Wisconsin-Madison programs (Art History, German, History, Sociology) were honored with twelve-month research assistantships. In total, the University provided support for CGES for four 50% FTE Research Assistants who were able to pursue their own projects under the supervision of affiliated CGES faculty member(s). All of these grants were distributed through an open, competitive application process mandated by the University. The first set of recipients began their R.A. positions on June 1, 2019, and these awards lasted until May 31, 2020. The second two, ranked in a separate call, began their positions in late August/early September of 2019—their awards were disbursed until August of 2020.

In 2021, we did not have a new funding round to legitimate requesting this type of support from our Graduate Division.

Research Assistantship Recipients Calendar Years 2019 and 2020

Ian McQuiston, Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+

Faculty Advisor: B. Venkat Mani

Dissertation Title: “A Home in a Foreign Land: Russian Germans and Russian Jews as Cultural and Political Citizens.”

Abstract

In the shadow of movements such as Pegida and AfD, Germany is confronted by a revitalization of nationalism and its subsequent debates on reimagining the borders of the national community. Often framed as a movement to preserve a distinct and self-evident national identity, this belies the messiness and dynamic nature of national belonging. This can be seen in the examples of Russian-German and Russian-Jewish communities in Germany. These groups were both granted privileged immigration statuses when many migrated to Germany from the former Soviet Union after 1989—Russian Germans on account of their perceived shared German ethnicity and Russian Jews due to an attempt at reparations for the Holocaust. Despite their favored legal statuses as citizens of the German nation-state, these groups’ cultural differences have led to them not always being accepted as ‘Germans’ on equal footing with ‘natives’ within German society. Yet both groups do necessarily play a role in making up German society, just as they now play a role in negotiating the membership of the German nation. My dissertation seeks to answer the question of how re-imaginings of the German national community since 1989 relate to perceptions of Russian Germans and Russian Jews as co-nationals.

An RA-ship with the CGES will assist me in exploring answers to this question as I work to complete my dissertation, “At Home in a Foreign Land,” a study of fictional and non-fictional media that document the negotiation of political and socio-cultural relationships among Russian Germans, Russian Jews, and German national narratives. Focusing on these groups with a perspective informed by cultural history and literary studies, I ask the following questions: What narratives do Russian Germans and Russian Jews espouse about themselves and their transnational affiliations relative to Germany and what narratives are projected upon them? What social and political goals do their writings advance? How do aspects such as linguistic choices, plot, and reception of these works further these goals and engage with debates about ‘belonging’ in mainstream German society? My aim is to answer these queries through analysis of literary works and periodicals by Russian-German and Russian-Jewish authors and organizations. I also seek to portray perspectives of mainstream German society by including opinion-making German newspapers and magazines as well as statements by leading politicians in my analysis.

This work most closely relates to the research theme “The [Un]Documented State: Minorities, Migrants, Refugees in Germany and Beyond.” The labeling and documentation of Russian Germans and Russian Jews by the German state is centrally important to exploring their relationships among one another and the self-representation of the German nation. Like the theme’s focus on minorities from the global South, my project seeks to challenge normative hierarchies of the “progressive, enlightened, Western” versus “backward, unenlightened, non-Western.” My project also has global importance in that it does not lose sight of the international context in which Germany’s immigration regime operates—a regime that at times vied for these immigrants when many would have otherwise decided to move to the United States or Israel.

This project also investigates many of the same questions put forth by the research theme “Interdisciplinary Approaches to Transnational History” in that it seeks to delineate some of the socio-political shifts currently taking place in Europe and the United States. It does so by recognizing the very real importance of the modern nation-state while also highlighting the transnational forces that stress the credibility of this very concept in a wide variety of media.

2020-2021 Report (Ian McQuiston, Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+)

During the period in which Ian had been under the support of the research assistant fellowship, he made significant progress on his dissertation project, *At Home in a Foreign Land: Russian Germans and Russian Jews as Cultural and Political Citizens*, completing two chapters of the project. The fellowship allowed Ian to focus most of his time and energy on his dissertation project, leading to a much stronger product than would have otherwise been the case. This was a crucial opportunity which allowed him to be more ambitious in the scope of his dissertation and encouraged him to apply experimental frameworks to his topic. This increase in scope and experimentality required much more time than a narrower dissertation would, but they make for a much better project.

Specifically, the support gave him the time to experiment with approaches from literary studies, history, and political science. Because of this, he was able to create a novel framework drawing on theories from each of these fields. In so doing, he positions his dissertation to expand the body of knowledge in several areas of German and European studies.

The support from this fellowship was particularly helpful in the spring of 2020, when the Covid-19 virus first caused widespread disruptions to life in the United States. Ian was able to use the fellowship to simply continue researching and writing during this stressful time. With this support, his work was relatively unaffected by the massive changes the virus brought to daily and academic life. The fellowship also granted him the chance to gather feedback on several chapters of his dissertation by affording him the time and financial flexibility to present at a graduate student conference of the Department of Germanic Studies at the University of Texas at Austin in early March 2020. There he presented a version of Chapter One of his dissertation. In the months after that presentation, Ian incorporated the constructive criticism he received at the conference and expanded on aspects of his argument to complete that chapter.

This fellowship also allowed him to work on what would become the basis for the next conference he would attend: the virtual German Studies Association annual conference in September/October 2020. This was the first conference at which he presented a version of Chapter Two of his dissertation. The feedback and suggestions he received were invaluable. In the months following, he was able to incorporate these into a completed draft of Chapter Two. During the months following this fellowship, he completed writing a draft of his dissertation manuscript and intends to take his doctoral degree in the fall of 2022.

Christy Wahl, Department of Art History

Faculty Advisor: Pamela Potter

Dissertation Title: “Dada Under Occupation: The Works of Hannah Höch, 1933-1949”

Abstract

The Berlin-based Dada group was singularly vilified as a destructive element in German society during the National Socialist period. Works by members Richard Huelsenbeck, George Grosz, John Heartfield, Raoul Hausmann, and Hannah Höch were first condemned in 1924 as “artistic Bolshevism” and the group was publicly denounced in the 1934 Nuremberg Rally address. The opprobrium against Dada, and the zenith of censure against modernist artworks, culminated in the 1937 Degenerate Art exhibition that borrowed visual display techniques from the 1920 First International Dada Fair to further condemn the artist group and their techniques. The denunciation of Dada has led scholars to conclude that Dadaists were uniformly stamped out during the Third Reich. The bulk of scholarship and the discourse on Modernism, instead, has focused on exiles and those who fled Germany in the 1930s with little research addressing the fate of Dadaists who, like Hannah Höch, remained in her homeland, an exile at home.

My dissertation, “Dada under Occupation: The Works of Hannah Höch, 1933–1949,” uses the artist Hannah Höch (1889–1978) as a case study to deconstruct the supposed exile of Dada and its adherents during the Third Reich. Further, it contextualizes Höch’s success post–1945 and “degenerate” artists’ rehabilitation by Allied forces whose sponsored art exhibitions tested principles of liberalism in postwar Berlin. The first half of my study focuses on the 1930s and the wartime period. I investigate nodes between the avant-garde and *Gebrauchsgraphik* (commercial art) in the first chapter. Asserting that avant-gardists found escape in commercial outlets, I discuss a selection of pulp novels designed by Höch, artists featured in commercial art magazines, and Willi Baumeister and Oskar Schlemmer’s abstract works created during their employ (1937–1944) at a Stuttgart paint factory. In the following chapter, I situate Höch’s nature works within the context of Surrealism and analyze her “phytocentric” paintings in relation to Michael Marder’s work, which argues for the import of vegetality and the agency of plants to make the case that “plant thinking” is a natural extension of Dadaist practices. The second half of my study deals with the postwar situation and Höch’s position in it. While Höch did not exhibit after 1933, she was featured in seven exhibitions in 1946 alone. In the third chapter, I analyze modernist exhibitions (1945–1947) to show how “degenerate” art was rehabilitated during this short-lived moment in which all Allied forces championed modern art as a tool of “reeducation.” In the fourth chapter, I focus on the years preceding the state’s official split in 1949 and examine responses to the growing politicization of the arts highlighting the impact of exiled artists’ remigration on the improvisational postwar cultural landscape.

I see my research as thematically related to several of the CGES project areas, including “Interdisciplinary Approaches to Transnational History” and “The [Un]Documented State”; however, I feel that my project has particular resonance with the issues at stake in the program area, “German Musicology’s Global Reach in the 20th and 21st Centuries.” While my primary approach as an art historian privileges visual analysis, the musicology program area is at its core concerned with analysis of creative products of the early twentieth century and beyond. The program area’s focus on Berlin-based institutions and entities is highly relevant to my own project, but most significantly, affinities between my research and the musicology area pertain to

the foundational question of how constructs (i.e. nation, race, etc.) impact creative products and how these products are subsequently interpreted, categorized, and institutionalized.

2020-2021 Report (Christy Wahl, Department of Art History)

The generous **CGES Research Fellowship** provided by UW–Madison’s Center for German and European Studies (CGES) in partnership with the Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst (DAAD) helped further Christy Wahl’s scholarly research and was instrumental in enabling her to complete her dissertation. Christy’s dissertation project, “Dada under Occupation: The Works of Hannah Höch, 1933–1949” used the artist Hannah Höch (1889–1978) as a case study to deconstruct the supposed exile of Dada and its adherents during the Third Reich. Further, it contextualized Höch’s artistic success post–1945 and questioned the extent of so-called degenerate artists’ rehabilitation by Allied forces in postwar Berlin. Most of the scholarly work on Hannah Höch focused on her photomontages from the 1920s and issues of gender while the artist’s production of work during the Third Reich or her resurrected career in the immediate postwar period garnered little attention.

The CGES Research Fellowship allowed Christy to prolong her stay in Berlin, Germany after her academic fellowship at the Freie Universität came to an end. Much of the first half of her CGES Research Fellowship during the fall of 2019 involved translating archival and original source materials. The COVID-19 pandemic struck in March 2020 and as a result, many if not all of the local archives, libraries, and museums were entirely shut down. They were re-opened months later, however, access was extremely limited, and appointments were difficult to secure. Christy attempted to work with the materials she had already gathered, however, her research and productivity was negatively impacted by the pandemic. During this difficult period, she maintained existing relationships with Berlin-based scholars and continued attending the monthly research colloquium for students of Prof. Dr. Bénédicte Savoy, head of the Technische Universität (TU) Berlin’s department of modern art history. While face-to-face interactions decreased, more meetings and lectures moved online and she was able to virtually attend numerous exciting conferences and colloquia during the spring term. The spring and summer portions of the CGES Research Fellowship Christy devoted to writing. This period of concentrated writing enabled her to complete and submit two-thirds of her dissertation shortly after the end of the Fellowship. Two more chapters followed, and she successfully defended her dissertation in August 2021. The CGES Research Fellowship was crucial during the last steps of her doctoral program.

Dr. Wahl has since secured a full-time position as an editor on Johannes Nathan’s project the *Art Market Dictionary* (AMD), slated for online and print publication by Bloomsbury Academic Press beginning in 2023.

Chiara Packard, Department of Sociology

Faculty Advisor: Michael Light

Dissertation Title: “The Power of Prosecutors: A Comparative Case Study”

Abstract

In the context of a drastic increase in incarceration rates across the United States since the 1970s, many scholars have searched for explanations for why criminal justice systems become more or less punitive. Some scholars turn to changes in sentencing laws in order to explain the rise in incarceration rates (Alexander 2010). While important, a narrow focus on legal changes neglects the high level of discretion present throughout the criminal justice system and how street level bureaucrats are important in shaping the implementation of policies. In fact, since the passing of truth-in-sentencing laws, the discretionary power of prosecutors has increased while that of judges and parole officers has decreased (Lynch 2016), making research on prosecutors even more important to understanding the adoption of more punitive regimes. My dissertation proposal asks: how do the histories, racial logics, and conceptions of crime and punishment of staff in a district attorney’s office shape the work that they do and the decisions they make? What are the processes through which changes in staffing, outside pressures, or changes in conceptions of crime control within a district attorney’s office shape changes in outcomes over time? And finally, how does prosecutorial discretion vary across different legal contexts and how does this variation affect criminal justice outcomes?

To answer these questions, I will select two cities, one in the U.S. and one in Germany, to serve as comparative cases in an analysis of prosecutor discretion. Germany has a significantly lower incarceration rate compared to the U.S. and a system that is more focused on rehabilitation. These factors, as well as the recent influx of refugees in this country, make Germany an interesting case for comparing prosecutorial discretion. The questions of prosecutorial discretion in this proposal relate directly to the thematic program area of CGES, criminal justice and the German refugee crisis.

Akin to Professor Light’s comparative work involving interviews with judges in the U.S. and Germany, which sheds light on the mechanisms linking citizenship to punishment considerations (Light 2017), my approach for this project emphasizes the importance of social actors in positions of power. I focus on prosecutors, the ideologies they bring with them to those positions, and the process through which their approaches change over time. In “putting actors at center stage,” this study focuses on how social actors devise solutions to problems (e.g., crime or an influx of refugees) and explores why certain solutions are chosen as opposed to others (Haydu 2010). Prosecutors are “social carriers” of patterned action within the criminal justice system and can be important social forces that shape outcomes (Kalberg 1994). As such, understanding their role and how it changes over time is vital to understanding criminal justice outcomes. I will use a variety of sources for this project, including government documents and reports, interviews, and printed materials from the district attorney and public defender’s offices. I will conduct in-depth interviews of district attorneys, current and former prosecutors, and other staff in the office of the district attorney as well as defense attorneys, judges, and any outside actors that interact formally and informally with the DA office. I will also use prosecution statistics to show how the processing of cases has changed over time and what inequalities exist in the system. Through this mixed methods approach, I intend to shed light on prosecutor discretion in two different legal contexts.

2020-2021 Report (Chiara Packard, Department of Sociology)

In January 2020, Chiara applied to be a visiting scholar at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security, and Law in Freiburg, Germany and was officially invited and granted a research place at the Institute from May 15 to Jun 30, 2020. She intended to conduct interviews with prosecutors and judges in Freiburg throughout the summer months. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic forced her to cancel travel plans and rethink her strategy for moving forward with her dissertation research. Chiara's research was on pause for the first months of the pandemic, while she reassessed her plans. She eventually decided to move forward with virtual interviews. With the help of Dr. Volker Grundies at the Max Planck Institute, Chiara was able to schedule and conduct virtual interviews throughout the summer and fall of 2020 with four prosecutors and two judges who work in Freiburg, Germany. Unfortunately, she had to give up the possibility of traveling to Freiburg, Germany given the risks of the pandemic and unpredictable barriers to international travel.

She has also made significant progress on data collection in Wisconsin. In February and March 2020, Chiara was able to secure access to the District Attorney's offices in two mid-sized Wisconsin counties. She conducted virtual interviews with eight prosecutors and eight support staff in one District Attorney's office in May and June 2020. Then, she made plans to broaden her research project to include observations in the two District Attorney's offices. Chiara conducted observations and additional interviews in one Wisconsin county from July 2021 to December 2021 and is currently conducting observations and interviews in a second Wisconsin county, from January 2022 to June 2022. Chiara plans to finish her fieldwork in June 2022 and then spend the following year doing data analysis and writing for her dissertation.

Andrew Kelly, Department of History

Faculty Advisor: Kathryn Ciancia

Dissertation Title: "Before Euroscepticism: The Intellectual Origins of Modern Europe's Transnational Far-Right"

Abstract

Despite their avowed disdain for European integration, the far-right parties of contemporary Western and Central Europe, from France's Rassemblement national to Hungary's Fidesz, owe much of their ideological identity to transnational networks of intellectual exchange. This research project will assess the origins and development of these networks with a particular emphasis upon the dissemination of the political thought of the Nouvelle Droite, a movement that originated in France in 1968 before spreading across the European continent. This political thought is predicated upon the pursuit of a Europe composed of independent and ethnically homogenous states. The Nouvelle Droite is strident in its opposition to multiculturalism and (non-white) immigration, favoring protectionist socioeconomic policies and a state that actively "defends cultural purity" from the "threat of postmodernism." Nouvelle Droite ideology has been most efficaciously promulgated within Europe by the Groupement de recherche et d'études pour la civilisation européenne (GRECE) the movement's premier "policy institution," which has

employed or collaborated with intellectuals as diverse and prominent as the Romanian historian Mircea Eliade, the French linguist Jean Haudry, and the Hungarian novelist Arthur Koestler. The sheer breadth of such a roster reveals the scope of the GRECE's influence, an influence that has catalyzed the introduction of Nouvelle Droite doctrine into the rightist political discourse of a vast number of European countries.

This project will analyze the influence of the Nouvelle Droite within France, Germany, Austria, and Italy in order to illumine the movement's abiding role, decades after its initial emergence, in shaping the contemporary European far-right. The project will employ a comparative framework in which the works of GRECE's French, German, Austrian, and Italian members (the vast majority of which are available via the online archives of the institution's three journals) are assessed in direct relation to primary sources (propaganda, manifestos, interviews) produced by the modern far-right parties of the subject states (including the Rassemblement National, Alternative für Deutschland, Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs, and Lega Nord). This approach will serve to highlight the ideological connections between the Nouvelle Droite and the increasingly mainstream nationalist parties of the twenty-first century European political context.

The proposed project constitutes a vital component of my dissertation research into contemporary European right-wing nationalism. My dissertation project will focus on the postwar development of the European far-right by means of an interdisciplinary lens that draws from history, political science, sociology, and religious studies. Placing such a study within a broader comparative framework through a CGES research project would grant me a much stronger basis on which to develop my scholarly inquiry.

2020-2021 Report (Andrew Kelly, Department of History)

The objective of Andrew Kelly's Center for German and European Studies research project is the formulation (and eventual publication) of an academic article constituted upon the basis of his inquiry into the transnational influence of the *Nouvelle Droite* political and intellectual movement in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. He began his first semester of research by organizing primary sources. After analyzing copies of the three currently active journals of the *Nouvelle Droite* movement and its principal think tank, the *Groupement de recherche et d'études pour la civilisation européenne* (GRECE), Andrew created an annotated bibliography detailing the content, scope, and readership of the publications in question. He selected the *Nouvelle École* journal as the object of assessment best suited to his area of focus.

In addition to the organization and analysis of primary sources from the online archives of GRECE, much of Andrew's fall semester was oriented towards an assessment of the historiography that surrounds the subject of the *Nouvelle Droite*. A significant portion of this historiography pertains to the broader intellectual context from which the *Nouvelle Droite* movement emerged in 1968. With the guidance of authors such as Tamir Bar-On (*The Ambiguities of the Intellectual European New Right, 1968-1999*, 2000) and James Shields (*The Extreme Right in France: From Pétain to Le Pen*, 2007), he was able to trace the intellectual development of the New European Right, and its distinctive strain of identitarian "revolutionary conservatism," back through the twentieth century to its "point of origin" in the late 1800s. From the works of George Mosse (*The Crisis of German Ideology: Intellectual Origins of the Third Reich*, 1964), Manus I. Midlarsky (*Origins of Political Extremism: Mass Violence in the Twentieth Century and Beyond*, 2011) he derived a more complete notion of the intellectual

trajectory of the New Right from the racialist theories of Arthur de Gobineau and Houston Stewart Chamberlain to the distinctive anti-liberalism of Arthur Moeller van den Bruck and the “National Revolution” of the Vichy State. He was aided in his study of the historiography of the New Right by Professor B. Venkat Mani, whose course afforded him an excellent opportunity to assess the *Nouvelle Droite*’s ideological influences within their native historical contexts.

Andrew will direct the spring term 2022 towards further primary source research and the composition of his article on the *Nouvelle Droite*. He will continue to contact the members of GRECE and its international affiliates in order to gain access to pertinent archival materials (most especially the transcripts from international conferences) to the extent that such materials can be shared digitally. If such materials cannot be shared digitally, he will arrange a visit to the think tank’s main archive in Paris as a means of collecting the sources that will represent the foundation of his incipient article. He has completed an article draft on the basis of the research he conducted during the Research Assistantship. The draft in question is currently in the editing stage.

B. Indirect Undergraduate Student Support and Accomplishments

CGES helps enhance the undergraduate curriculum in European Studies directly through new courses offered by its directors, staff, and Research Theme faculty leaders. In addition, Institute for Regional and International Studies Assistant Director for Students and Curriculum, Lindsey Bliefernicht, supervises the University of Wisconsin-Madison European Studies Certificate, the equivalent of an undergraduate minor. The Certificate in European Studies is a program specifically tailored to the undergraduate student population. It offers students the opportunity to enhance their academic experience with a concentration of courses on Europe, its regions, and its countries. The European Studies Certificate demonstrates a student’s high and sustained level of interest in Europe.

From its modest beginnings in 2002 with an annual enrollment of 89, the European Studies Certificate boasted an annual enrollment of 515 undergraduate students by 2014. While it remains the largest area studies certificate program on the UW-Madison campus in terms of the number of certificates awarded, the decline of the numbers of recipients since 2015 coincided with growth in enrollments in several newly established Europe-focused certificate programs (notably certificates in German, French, Scandinavian, and Italian languages and literatures). Nonetheless, the popularity of new certificate programs alongside continued interest in the established European Studies Certificate demonstrates the value undergraduates continue to place on the study of Europe, European countries, and languages and cultures.

CERTIFICATE STUDENTS BY CALENDAR YEAR

Year	Semester	Students enrolled	Annual enrollment	Certificate recipients	Certificate recipients Annually
2002	Spring	45	89	38	56
	Summer	14		9	
	Fall	30		9	

2003	Spring	84	191	39	67
	Summer	20		6	
	Fall	87		22	
2004	Spring	102	223	40	66
	Summer	31		7	
	Fall	90		19	
2005	Spring	106	179	54	71
	Summer	24		4	
	Fall	49		13	
2006	Spring	97	180	45	57
	Summer	19		5	
	Fall	64		7	
2007	Spring	101	227	50	65
	Summer	28		6	
	Fall	98		9	
2008	Spring	116	294	63	92
	Summer	27		6	
	Fall	151		23	
2009	Spring	204	441	109	158
	Summer	25		5	
	Fall	212		44	
2010	Spring	243	501	119	149
	Summer	32		6	
	Fall	226		24	
2011	Spring	271	568	143	210
	Summer	39		14	
	Fall	258		53	
2012	Spring	286	576	141	186
	Summer	61		11	
	Fall	229		34	
2013	Spring	285	578	131	170
	Summer	73		11	
	Fall	220		28	
2014	Spring	251	515	118	138
	Summer	88		8	
	Fall	176		12	
2015	Spring	154	336	76	96
	Summer	78		10	
	Fall	104		10	
2016	Spring	134	285	75	90
	Summer	59		5	
	Fall	92		10	

2017	Spring	112	216	54	69
	Summer	28		3	
	Fall	76		12	
2018	Spring	115	195	76	86
	Summer	21		3	
	Fall	59		7	
2019	Spring	68	157	30	34
	Summer	38		0	
	Fall	51		4	
2020	Spring	65	145	26	37
	Summer	22		0	
	Fall	58		11	
2021	Spring	57	128	28	38
	Summer	17		2	
	Fall	54		8	

Interning Abroad

The International Internship Program (IIP) identifies, cultivates, and promotes high-quality internship opportunities that advance the professional training of University of Wisconsin-Madison undergraduate students, foster global competency, and reinforce academic learning through practical application. As a hub for developing global talent, IIP plays a central role in the internationalization of the University of Wisconsin-Madison and aspires to be a recognized leader in the preparation of the next generation of globally competent citizens. IIP serves the needs of undergraduate students and the wider university community through its collaborative efforts to establish and maintain value-added relationships with key internal partners, international organizations, and alumni. IIP internship reporting includes internships cultivated by IIP for Wisconsin undergraduate students, as well as student internships facilitated by IIP for academic credit, advising, and/or orientation.

Pandemic Response

In March of 2020, all Wisconsin international internships and study abroad programs were cancelled and students recalled. As a result of pandemic travel restrictions, IIP pivoted to part-time virtual internships starting in summer 2020. We offered a fully virtual portfolio in the 2020-21 academic year and saw record participation in the spring 2021 semester. We plan to continue to focus on virtual opportunities in the next semesters as the pandemic continues, and resume sending students abroad in summer 2022, to locations where conditions permit. During the 2021-22 semesters, we will support students who find independent internships with university travel approval process. For fall 2021, this included two engineering students interning with Siemens in Germany and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Austria.

Germany Internship Facts

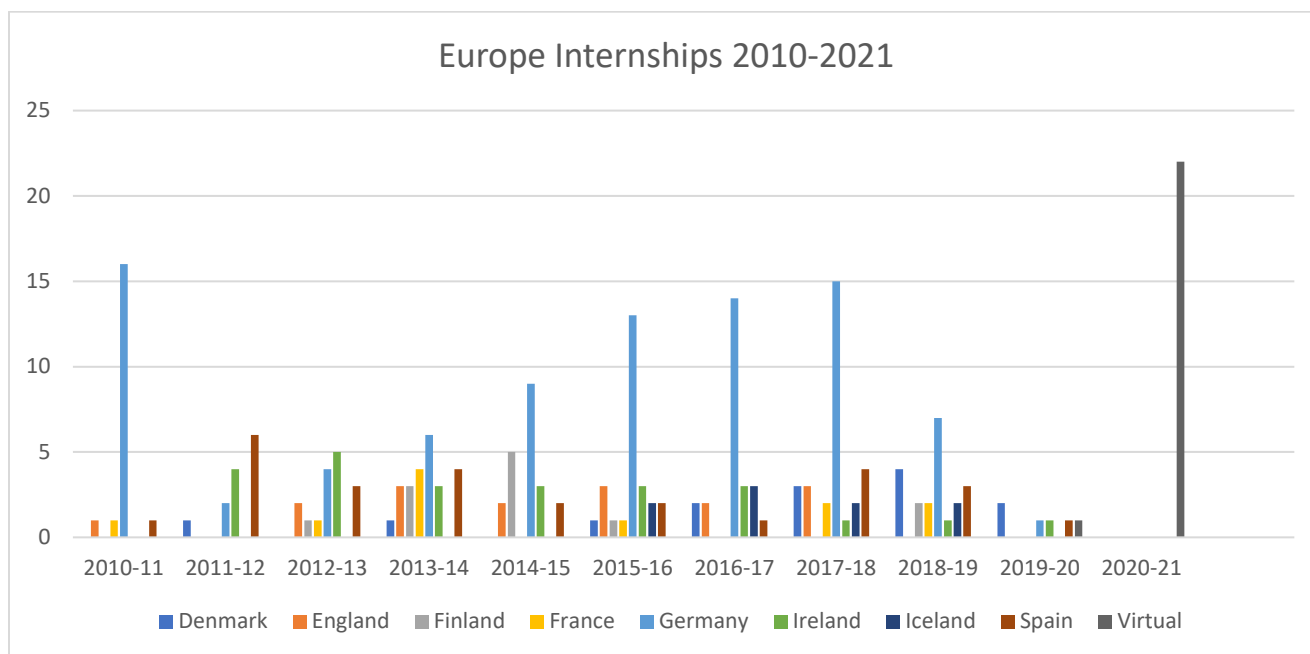
- Germany is the #1 or #2 destination abroad for most years, though this fell with virtual options, as many internships are research or lab-based and not possible to offer virtually.
- IIP supported one student who found an independent internship in Germany for fall 2021. We hope to return to offering more cultivated and supporting independent internships in Germany in summer 2022.
- Many internships in Germany are STEM research-based at universities across Germany and come with in-kind support or stipends. Most STEM internships do not require German skills.
- Typically, 8-10 Wisconsin students per year complete STEM research internships offered through German government agency or university programming (ex: DAAD RISE, UAS7). These programs are open to students across the US and Canada.
- The Green Summer Internship for a group in Freiburg (Madison's sister city) in summer 2011 led to increased numbers early on. We now offer a spring and summer internship in Freiburg with Innovation Academy. This was virtual in summer 2021 though we hope to return to in-person in summer 2022.

Other European Locations

- England and Ireland are popular destinations for students seeking internships independently, often through provider programs not affiliated with Wisconsin. Some of those students come to IIP for advising or credit. There has been continued interest in combined study abroad/internship programs, and IIP refers these students to the International Academic Program (IAP).
- We also worked with internships in Eastern Europe including Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia, though none of these happened virtually.
- We had our first cultivated intern at Breakfast in America in spring 2019. This internship came through a campus visit and collaboration with the French Department and we hope to reconnect for 2022 or beyond.
- The Scan|Design Foundation provides scholarships for UW-Madison interns in Denmark. Thanks to this funding we have sent at least 1 student to Denmark per term since Spring 2018, though this was paused due to the pandemic. We hope to resume sending students to Denmark in summer 2022.

Country	Undergrad Interns (2019-20 & 2020-21)
Denmark (in person fall & spring 2019-20)	2
Germany (in person spring 2020)	1
Germany (virtual)	2
Ireland (in person fall 2019)	1
Spain (in person spring 2020)	1
Spain (virtual)	20 (#1 location)
	TOTAL: 27
Major/Certificates	Interns 2019-2021
French, German, Scan Studies or Spanish major/certificates	30
European Studies Certificate	0

Country	Total Undergrad Interns (2010-2021)
Austria	2
Belgium	1
Denmark	14
England	16
Finland	12
France	11
Germany	87
Greece	1
Iceland	9
Ireland	24
Italy	11
Netherlands	6
Norway	1
Scotland	1
Spain	27
Switzerland	4
Virtual	22
	TOTAL: 251



IIP internship reporting includes internships cultivated by IIP for Wisconsin undergraduate students, as well student internships facilitated by IIP for academic credit, advising and/or orientation. Limited 2019-2020 numbers reflect the cancellations from the global COVID-19 pandemic and in 2020-21 we only offered virtual opportunities.

Study Abroad Programs

- IAP study abroad programs with internship components are available in Ireland, Scotland, Spain, England, Austria, Belgium, France, and Germany.
- Business offers internship programs with CIEE in Spain as well.
- Four students on the SRISA Italy program have worked with IIP for credit for part-time internships done while studying abroad with the program.
- One student at the University of Wisconsin in Paris, France program worked with IIP on the French internship agreement for an independently-found internship while studying abroad with the program.

C. Courses offered in 2020-2021 by CGES Faculty and Academic Staff

The CGES-affiliated faculty and academic staff also contribute to the University of Wisconsin-Madison's undergraduate and graduate teaching mission through the design of courses that speak directly to the needs of German and European Studies.

CLASSES TAUGHT BY CGES-AFFILIATED FACULTY 2020-2021

Spring 2020						
Department	Course Number & Title	Ugrads	Grads	Professional	Credits	Instructor
CHICANA/O & LATINA/O STUDIES	440 Ethnicity, Race, and Justice (LEGAL STUDIES, SOCIOLOGY)	68	0	0	3	Light,Michael Thomas
CHICANA/O & LATINA/O STUDIES	443 Immigration, Crime, Enforcement (LEGAL STUDIES, SOCIOLOGY)	84	0	0	3	Light,Michael Thomas
COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY	719 Intro to Qualitative Research (CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION, ED LEADERSHP & POLICY ANALYSIS, EDUCATIONAL POLICY STUDIES, EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, REHAB PSYCH & SPECIAL EDUCATION)	0	34	0	3	Schweber,Simone
CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION	515 Holocaust: History, Memory & Education (HISTORY, JEWISH STUDIES)	15	0	0	3	Schweber,Simone
ED LEADERSHP & POLICY ANALYSIS	885 Leader Study Abroad International Student Svc	0	15	0	3	Li,Weijia
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES - GAYLORD NELSON INSTITUTE	922 CHE Methods Seminar	0	12	0	3	Hennessy,Elizabeth
FRENCH (FRENCH AND ITALIAN)	271 Intro to Literary Analysis	5	0	0	4	Vatan,Florence
	271 Intro to Literary Analysis	9	0	0	3	Vatan,Florence
	321 Medieval, Renaissance &Early Modern Literature	18	0	0	3	Vatan,Florence
GERMAN	245 Topics-Dutch Life & Culture	19	0	0	3	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
	272 Nazi Culture	73	1	0	3	Potter,Pamela
	305 Literatur des 20. & 21. Jahrhunderts	4	1	0	3	Klocke,Sonja
	325 Topics in Dutch Literature	1	0	0	3	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
	352 Topics-German Linguistics	15	0	0	3	Louden,Mark

	385 Honors Seminar-German Lit	1	0	0	3	Klocke, Sonja
	411 Kultur des 20. u. 21. Jh.	12	0	0	3	Mani, B. Venkat
	612 Literary Movements Since 1750	0	10	0	3	Eldridge, Hannah Vandegrift
	676 Advanced Seminar in German Studies	5	0	0	3	Klocke, Sonja
	723 Practicum-Teaching Undergrad Literature	0	1	0	2	Mani, B. Venkat
	804 Interdisciplinary Western European Studies Seminar	0	3	0	3	Potter, Pamela
	947 Seminar-German Lit & Culture	0	4	0	3	Li, Weijia
	948 Seminar-German Lit & Culture	0	3	0	3	Potter, Pamela
	960 Seminar-German Linguistics	0	2	0	3	Louden, Mark
	991 Linguistics & Germanic Philology	0	2	0	3	Louden, Mark
		0	1	0	3	Howell, Robert
	276 Special Topics in German & World Lit/s (LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION)	36	2	0	3	Mani, B. Venkat
GERMAN, NORDIC, AND SLAVIC	340 Second Semester Turkish	2	1	0	4	Erbil Erkan, Nalan
	440 Fourth Semester Turkish	1	0	0	4	Erbil Erkan, Nalan
HISTORY OF SCIENCE	343 The Darwinian Revolution	8	5	0	3	Nyhart, Lynn
	909 History of Biology & Medicine	0	5	0	3	Nyhart, Lynn
	508 Health, Disease & Healing II (HISTORY, MEDICAL HISTORY AND BIOETHICS)	27	3	0	1	Keller, Richard C
INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSES (L & S)	210 L&S Career Development	17	0	0	1	Downey, Greg
	215 Communicating About Careers	141	0	0	3	Downey, Greg
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	602 Politics & Policy in Global Economics	10	1	0	3	Covington, Elizabeth E
LAW	724 Property	0	0	72	4	Klug, Heinz
	724 Property	0	0	80	4	Klug, Heinz
	895 Wisconsin International Law Journal	0	0	61	2	Klug, Heinz
LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION	326 Topics in Dutch Literature in Translation	34	0	0	3	Taylor, Jolanda Vanderwal
POLITICAL SCIENCE	332 German Politics	24	1	0	3	Ringe, Nils
	987 Comparative Politics Colloquium	0	10	0	2	Ringe, Nils
SOCIOLOGY	125 American Society: How It Really Works	14	2	0	3	Conti, Joseph
	362 Stats for Sociologists III	10	15	0	3	Elwert, Felix
	875 Special Topics	0	1	0	1	Light, Michael Thomas
	952 Math & Statistics Applications-Sociology	1	11	1	3	Elwert, Felix
Fall 2020						
<u>Department</u>	<u>Course Number & Title</u>	<u>Ugrads</u>	<u>Grads</u>	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
ART HISTORY	409 Topics in Contemporary Art	11	0	0	3	Spaulding, Daniel
	600 Special Topics-Art History	0	3	0	3	Spaulding, Daniel

CHICANA/O & LATINA/O STUDIES	440 Ethnicity, Race, and Justice (LEGAL STUDIES, SOCIOLOGY)	78	0	0	3	Light,Michael Thomas
COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY	259 Wisconsin Idea, Past & Present (HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY)	28	18	0	1	Goldberg,Chad Alan
CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION	371 Teaching Social Studies	9	0	0	3	Schweber,Simone
	463 Seminar in Pre-K Through MS Teach	2	0	0	2	Schweber,Simone
	468 EC/ESL Student Teaching	2	0	0	10	Schweber,Simone
	515 Holocaust: History, Memory & Education (HISTORY)	14	0	0	3	Schweber,Simone
ED LEADERSHP & POLICY ANALYSIS	886 Internationalization Higher Education	0	13	0	3	Li,Weijia
EDUCATIONAL POLICY STUDIES	300 School and Society	24	0	0	3	Schweber,Simone
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES - GAYLORD NELSON INSTITUTE	460 American Environmental History (GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY)	204	134	0	4	Cronon,William
GEOGRAPHY	318 Introduction to Geopolitics	38	2	0	3	Kaiser,Robert
	518 Power, Place, Identity	1	11	0	3	Kaiser,Robert
	901 Seminar-Cultural Geography	0	6	0	3	Moore,Sarah A
	305 Introduction to the City (URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING)	148	6	0	4	Moore,Sarah A
GERMAN	203 Third Semester German	11	0	0	4	Eldridge,Hannah Vandegrift
	203 Third Semester German	15	0	0	4	Eldridge,Hannah Vandegrift
	236 Bascom Course	23	0	0	3	Mani,B. Venkat
	245 Topics-Dutch Life & Culture	28	1	0	3	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
	249 Intermed German-Speak & Listen	18	0	0	3	Li,Weijia
	337 Advanced Composition & Conversation	13	0	0	3	Moedersheim,Sabine
	351 Intro to German Linguistics	17	0	0	3	Louden,Mark
	362 Topics in German Literature	20	0	0	3	Moedersheim,Sabine
	403 3rd Sem German for Grad Students	0	1	0	3	Eldridge,Hannah Vandegrift
	625 Letterkunde der Lage Landen	0	1	0	4	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
	645 Cultuirkunde der Lage Landen	0	1	0	4	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
	676 Advanced Seminar in German Studies	7	1	0	3	Mani,B. Venkat
	755 Old Germanic Languages	0	6	0	3	Louden,Mark
	947 Seminar-German Literature & Culture	0	8	0	3	Klocke,Sonja
	991 Linguistic & Germanic Philology	0	1	0	3	Louden,Mark
	991 Linguistic & Germanic Philology	0	1	0	3	Howell,Robert
GERMAN, NORDIC, AND SLAVIC	270 Topics in GNS	2	0	0	3	Erbil Erkan,Nalan
	339 First Semester Turkish	3	1	0	4	Erbil Erkan,Nalan
	439 Third Semester Turkish	1	1	0	4	Erbil Erkan,Nalan
	439 Third Semester Turkish	0	1	0	4	Erbil Erkan,Nalan

	539 Fifth Semester Turkish & Azeri	1	0	0	3	Erbil Erkan,Nalan
HISTORY	109 Intro to US History	127	34	0	4	Ratner,Jennifer
	201 The Historian's Craft	15	0	0	3	Bloch,Brandon
	600 Advanced Seminar in History	13	0	0	3	Bloch,Brandon
	680 Honors Thesis Colloquium	14	0	0	2	Hennessy,Elizabeth
	900 Intro-History for U.S. Historians	0	12	0	3	Ratner,Jennifer
HISTORY OF SCIENCE	720 Historiography & Methods	0	7	0	3	Nyhart,Lynn
MEDICAL HISTORY AND BIOETHICS	132 History of Biology (HISTORY, HISTORY OF SCIENCE)	198	1	0	3	Nyhart,Lynn
INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSES (L & S)	215 Communicating About Careers	75	0	0	3	Downey,Greg
		58	0	0	3	Downey,Greg
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	212 WIScholars:WI International Scholar Seminar	14	0	0	1	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
JEWISH STUDIES	430 Intmed Topics in Jewish Literature	6	3	0	3	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
LAW	895 Wisconsin International Law Journal	0	0	77	2	Klug,Heinz
LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION	326 Topics in Dutch Literature in Translation	81	0	0	3	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
POLITICAL SCIENCE	120 Politics Around the World	136	5	0	4	Ringe,Nils
	340 European Union: Politics & Political Economy	46	5	0	4	Ringe,Nils
SOCIOLOGY	120 Marriage and Family	270	1	0	4	Elwert,Felix
	125 American Society: How It Really Works	19	0	0	3	Conti,Joseph
	476 Contemporary Sociology Theory	6	1	0	3	Ermakoff,Ivan
	624 Political Sociology	1	6	0	3	Ermakoff,Ivan
	924 Seminar-Political Sociology	0	4	0	3	Goldberg,Chad Alan
	952 Math & Statistics Applications-Soc	0	17	0	3	Elwert,Felix
Spring 2021						
<u>Department</u>	<u>Course Number & Title</u>	<u>Ugrads</u>	<u>Grads</u>	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
ART HISTORY	500 Proseminar:Special Topics-Art History	6	2	0	3	Spaulding,Daniel
	800 Seminar:Special Topics-Art History	0	8	0	3	Spaulding,Daniel
CHICANA/O & LATINA/O STUDIES, LEGAL STUDIES, SOCIOLOGY	443 Immigration, Crime, Enforcement	64	0	0	3	Light,Michael Thomas
COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY	210 Survey of Sociology	85	0	0	4	Conti,Joseph
ED LEADERSHP & POLICY ANALYSIS	885 Leader Study Abroad International Student Svc	0	13	0	3	Li,Weijia
	886 Internationalization Higher Education	0	1	0	3	Li,Weijia
EDUCATIONAL POLICY STUDIES	300 School and Society	73	2	0	3	Schweber,Simone

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES - GAYLORD NELSON INSTITUTE	213 Global Environmental Health:Interdisciplinary Intro (MEDICAL HISTORY AND BIOETHICS)	172	2	0	3	Keller,Richard C
GEOGRAPHY	101 Intro to Human Geography	173	5	0	4	Kaiser,Robert
	318 Introduction to Geopolitics	25	2	0	3	Kaiser,Robert
	305 Introduction to the City (URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING)	145	4	0	4	Moore,Sarah A
GERMAN	275 Kafka and the Kafkaesque	19	0	0	3	Eldridge,Hannah Vandegrift
	325 Topics in Dutch Literature	1	0	0	3	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
	362 Topics in German Literature	13	1	0	3	Moedersheim,Sabine
	372 Topics in German Culture	7	0	0	3	Moedersheim,Sabine
	411 Kultur des 20. u. 21. Jh.	13	1	0	3	Mani,B. Venkat
	625 Letterkunde der Lage Landen	0	1	0	4	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal
	676 Advanced Seminar in German Studies	10	0	0	3	Eldridge,Hannah Vandegrift
	725 Pract-Teach Undergraduate Culture	0	1	0	2	Moedersheim,Sabine
	742 Topics-German Cultural Stdy	0	9	0	3	Klocke,Sonja
	758 Topics-Contemporary German	1	6	0	3	Louden,Mark
	804 Interdisciplinary Western European Studies Seminar	0	1	0	3	Klocke,Sonja
	991 Linguistic & Germanic Philology	0	1	0	3	Louden,Mark
		0	1	0	3	Howell,Robert
	276 Spec Tops in Ger & World Lit/s (LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION)	43	2	0	3	Mani,B. Venkat
GERMAN, NORDIC, AND SLAVIC	270 Topics in GNS	1	2	0	3	Erbil Erkan,Nalan
	340 Second Semester Turkish	2	0	0	4	Erbil Erkan,Nalan
	440 Fourth Semester Turkish	2	2	0	4	Erbil Erkan,Nalan
	440 Fourth Semester Turkish	0	1	0	4	Erbil Erkan,Nalan
HISTORY	201 The Historian's Craft	15	0	0	3	Bloch,Brandon
	201 The Historian's Craft	27	0	0	4	Wandel,Lee Palmer
	410 History-Germany, 1871-Present	22	2	0	3	Bloch,Brandon
	710 Professional Development Seminar	0	6	0	3	Wandel,Lee Palmer
INTEGRATED LIBERAL STUDIES	372 Interdisciplinary Studies-Soc Sciences	2	0	0	3	Goldberg,Chad Alan
INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSES (L & S)	210 L&S Career Development	20	0	0	1	Downey,Greg
	260 Internship in Liberal Arts & Science	29	0	0	1	Downey,Greg
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	602 Politics & Policy in Global Economy	11	0	0	3	Covington,Elizabeth E
JEWISH STUDIES	433 Intermediate Topics in Jewish Studies:Soc Sc	3	1	0	3	Goldberg,Chad Alan
LAW	724 Property	0	0	90	4	Klug,Heinz
	895 Wisconsin Internl Law Journ	0	0	74	2	Klug,Heinz
LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION	326 Topics in Dutch Literature in Translation	62	1	0	3	Taylor,Jolanda Vanderwal

POLITICAL SCIENCE	182 Politics Around World-Honors	19	0	0	3	Ringe,Nils
RELIGIOUS STUDIES	406 The Amish	7	0	0	3	Louden,Mark
SOCIOLOGY	210 Survey of Sociology	85	0	0	3	Conti,Joseph
	362 Stats for Sociologists III	12	16	0	3	Elwert,Felix
	496 Topics in Sociology	7	2	0	3	Goldberg,Chad Alan
	753 Cmpartive &History Methods-Sociology	0	6	0	3	Goldberg,Chad Alan
Summer 2021						
<u>Department</u>	<u>Course Number & Title</u>	<u>Ugrads</u>	<u>Grads</u>	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
ED LEADERSHP & POLICY ANALYSIS	940 Topics Seminar-Educ Leadership	0	18	0	3	Li, Weijia
HISTORY	269 War/Race/Relig: Europe & U.S.	12	0	0	4	Chamedes, Giuliana
LAFOLLETTE SCHOOL PUB AFFAIRS	327 Administrative Internship	21	0	0	3	Copelovitch,Mark
Fall 2021						
<u>Department</u>	<u>Course Number & Title</u>	<u>Ugrads</u>	<u>Grads</u>	<u>Professional</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Instructor</u>
CHICANA/O & LATINA/O STUDIES	440 Ethnicity, Race, and Justice	70	1	0	3	Light,Michael Thomas
COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENTAL SOC	995 Rsch: Methodology Trainees	0	33	0	2	Elwert,Felix
ED LEADERSHP & POLICY ANALYSIS	886 Internationalization Higher Ed	0	28	0	3	Li,Weijia
	940 Topics Seminar-Educ Leadership	0	8	0	3	Li,Weijia
	999 Independent Reading	0	8	0	3	Li,Weijia
ENGLISH	174 Literature and Social Justice	17	0	0	3	Grunewald,Ralph
ENVIR ST - GAYLORD NELSON INST/ HISTORY/ HISTORY OF SCIENCE	125 Green Screen	148	18	0	3	Mitman,Gregg
HISTORY	120 Europe & Mod World 1815-On	66	16	0	4	Bloch,Brandon
GERMAN	267 Yiddish Song and Jewish Exp	75	0	0	3	Potter,Pamela
	267 Yiddish Song and Jewish Exp	28	0	0	3	Potter,Pamela
	267 Yiddish Song and Jewish Exp	50	0	0	3	Potter,Pamela
	267 Yiddish Song and Jewish Exp	8	0	0	3	Potter,Pamela
	278 Topics in German Culture	11	3	0	3	Potter,Pamela
	351 Intro to German Linguistics	22	0	0	4	Louden,Mark
	411 Kultur des 20. u. 21. Jh.	7	0	0	3	Klocke, Sonja
	991 Linguistc&Germanic Philolgy	0	1	0	3	Louden,Mark
LAFOLLETTE SCHOOL PUB AFFAIRS	850 International Governance	0	11	2	3	Copelovitch,Mark
LAW	740 Constitutional Law II	0	0	70	4	Klug,Heinz
	895 Wisconsin Internl Law Journ	0	0	74	2	Klug,Heinz
	904 Constitutional Law Seminar	0	0	25	3	Klug,Heinz
	918 Problems: Intl Law Seminar	0	0	6	3	Atapattu,Sumudu

LEGAL STUDIES	131 Criminal Justice in America	325	5	0	3	Grunewald,Ralph
	440 Ethnicity, Race, and Justice	70	1	0	4	Light,Michael Thomas
LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION	270 German Women Writers	20	0	0	3	Klocke, Sonja
POLITICAL SCIENCE	120 Intro to Comparative Politics	144	0	0	4	Ringe,Nils
	140 Intro-Internatl Relations	289	1	0	4	Copelovitch,Mark
	332 German Politics	22	0	0	3	Ringe,Nils
SOCIOLOGY	120 Marriage and Family	270	1	0	4	Elwert,Felix
	125 Amer Soc: How It Really Works	16	0	0	3	Conti,Joseph
	131 Criminal Justice in America	325	5	0	3	Grunewald,Ralph
	421 Processes-Deviant Behavior	24	0	0	3	Massoglia,Michael A
	440 Ethnicity, Race, and Justice	70	1	0	3	Light,Michael Thomas
	446 Juvenile Delinquency	45	0	0	4	Massoglia,Michael A
	995 Rsch: Methodology Trainees	0	33	0	3	Elwert,Felix

4. FACULTY SUPPORT (calendar years 2020 and 2021 ONLY)

Expenditure for research trips for all of the UW-Madison faculty travelers below carefully followed the upper limits of the grant (89 euros per day per diem) and at or below the allowance of 1,175 euros per transatlantic airfare. In both calendar years 2020 and 2021, there was very little travel due to the pandemic. In fact, the State of Wisconsin did not allow its employees to travel until late November of 2021.

Michael Light

Professor Light travelled to Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law as a visiting researcher Dates of travel for a week in November 2019. While we had purchased an airfare for his return in June of 2020, the pandemic forced the cancellation of that trip. The airfare was reimbursed to the grant. Light was able to do some virtual collaboration with colleagues at the MPI on criminal sentencing and the Syrian refugee crisis and the day fines and recidivism.

Sonja Klocke

Professor Klocke spent December 13-29, 2021 in Berlin, where she met with speakers for our series “Turkish Migration to Germany” linked to the “Cultures in Motion: Migration, Exile, and Refuge” theme. Sonja met with Professor Naika Foroutan (Humboldt University, Berlin) to negotiate a way to bring her to the UW-Madison campus in the Fall of 2022. In the summer of 2021, Klocke consulted with her colleague Professor Goekce Yurdakul (Humboldt University, Berlin). Sonja also met with Berlin-based author Tanja Dueckers, who will be the Max Kade writer in residence and also part of several CGES-sponsored events. Sonja also used the Staatsbibliothek as well as archives in Berlin that possess materials related to migration (Academie der Kuenste in Berlin, and Kreuzberg-Friedrichshain Museum).

Florence Vatan

Professor Vatan flew to Paris to visit the National Library in Paris, France, from December 14 to January 11, 2021, where she conducted research on Gestalt psychology and phenomenology. Florence also purchased books related to her research on courses in Franco-German medical epistemology for the courses she teaches. She also met briefly, the pandemic notwithstanding, with her colleagues at the DAAD Paris CIERA, including Professor Elissa Mailänder.

Marc Silberman

Professor Emeritus Silberman arrived in Berlin, Germany on November 28, 2021 to research in the archival and library materials at the Academy of Arts in Berlin in preparation for a workshop he helped organize on December 3, 2021 at the Brecht-Haus in Berlin. He was respondent for one panel and organized and participated in the evening public event, a panel of four presenters about the London production of a Brecht play that he translated into English. While in Berlin he met with Professor Brigitte Jirku (Universidad de Valencia, Spain) and Professor Laurence McFalls, former Director of the sister CGES/DAAD Centre of Excellence at the University of Montreal. Silberman presented the initial keynote lecture at a full-day virtual conference at New York University on “Brecht and Cinema,” he also met with Prof. Matthew Cornish (Ohio University) with whom he is planning a session at an international symposium in Israel in December 2022.

University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for German & European Studies

January 1, 2020- December 31, 2021

5. PROGRAMMING

A. CGES Events

January 30, 2020

“EU Politics”

Michael Kaeding is the Visiting Carl Schurz Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Professor for European Integration and European Union Politics in the Department of Political Science at the University of Duisburg Essen.

Attendance: 22

February 3, 2020

“Sweden’s New York Realness: To Be Young Queer and Black in Swedish Women’s Filmmaking”

Benjamin Mier-Cruz received his doctorate from the University of California-Berkley and is Assistant Professor in the Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+ at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Co-Sponsor: Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+

Attendance: 23

February 6, 2020

“Populism in Europe”

Carsten Jensen is a leading literary figure as well as essayist, newspaper columnist, and political commentator. Jensen has reported from war zones in the Balkans and Afghanistan.

Co-Sponsor: Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+

Attendance: 40

February 10, 2020

“The Not-Quiet Child”

Liina-Ly Roos specializes in Nordic and Baltic cinema, literary and cultural studies. She received her Ph.D. in Scandinavian Languages and Literatures with a Graduate Certificate in Cinema and Media Studies. She is Assistant Professor in the Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+ at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Co-Sponsor: Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+

Attendance: 21

February 18, 2020

“More Than Looted Art: The Humboldt Forum and Germany’s Colonial Legacy”

Daniel Morat is Lecturer in the History Department of the Free University in Berlin and a curator for the Berlin Exhibition in the Humboldt Forum.

Attendance: 19

February 26, 2020

“Green New World-Travels to America’s Nature and History”

Christoph Mauch is Carl Schurz Memorial Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Director of the Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society.

Co-Sponsor: Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies

Attendance: 34

March 2, 2020

“Real Tears, Fake Tears: The Strange Act of Crying in the Theater”

Daniel Sack holds a joint appointment in the Commonwealth Honors College and the English Department, where he serves as the Graduate Program Director at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

Co-Sponsor: Interdisciplinary Theatre Studies

Attendance: 11

March 9, 2020

“The Mosse Art Research Initiative”

Meike Hoffman is a German historian and works at the Degenerate Art Research Center at the Free University of Berlin.

Co-Sponsors: George L. Mosse Program in History, Mosse Art Research Initiative

Attendance: 17

March 11, 2020

“Slow Hope”

Christoph Mauch is Carl Schurz Memorial Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Director of the Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society, University of Munich.

Co-Sponsor: Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies

Attendance: 16

August 11, 2020

“Populism and the Pandemic: Germany and the Netherlands”

- Marcel Lewandowsky is DAAD Visiting Assistant Professor at the Center for European Studies at the University of Florida.
- Sarah de Lange is Professor by special appointment at the Department of Political Science at the University of Amsterdam.

Co-Sponsors: Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism, Political Science Institute at the University of Brasilia.

Attendance: 127

October 12, 2020

“Soviet Judgment at Nuremberg”

Francine Hirsch is Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Co-Sponsors: A Room of One's Own Bookstore, Department of History, Mosse/Weinstein Center for Jewish Studies, Center for Russia, East Europe, and Central Asia.

Attendance: 74

October 20, 2020

“Does Proximity to Nazi Concentration Camps Make Germans Intolerant”

Tom Pepinsky is Professor in the Department of Government at Cornell University and a Non-Resident Senior Fellow in the Foreign Policy program at the Brookings Institute.

Co-Sponsor: Jean Monnet Projects

Attendance: 41

October 22, 2020

“The German Presidency of the EU at Mid-Point”

Ulirike Guérot is Professor at the Danube University in Krems, Austria, head of the Department for European Policy and the Study of Democracy, and founder of the European Democracy Lab in Berlin.

Co-Sponsor: Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism

Attendance: 63

November 9, 2020

“Spielzone Berlin- Lesung & Gespräch”

Tanja Dückers is an award-winning author, literary scholar, journalist, and activist.

Attendance: 28

November 17, 2020

“The Italian Way: Mediterranean Diet Versus Food Waste”

Andrea Segrè is Professor of International and Comparative Agricultural Policy at the University of Bologna. He is a leading scholar of the Mediterranean diet as a model of sustainable eating and has founded several projects such as Spreco Zero (Zero Waste) and Last-Minute Market with the goal of reducing and eliminating food waste.

Co-Sponsors: Department of French and Italian, Food Studies Network at University of Wisconsin-Madison, Italian Cultural Institute in Chicago

Attendance: 136

November 19, 2020

“From the Spanish Royal Court to the White House: Alexander Von Humboldt’s Quest for Knowledge in a World of Politics”

Sandra Rebok is an internationally renowned independent scholar of Anthropology and History of Science and a Marie Curie Fellow of the European Commission Research Executive Agency (2016).

Co-Sponsors: Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, Friends of the Max Kade Institute, Center for Culture, History & the Environment, Department of German, Nordic, & Slavic+, University Lectures Anonymous Fund.

Attendance: 64

February 16, 2021

“Borderless and Brazen: May Ayim’s Internationalism”

Tiffany N. Florvil is Associate Professor of 20th-Century European Women’s and Gender History at the University of New Mexico.

Co-Sponsors: African Studies Program, Department of German, Nordic, & Slavic+, Department of Gender & Women’s Studies

Attendance: 91

February 18, 2021

“‘Unterscheiden und Herrschen:’ The Future of Difference. Beyond the Toxicentanglement of Racism, Sexism and Feminism”

Sabine Hark is Professor of Interdisciplinary Women and Gender Research at the Technical University of Berlin.

Co-Sponsors: Sociology of Gender (FemSem), Department of Gender and Women’s Studies.

Attendance: 25

February 22, 2021

“Heavenly Fatherland: German Missionary Culture and Globalization in the Age of Empire”

Jeremy Best is Assistant Professor in the Department of History at Iowa State University of Science and Technology.

Co-Sponsors: Mosse Program in History, Department of History

Attendance: 26

March 12, 2021

“Government Access to Private Data: Who Gets What When and How?”

Dr. Thorsten Wetzling works for the Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (SNV) where he heads its research unit on digital rights, surveillance and democracy.

Co-Sponsors: Jean Monnet Projects, Center for European Studies, Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism, Global Legal Studies Center, University of Wisconsin Law School, Tommy G. Thompson Center on Public Leadership.

Attendance: 40

April 6, 2021

“Performative Teaching and Learning in Times of the Pandemic: German and European Literatures in Translation”

Susanne Even is Clinical Associate Professor and Language Program Coordinator in the Department of Germanic Studies at Indiana University.

Attendance: 19

April 8, 2021

“The Decline of Democracy: Standing Up for Liberal, Democratic Values”

Yascha Mounk is Associate Professor of the Practice of International Affairs at Johns Hopkins University and a Senior Fellow at the Agora Institute.

Co-Sponsors: Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism, Department of Political Science, Robert M. La Follette School of Public Affairs, Mass Communication Research Center in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication

Attendance: 53

April 9, 2021

“Reading Textual Memory: Heinrich Heine’s “Das Sklavenschiff” and Derek Walcott’s “The Sea is History”

Alicia E. Ellis is Associate Professor of German at Colby College.

Attendance: 22

April 12, 2021

“The Outsider Turned Ambassador: Jewish American Journeys in Post-Holocaust France”

Emma Kuby is Associate Professor of History at Northern Illinois University.

Attendance: 19

September 14, 2021

“Die ewigen Fremden. Türkeistämmige in deutschen Medien. Ein Überblick 1961 bis 2021” / “Perpetual Strangers. People of Turkish Origin in German Media. An Overview 1961-2021”

Ferda Ataman is a journalist, author, diversity expert, and the 2019 recipient of the Julie and August Bebel Prize for innovative and emancipatory contributions to political education.

Co-Sponsors: Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+, Program of German and Scandinavian Studies at University of Massachusetts Amherst.

Attendance: 54

September 27, 2021

“The Problems of Genocide: Permanent Security and the Language of Transgression”

A. Dirk Moses is Frank Porter Graham Distinguished Professor of Global Human Rights History at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill since July 2020 and German Clio-Online “Historical Book of the Year” prize winner for contemporary history.

Attendance: 20

October 5, 2021

“‘Kein Schlusstrich!’ Theaterprojekt zum NSU Komplex / ‘No Closure!’ A Nationwide Theatre Project on the NSU Komplex”

Tunçay Kulaoğlu is a filmmaker, dramaturge, curator, and author.

Co-Sponsors: Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+, Program of German and Scandinavian Studies at University of Massachusetts Amherst

Attendance: 39

October 7, 2021

“Forging Global Fordism: Nazi Germany, Soviet Russia, and the Contest Over the Industrial Order”

Stefan Link is Associate Professor of History at Dartmouth College and is working on a global history of the Great Depression.

Co-Sponsor: Center for Russia, East Europe, and Central Asia

Attendance: 52

October 13, 2021

“Making Sense of the Unprecedented 2021 German Elections”

Constanze Stelzenmüller is an expert on German, European, and trans-Atlantic foreign and security policy and strategy.

Co-Sponsor: Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism

Attendance: 70

October 19, 2021

“Regelfall Einwanderung. Deutschland, Migration und der Migrationsrat Berlin/ Immigration as the Rule: Germany, Migration, and the Migration Council in Berlin”

Koray Yılmaz-Günay has been a political educator, publicist, and activist since the 1990s and has headed the office of the Migration Council Berlin since January 2020.

Co-Sponsors: Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+, Program of German and Scandinavian Studies at University of Massachusetts Amherst

Attendance: 41

October 20, 2021

“All the Frequent Troubles of Our Days”

Rebecca Donner is the author of the New York Times bestseller *All the Frequent Troubles of Our Days*.

Co-Sponsor: George L. Mosse Program in History

Attendance: 91

October 21, 2021

“Esperanto and Languages of Internationalism in Revolutionary Russia”

Brigid O’Keeffe is a Professor of History at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York.

Co-Sponsor: Center for Russia, East Europe, and Central Asia

Attendance: 36

November 2, 2021

“Die Ungehaltenen” - Reading and Conversation

Deniz Utlu is an author, publisher, and recipient of the Literaturpreis der Landeshauptstadt Hannover and Alfred Döblin Prize.

Co-Sponsors: Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+, Program of German and Scandinavian Studies at University of Massachusetts Amherst

Attendance: 38

November 30, 2021

“Die visuelle Kultur der Migration”

Malve Lippmann and Can Sungu are co-founders and artistic directors of bi‘bak and Sinema Transtopia in Berlin.

Co-Sponsors: Department of German, Nordic, and Slavic+, Program of German and Scandinavian Studies at University of Massachusetts Amherst

Attendance: 30

B. Workshops, Conferences, and Symposia

January 29, 2020

“Undergraduate Lunch and Career Workshop: Working with the European Union”

Have you ever considered a profession in the European Union, ever wondered what it would take to become a diplomat? Come to this IS Major and European Studies event and find out! Michael Kaeding is the Visiting Carl Schurz Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Attendance: 40

February 27-28, 2020

Conference: “Fracturing Democracy: The Erosion of Civil Society in a Shifting Communication Ecology”

The conference theme “Fracturing Democracy: The Erosion of Civil Society in a Shifting Communication Ecology” centers on issues that you all know too well: Democracies across the world are in crisis due, in part, to the rise of populism, spurred by the perceived lack of legitimacy of existing processes and institutions in the eyes of vast numbers of their citizens, not to mention the poor policy and administrative performance of democratic institutions more generally. This conference is the first of two Holtz Center funded conferences. Our 2021 conference will focus on civic repair and renewal.

Speakers included:

- Sandra González-Bailón is Associate Professor at the Annenberg School for Communication and Affiliated Faculty at the Warren Center for Network and Data Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania.

- Richard Fletcher is Senior Research Fellow of the Reuters Institute at the University of Oxford.
- Lei Guo is Assistant Professor of Emerging Media Studies at Boston University.
- Andreas Jungherr is Assistant Professor of Social Science Data Collection and Analysis at the University of Konstanz.
- Mike Kearney is Assistant Professor of Journalism Studies at the University of Missouri.
- Shannon McGregor is Assistant Professor of Journalism at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
- Alice Marwick is Assistant Professor of Media & Technology Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
- Lilliana Mason is Associate Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland.
- Claudia Strauss is Professor of Anthropology at Pitzer College.
- Chris Wells is Associate Professor in Emerging Media Studies at Boston University.

Co-Sponsors: Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism, Center for Communication and Civic Renewal, Mass Communication Research Center, Holtz Center for Science and Technology Studies

Attendance: 52

December 2, 2020

“Populism and the Future of Liberal Democracy”

Speakers included:

- Annelien de Dijn is Professor of History at Utrecht University in the Netherlands, where she teaches political and intellectual history.
- Jan-Werner Müller is Professor of Politics at Princeton University.

Co-Sponsors: Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism, Center for Early Modern Studies, Department of Political Science

Attendance: 40

January 22, 2021

“Exhibition Transformation EAST: Lives in Transition: Virtual Commented Visit of the Bundesstiftung Aufarbeitung’s Exhibition ‘Umbruch Ost’”

“Lives in Transition” addresses the expectations, trust, and fears that East Germans associated with the reunification process through images and texts. It recalls the solidarity between Germans and their willingness to help each other as well as their tensions and misunderstandings. The exhibition tells of new beginnings and awakenings, as well as of the desire to reappraise the SED dictatorship. It also documents the despair that went hand in hand with economic collapse and the rise in unemployment, as well as the experiences of loss and fears that characterized the 1990s in former East Germany. Subjects explored include the simultaneous renovation and demolition of towns and cities in the east of Germany, the situation of women and families, and a youth culture torn between techno, punk and right-wing extremism. Themes range from resentments to political violence, the question of who has the right to shape national identity, relations with Eastern neighbors, the development of the former East and its successes as well as new social divides that have arisen in recent years.

Speakers included:

- Alexander Reisenbichler is Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science and Research Coordinator for the Joint Initiative in German and European Studies (JIGES) Muck School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at the University of Toronto.
- Matthias Rothe is Professor of German, Nordic, Slavic & Dutch at the College of Liberal Arts, University of Minnesota.
- Jay Rowell is Director of the Centre interdisciplinaire d'études et de recherches sur l'Allemagne (CIERA) CNRS at the Université de Strasbourg.
- Beate Schmidtke is Project Manager of EUCA-Net: European Studies in Canada at the Centre for Global Studies, University of Victoria.
- Marc Silberman is Professor Emeritus in the Department of German, Nordic, & Slavic+ at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Co-Sponsor: University of Montréal Center for German and European Studies

Attendance: 174

March 13, 2021

K-14 Teacher Workshop: “Cyber-Capabilities and Accelerating Global Change”

A virtual professional development workshop for K-14 educators, who will a) examine the transforming face of international relations on the macro and micro level, b) receive an updated curated e-book of relevant source materials and classroom activities, and c) develop practical exercises that prompt student participation and collaboration.

Speakers included:

- Dr. Thorsten Wetzling works for the Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (SNV) where he heads its research unit on digital rights, surveillance, and democracy.
- Mary McCoy teaches courses on rhetoric, politics, media, and culture in the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Department of Communication Arts and oversees outreach and communications for the Center for Southeast Asian Studies.

Co-Sponsors: Center for Russia, East Europe, and Central Asia, Center for Southeast Asian Studies

Attendance: 17

March 18, 2021

“Housing Crisis: The Welfare State, Neoliberalism, and the City (A Panel)”

This panel places contemporary challenges in their historical context by bringing together three leading experts on the history of the related fields of architecture, housing, urban planning, and cities. Together, panelists will explore the ways the relationship between citizenship, housing, and the state transformed from the 1960s to the 1990s and how this transformation relates to broader social, political, and economic developments of the era. Drawing from the histories of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, panelists will combine their own extensive research and the insights from their respective thematic and national foci. We hope this cross-disciplinary and cross-regional dialogue contributes to the understanding of the local, national, and global forces shaping the recent history of the welfare state and the rise of neoliberalism.

Speakers included:

- Guy Ortolano is Professor of History & MA Director of Graduate Studies at New York University.

- Kenny Cuppers is Professor of Architectural History and Urban Studies, Head of Urban Studies, and Head of the Department of Social Sciences at the University of Basel.
- Sasha Suarez is Assistant Professor in the Department of History with a joint appointment in the department of Native American Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Co-Sponsors: Center for European Studies, Critical Political Economy Seminar

Attendance: 30

April 16, 2021

“Histories of Migration and Citizenship in Europe and the United States: A Roundtable”

Speakers included:

- Emily Greble is Associate Professor of History and Associate Professor of German, Russian, and East European Studies at Vanderbilt University.
- Celia Donert is Lecturer in Central European History since c. 1900 at the University of Cambridge.
- Marla Ramirez is Assistant Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Attendance: 27

C. Co-Sponsored Events not Directly Funded By the DAAD

February 17, 2020

“Adapting the EU-US Relationship to New Challenges: A Conversation with European Union Ambassador Stavros Lambrinidis”

His Excellency, Stavros Lambrinidis, is European Union Ambassador to the United States.

Co-Sponsor: Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism

Attendance: 53

October 7, 14, & 21, 2020

“The Growing Crisis of Refugees and Statelessness: A Practical Pedagogical Workshop for Community-College Educators”

Anna Oltman is Lecturer and Researcher at University College London in International Human Rights with a focus on the politics of refugees and asylum.

Co-Sponsor: Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Attendance: 23

October 28, 2020

“Roundtable on the US-EU Relations (European Politics Online Workshop)”

Mark Copelovitch is Professor of Political Science and Public Affairs at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Co-Sponsor: European Politics Online Workshop

Attendance: 33

December 10, 2020

“Chuck Tilly Goes to Church: The Medieval & Religious Roots of the Modern State”

Anna Grzymala Busse is Michelle and Kevin Douglas Professor of International Studies in the Department of Political Science, the Director of the Europe Center and Senior Fellow at the Freeman Spogli Institute.

Co-Sponsors: Erasmus + Jean Monnet Projects, Comparative Politics Colloquium of the Department of Political Science

Attendance: 32

December 10, 2020

“On the Road to Prohibition: The Temperance Battle and German-American Brewers”

Jana Weiss is Associate Professor of History at Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster (Germany).

Co-Sponsor: Max Kade Institute

Attendance: 25

April 1, 2020

Series of Lesson Plans on Climate Change in Nine World Regions in Preparation for Film Club

Co-Sponsor: Institute for Regional and International Studies

Attendance: 7

April 28, 2020

Institute for Regional and International Studies International Film Club Discussion of “This Changes Everything”

Attendance: 7

March 4, 2021

“Women and Yugoslav Partisans: A History of World War II Resistance”

Jelena Batinic is Lecturer in the Department of History at Stanford University.

Attendance: 20

April 23, 2021

“Wagners antisemitisches Vermächtnis” (Wagner’s Antisemitic Legacy)

Pamela Potter is Professor of German at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Co-Sponsor: Deutsches Historisches Museum

Attendance: 47

November 8, 2021

“Film Screening, “Masel Tov Cocktail””

Arkadij Khaet is a director and German Human Rights Film Prize winner.

Co-Sponsors: Department of German Nordic, Slavic+, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mayrent Institute for Yiddish Culture.

Attendance: 6

November 10, 2021

“Undergraduate Workshop: "Populism, Authoritarianism, and the Global Weakening of Democracy”

Nils Ringe is Professor of Political Science and Director of the Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism at University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Co-Sponsors: Jean Monnet European Union Center of Excellence for Comparative Populism, Department of Political Science

Attendance: 35

6. APPENDICES

A. 2019-2020 Wisconsin CGES Research Themes (Long Form from June 2018 Application)

Our interdisciplinary research projects cover six broad areas of study: one with a music focus (Theme One), one with a governance focus (Theme Two), one with a data protection focus (Theme Three), one with a criminal justice focus (Theme Four), one with a border-crossers focus (Theme Five), and one with a focus on the documented and undocumented aspects of the state (Theme Six).

1. German Musicology's Global Reach in the 20th and 21st Centuries

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Ronald Radano (Professor of African Cultural Studies and Music)
- Tejumola Olaniyan (Professor of English and African Cultural Studies) [Deceased as of December 2019]
- Pamela Potter (Professor of German and Music; CGES Director)

Graduate Students:

- Ellen Hebden (Ph.D. candidate, Ethnomusicology, UW-Madison)
- Marcel Martinez (Ph.D. candidate, Musicology, University of Tübingen)
- Jörg Buechler (Ph.D. candidate, Musicology, University of Tübingen)

German/European/North American Collaborators:

- Thomas Schipperges (Professor of Musicology, University of Tübingen)
- Lars Koch (Director, Phonogrammarchiv Berlin)
- Sebastian Werr (Privatdozent in Musicology, Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich)
- Bernat Cabero (Musicologist, Barcelona)
- Jörg Rothkamm (Professor of Musicology, University of Tübingen)
- Christina Richter-Ibanez (Researcher, University of Tübingen)
- Annegret Fauser (Professor of Music, University of North Carolina)
- Thomas Ertelt (Director, State Institute for Music Research and Instrument Collection, Berlin)
- Philip Bohlman (Professor of Ethnomusicology, University of Chicago)
- Klaus Pietschmann (Professor of Musicology, University of Mainz)

It is undisputed that Germany is the birthplace of musicology, and that the vast majority of musicological projects and institutions established over the course of the twentieth century could trace their roots to German individuals, schools of thought, and methodological approaches. The multifaceted projects proposed under this theme will bring together work at various stages of development being conducted by faculty, graduate students, archivists, and institute directors in

the United States and Germany that all explore various ways in which the German origins of musicological thought have persisted into the twenty-first century and have run up against new sensibilities in a postcolonial and post-Holocaust world.

The first research focus we are proposing builds on a project initiated in the 2017-2018 CGES grant cycle, “Studies in Early German Phonographic Recordings of African Music,” in which UW faculty members Ron Radano, Teju Olaniyan, and Pamela Potter worked with Berlin colleagues Lars Koch and Thomas Ertelt to investigate the impact of recordings of music collected at the turn of the twentieth century by German pioneers in ethnomusicology in the European colonization of Africa. These wax cylinders, curated in the Phonogrammarchiv in Berlin, created a new kind of African auditory form, whose principal purpose was to assist in the analysis of “primitive sound” and shed light not only on this important historical period, but also on the trajectory of studies and understanding of African music across the twentieth century. The opportunity to do preliminary research in Germany with support from DAAD in 2017-2018 led to Radano securing the highly competitive Berlin Prize from the American Academy in Berlin for the first six months of 2019, which allowed him to collaborate with experts in Berlin and to work with approximately 10,000 phonographic cylinders of African music recorded before World War II and originally housed at the Phonogrammarchiv. The collection reflects Africa’s importance to the German colonial project, together with the personal interest of Erich von Hornbostel, who was director of the Berlin archive from 1905 to 1933. The recordings were part of a larger enterprise to uncover the essences of musical form (melody, rhythm) in what were thought to be relics of “primitive humanity” and shed light on the trajectory and understanding of African music across the twentieth century. At the same time, Potter and Ertelt conceived of a related project to expand the investigation into other Berlin institutions emerging alongside the Phonogrammarchiv and establishing international standards for musicological research, particularly the music instrument collection and the Institute for Music Research established toward the end of World War I, which recently celebrated its centennial. Potter has been afforded the opportunity to pursue intensive research on such aspects of the 2017-2018 project by securing a research fellowship from the Institute for Research in the Humanities at UW-Madison, where she will be in residence for the spring semester 2019, as well as the highly competitive NEH Fellowship to conduct research on the history of musical institutions in Berlin, a component of which will consist of a collaboration with the State Institute of Music Research to reconstruct its 100-year history alongside the institutional histories of the Phonogrammarchiv and the music instrument collection. In conjunction with these projects, CGES funding will support research trips for UW-Madison faculty and graduate students and will contribute to the culminating conference, to be held in 2020, on the subject “Phonographic Knowledge and the African Past: Sonic Afterlives of Slavery and Colonialism.” This will be the follow-up of a conference Radano will organize at the American Academy in Berlin in 2019. A tentative list of invitees for both conferences is provided with this document and includes scholars from Germany, Europe, North America, Australia, and South Africa in the fields of musicology, history, anthropology, area studies, and literature, as well as composers, performers, music critics, producers, archivists, and curators. These events will be cost-shared with other campus units.

We have also expanded our focus beyond these Berlin innovations to engage several more colleagues and graduate students at German and European institutions to explore case studies

that highlight the intellectual, political, and cultural impact of German musicology internationally. Our second focus brings together the work of the key UW faculty listed here with scholars in Germany currently engaging in the questions of race in German musicology, extending beyond Potter's work concentrating on the first half of the twentieth century and Radano's investigations of American and European perceptions, and working with German researchers who are analyzing the persistent traces of racial thought in contemporary musical discourse. Questions of race and ethnicity were not limited to German musicology's study of Africa, and while it is tempting to assume that concepts of race, ethnicity, and nation reached their pinnacle with National Socialism, they actually manifested themselves over a much longer period of time in articulations of "tribe," "genetics," "essence," "race," "people (Volk)," and – perhaps most curiously – "blood" in attempts to describe the musical characteristics of differing populations. Working with Thomas Schipperges and Jörg Rothkamm (both of Tübingen) and Sebastian Werr (Munich), as well as graduate students and post-docs from UW and Tübingen (Ellen Hebden, Christina Richter-Ibanez, and Jörg Büchler), a second project will explore how concepts of race, ethnicity, and nation developed over the first half of the twentieth century and shaped the central methodologies in musicology in Germany and beyond. As the pioneers in musicological research, German scholars proliferated their ideas internationally, even those – including Hornbostel – who would be driven out of Nazi Germany because of their Jewish ancestry but would nevertheless export such influential concepts to their new environments in the United States, the United Kingdom, and what was then Palestine. Biologistic concepts and metaphors can be found in writings dating back to the beginning of the twentieth century in discussions of German masters, Jewish composers, African-American jazz musicians, and European folk music, and even made their way into performances, such as one pianist's attempt to express his patriotism during World War I by incorporating the sounds of ancient Germanic instruments. These notions even survive subconsciously in a wide range of musical clichés that describe various groups as having musical traits "in their blood" (for the Italians, this is song; for Hungarians, rhythm; for African-Americans, swing), while others can boast "lightness" (Spaniards) or "depth" (Germans) as the core musical elements of their very nature. We intend to use CGES funding to host a three-day workshop that will bring Schipperges, Rothkamm, Werr, and their colleagues and students together with UW researchers to compare and contrast persistent notions of race and ethnicity in contemporary musical discourse in Germany, Europe, and the United States.

A third focus contributes to the recent interest prompted by the centennial of the founding of the International Musicological Society (IMS, founded in 1917). A pivotal moment in the society's history came in 1936, with the Spanish Civil War on the horizon, as German musicologists were facing uncomfortable political tensions with the planning of the upcoming annual meeting scheduled to take place in Barcelona. The tense negotiations among the key organizers from Germany, Spain, Denmark, and England, first revealed by Potter in a 1991 article and later pursued in a detailed essay by Bernat Cabero (2000), has attracted renewed attention with the discovery of archival materials in Barcelona. Cabero (Barcelona) has recently discovered a large number of manuscripts related to the conference planning, and Ph.D. candidate Marcel Martinez is working with Schipperges on a doctoral dissertation to investigate the controversial aspects of the conference organization. A planned workshop on this pivotal year in the history of the IMS will bring these and other European colleagues (such as Klaus Pietschmann, University of Mainz) to the United States to meet with Annegret Fauser (University of North Carolina), Philip

Bohlman (University of Chicago), and others who have conducted research on the history of the IMS and contributed to publications celebrating its centennial.

In addition to the three planned events, DAAD funding will allow UW researchers and graduate students to make trips to Berlin, Hildesheim (Center for World Music), and Tübingen in 2019, to host guest lectures, work with collaborators, access archival material, and draft proposals to such agencies as DFG, Humboldt, and the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz to secure future funding for these undertakings. The UW faculty who will oversee this theme are senior figures in the field of the history of German musicology and African and African-diasporic cultural and sound studies. Radano is an ethnomusicologist who has published widely on U.S. black music as a domestic and global form. Olaniyan is a literary and cultural critic who has written extensively on African literature, philosophy, and music. Potter is the recognized expert on the history of German musicology in the twentieth century, with her seminal book on the subject appearing in German, Portuguese, and Chinese translations.

“Phonographic Knowledge and the African Past: Sonic Afterlives of Slavery and Colonialism”: Tentative List of Participants

Kofi Agawu (Music Theory, Princeton). Author of *The African Imagination in Music* (2016)

Vanessa Agnew (American Studies, Duisburg-Essen). Author of *Enlightenment Orpheus: The Power of Music in Other Worlds* (2008)

Anna Maria Busse Berger (Musicology, UC Davis). Author of “Spreading the Gospel of Singbewegung: An Ethnomusicologist Missionary in Tanganyika of the 1930s,” *Journal of the American Musicological Society*, 66 (2013), 475-522.

Florence Bernault (History, Sciences Po, Paris). *Struggles for the Sacred: Assemblages of Power and Fantasies in Equatorial Africa (Gabon)* (forthcoming Duke)

Philip Bohlman (Ethnomusicology, University of Chicago).

Lars-Christian Koch (Director, Das Berliner Phonogramm Archiv).

Tsitsi Jaji (English, Duke). Author of *Africa in Stereo: Modernism, Music and Pan-African Solidarity*.

Thokozani Mhlambi (Composer/cellist, Archive and Public Culture Research Initiative, U. Capetown).

Rosalind Morris (Anthropology, Columbia).

Neo Muyanga (S. African composer and critic). Founder of Pan-African Space Station. Chérie Ndaliko (Ethnomusicology, UNC Chapel Hill). Author of *Necessary Noise: Music, Film and Charitable Imperialism in the East of Congo*.

Ciraj Rasool (Director, Museum and Heritage Studies, Western Cape). Co-author of *Unsettled History: Making South African Public Pasts*. (Work includes research in Vienna phonograph archive.)

Anthony Reed (English, Yale). New project on African diasporic “phonographic poetry.” Author of *Freedom Time: The Poetics and Politics of Black Experimental Writing*.

Gavin Steingo (Ethnomusicology, Princeton). Author of *Kwaito’s Promise: Music and the Aesthetics of Freedom in South Africa* (2016).

Bryan Wagner (English, Berkeley). *Disturbing the Peace: Black Culture and the Police Power after Slavery and The Tar Baby: A Global History*. First book includes study of early black phonographic recording (George Johnson, “The Laughing Song”).

Paul Gilroy (King’s College, London). Author, *The Black Atlantic*

Achille Mbembe (Witswatersrand/Duke).

Steven Feld (Anthropology, Santa Fe Institute). Author of *Jazz Cosmopolitanism in Accra*

Nancy Rose Hunt (History, University of Florida). Author, *A Nervous State: Remedies and Reverie in Colonial Congo*.

Myles Jackson (History of Science, NYU and Jena). Author of *Harmonious Triads: Physicists, Musicians and Instrument Makers in 19th-Century Germany*.

Sebastian Klotz (Musikwissenschaft, Humboldt). German musical thought, Ewe drumming; Berlin DJ style.

Julia Kursell (Amsterdam). Author of "Carl Stumpf and the Beginnings of Research in Musicality", in: H. Honing (ed.), *The Origins of Musicality*, 323-346. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.

Eric Lott (English, Graduate Center CUNY). Author, *Black Mirror: Cultural Contradictions of American Racism*.

Louise Meintjes (Anthropology and Music, Duke).

Barbara Titus (Musicology, Amsterdam). *History of German music theory; new study on Maskanda music of S. Africa*.

Raimund Vogels (Hildesheim). Director, Center for World Music and head of Africa collections.

Sound Artists

Gilles Aubry (Switzerland-based sound artist). Creator of “The Amplification of Souls,” sound art based on pentacostal worship in Kinshasa.

Thokozani Mhlambi (see above)

Alya Sebti (Head Curator, Ifa Gallery Berlin, Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, Berlin).

Sinethemba Twalo (DJ and member, ARCHIVE, Johannesburg). Work shown at Ifa and Haus der Kulturen der Welt, Berlin.

Jan St. Werner (Berlin-based composer). Co-leader of the electronic-music group, Mouse on Mars. Recent visiting lecturer at MIT.

Keith Fullerton Whitman (composer/producer, Melbourne). American-born. Produced “Hugh Tracey Mix-Collage” for Musée du Quai Branly, Paris.

2. Governance and Reform of the European Union

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Mark Copelovitch (Professor of Political Science and Public Affairs, Erasmus + Jean Monnet Project Fund Recipient)
- Nils Ringe (Professor, Jean Monnet Chair, and Director of the Center for European Studies and Jean Monnet Project Fund Recipient)
- Elizabeth Covington (Faculty Associate, Erasmus + Jean Monnet Module Fund Recipient)

Graduate Students:

- Maayan Mor (Ph.D. candidate, Political Science, UW-Madison)
- Anna Oltman (Ph.D. candidate, Political Science, UW-Madison)

German/European/North American Collaborators:

- Henrik Enderlein (Professor of Political Economy, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin)
- Mark Hallerberg (Professor of Public Management and Political Economy; Director, Fiscal Governance Centre, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin)
- Michael Kaeding (Professor for European Integration and European Union Politics and Jean Monnet Chair, University of Duisburg-Essen)
- Heike Klüver (Professor of Comparative Politics, University of Hamburg)
- Kai-Uwe Schnapp (Professor, University of Hamburg)
- Stefanie Walter (Professor of International Relations and Political Economy, University of Zurich)
- Mukhtar Hajizada (Fulbright Fellow, Harvard University; Jean Monnet Chair 2014-17; Founding Chair, The Azerbaijani European Studies Association)

Even in times of crisis, the European Union (EU) remains the archetype of successful and sustained regional integration—a profound, ongoing experiment in deep political and economic cooperation among 28 diverse member states. Our project will focus on the politics of European governance in the wake of political and economic crises that have shaken the EU in the last decade. Professor and Jean Monnet Chair Nils Ringe directs EU Studies at the UW-Madison, with an emphasis on democratic representation and EU law-making. Scholarship in the last twenty years has turned away from treating the EU as a conventional international organization composed of sovereign member states, turning instead toward regarding it as a complex political system that can meaningfully be compared and contrasted with domestic institutions or other multi-level systems of governance. The Euro and immigration crises have given renewed prominence to the tension between deep integration and continued national sovereignty and have breathed new life into the study of the EU as both an economic and a political entity.

Ringe's work on decision-making inside EU institutions applies comparative politics research toward understanding the peculiarities of the EU existing as neither a state nor a federation. Ringe will focus on issues unique to the EU (e.g., the politics and consequences of multilingualism), and those that can serve as a basis of comparison with other national and international polities (e.g., policy-making in different multilingual settings or political networks in the EP and U.S. Congress). Copelovitch works on the EU's impact on global politics and the economy and leads an advisory committee of international experts on trade and monetary issues (including Walter and Hallerberg), looking, for example, at how the U.S. and EU's role in institutions such as the IMF and WTO affect these agencies and the general public; how exchange rate shocks have affected domestic politics in Poland; and how government policy responds to those shocks under constraints of EMU. Covington is also exploring the multilingualism of the EU's soft power and neighborhood policy, but while Ringe's work focuses on the "institutional" multilingualism in the EU (the rules of language use in EU institutions), Covington is working with two scholars from recent EU states and an accession candidate to study the plurality of voices in nation-building sense (new Member State Bulgaria, eventual accession of Azerbaijan). This project, European Neighborhood and Social Cohesion Policy in the Age of Trump, includes collaborators from Bulgaria and Canada.

DAAD funding will enable us to bring several German-based political scientists and economists to UW-Madison, as well as facilitate travel for the UW faculty affiliates and their graduate students to conduct research and collaborate with co-authors based in Germany. In addition, the project will enable the UW researchers to organize a workshop in March 2020 (to be held at in Berlin, Hamburg, or Duisburg; a workshop in Brussels will take place on other grant funds). Panels will focus on "Reforming the Eurozone as a Fiscal Union" (Henrik Enderlein, Hertie/Delors Institute; Mark Hallerberg, Hertie School; Gong Cheng, European Stability Mechanism); "Reforming the Eurozone as Political Union" (Jonas Tallberg, Stockholm University; Stefanie Walter, University of Zurich; Erik Jones, SAIS/Oxford); "Identity" (Catherine de Vries, University of Amsterdam; Brigid Laffan, Robert Schuman Center, EUI; Michael Bruter, London School of Economics); "Multilingualism and EU Governance" (Michele Gazzola, Humboldt University Berlin; Karen McAuliffe, University of Birmingham; Sven-Oliver Proksch, University of Cologne); and "Neighborhood and Social Cohesion Policy" (Mukhtar Hazijada, Harvard University; Liana Grancea, UCLA)

3. Issues and Problems of Data Protection in Germany

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Linda Hogle (Professor, Medical History & Bioethics and Anthropology)
- Alan Rubel (Associate Professor, Information School and Law School)

German/European Collaborators:

- Amy Hinterberger (Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Warwick)
- Mette Svendsen (Professor of Public Health, University of Copenhagen)
- Neil Stephens (Research Fellow, Social and Political Science, Brunel University)
- Klaus Høyer (Professor of Public Health, University of Copenhagen)
- Christine Hauskeller (Professor of Sociology, Philosophy, and Anthropology, University of Exeter)
- Lorraine Daston (Professor, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin)
- Hans-Jörg Rheinberger (Professor, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin)
- Susanne Bauer (Professor of Sociology, University of Frankfurt)
- Alex Preda (Professor of Accounting, King's College London)
- Heiner Niemann (Professor and Director, Institut für Nutztiergenetik, Friedrich Loeffler Institut, Neustadt)
- Martin Carrier (Professors and Director, Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies of Science [I2SoS], University of Bielefeld)
- Jeanette Hoffmann (Professor and Coordinator of Digitization Project, Wissenschaftszentrum für Sozialforschung Berlin)
- Minna Ruckenstein (Associate Professor, Consumer Society Research Centre and Helsinki Center for Digital Humanities, University of Helsinki)

From Bismarck's *Krankenversicherungsgesetz*, to policy deriving from ideologies of *Rassenhygiene* and *Bevölkerungsbiologie*, to the clumsy attempts to transition health institutions and law from the former GDR to West Germany, the roles and relationships of the State and its individuals have been vexed. This is especially the case in matters dealing with human bodies and what may be done with them (or not). Alan Rubel researches data privacy issues in the U.S. and Europe with particular interests in medicine and bioethics, and Linda Hogle's work on organ and tissue procurement in Germany has confirmed that Germany's social, ethical, and legal contexts are distinct from those of other Euro-American contexts of biomedicine, due in part to multiple histories of the way humans as research subjects and as health rights-bearing entities have been handled in German law and politics. Laws conventionally dealt with whole, living humans, but with the advent of medical-legal designations such as "brain death" and technologies enabling the use of human biological materials to be transplanted into others, or using human-animal chimeras, legal assumptions about humans as bounded entities and cultural notions of appropriate and inappropriate boundary-crossings have been challenged. More recently, bioscience is creating even more ambiguous entities, from stem cells (from embryos or adults), "humanized" animals to be used as tissue donors, human cells gene-edited to delete or add desired features (reminiscent of *Rassenhygiene* and other biological and social selection histories), and organoids (3D human organ structures grown in vitro). When brought to the

cellular level, such boundary-crossings resurrect both biological and legal-ethical questions about what constitutes “the human.” Philosophers and ethicists have framed questions about ambiguities in just this way: what is the human in light of contemporary bioscience? One could also ask: what is a human individual?

This is where the issues and problems of data protection come into play. Until recently, cells from human donors were stripped of identifying information to protect the human subject. However, researchers increasingly want to identify cell sources with their entire medical histories, to study phenotypes and predict outcomes of cell behavior for clinical purposes. Beyond just medical data, however, advocates of Big Data analytics claim to be able to use behavioral data, including digital traces (social media use, online purchases, etc.) and geolocation data to create profiles of individuals that they claim will not only provide precision in identifying characteristics that would affect cells, tissues, and whole bodies, but also predict health outcomes for individuals (and their costs to society). Germany has thus far resisted some of the large-scale studies attempting to aggregate genetic and behavioral data on individuals at the population level, as is occurring in the US (Precision Medicine Initiative), UK, and Denmark. These have proven to be highly contentious for Germany in light of previous histories of the collection of vast troves of information on individuals, especially in the GDR. On a broader scale, the recent European General Data Protection Regulation serves as an important force in what kinds of information may be collected, used, or not, with complications for individual consent.

Rather than asking long-standing, unresolvable questions of what is the human individual, this project looks instead at the *actual practices* through which scientists, lawyers, and policymakers attempt to ameliorate such ambiguities. There is much at stake: first, categorizing an entity as “human” triggers a whole cascade of legal and ethical protocols and procedures with consequences for researchers, patients, regulators and others. Without creating constructs to manage ambiguity and contain risk, biomedical science and commerce cannot proceed, especially in a society with fraught histories of the uses and abuses of both human bodies and information about them.

DAAD funds will make it possible to bring together scholars for a workshop in Fall 2019 that will investigate how to map these issues and build links with German scholars with the goal of launching a broad-scale research project. Among the scholars who would make outstanding contributions, Hinterberger is a sociologist researching the use of chimeras in medical research and is launching a project in Germany along with her ongoing work in the UK and US. Svendsen has also conducted ethnography in animal research facilities and has written extensively on the ethics of xenotransplantation. Stephens is an anthropologist who has researched tissue engineering for medicine as well as for engineered meat and is currently conducting interviews at the Fraunhofer Institute for Interfacial Engineering and Biotechnology skin engineering laboratory. Høyer has researched both tissue transplantation and large-scale data collection ethics in Denmark and the EU. Hauskeller has long worked in Germany and other EU countries on regulatory and ethical oversight of stem cell research.

This workshop would leverage data from several ongoing projects while synthesizing their insights, including “Blood and tissue samples as human subjects” (Hinterberger, funded Wellcome Trust); “Big Tissue: Tissue Engineering Upscaling” (Stephens, Wellcome Trust) and

“Data Privacy in and out of the Clinic” (Rubel). “Personalized Medicine in the Welfare State” (Svendsen, Carlsberg Foundation) not only examines the use of genetic information, but how it affects the modern welfare state. “Policy, Practice and Patient Experience in an Age of Intensified Data Sourcing (Høyer, European Research Council) studies data practices in the EU. Hogle’s projects include “Information Paradoxes: a Social Study of Tensions Between Privacy, Data Security and Data Access” (UW Vice Chancellor’s Award); and her book manuscript project, tentatively titled “Authentication: Practices of Determining the Authentic in Contemporary Bioscience,” has a significant component drawing together years of prior ethnographic research with new work on organoids, and another component based on research on data use practices and medical privacy over the past 3 years, particularly in large-scale national initiatives, such as the Precision Medicine Initiative.

4. Criminal Justice and the German Refugee Crisis

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Michael Light (Assistant Professor of Sociology)
- Michael Massoglia (Professor of Sociology)
- Ralph Grunewald (Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature and Folklore Studies and the Center for Law, Society, and Justice)
- Joseph Conti (Associate Professor of Sociology and Law)
- Alexandra Huneeus (Professor of Law; Director, Global Legal Studies Center)
- Sumudu Atapattu (Director, UW Law School Research Center)

German/European Collaborators:

- Prof. Hans Jörg Albrecht (Director, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg)
- Dr. Volker Grundies (Senior Researcher, Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law)
- Veronica Federico (Lecturer in Comparative Public Law, Università degli Studi di Firenze)
- Thilo Marauhn (Professor of Law, Justus Liebig University, Giessen)

The dramatic increase in forced migration is one of the most significant global changes in the past several decades. According to the UNHCR, there are more than 65 million people forcibly displaced worldwide, more than at any point since World War II. Perhaps no other country has received more attention than Germany, where over two million people sought refugee status between 2008 and 2017, more than triple the number of any other EU country over this period. While much research has focused on Germany's political response to the “refugee crisis,” the increase in anti-refugee violence, or the criminological impact of the newest wave of migrants, we still know comparatively little about the judicial response. That is, how have migrants been treated in the criminal justice system in Germany in recent years? Answering this question speaks to fundamental issues regarding inequality before the law that are at the heart of Western liberal democracies. It also informs our understanding of how courts respond to major and

unexpected demographic shifts and, most notably, whether the sanctioning of immigrant offenders is partially linked to judicial responses to the demographic profile of society.

This work is at the intersection of multiple disciplines, most notably, law, sociology, and demography. Because prior research on the refugee crisis has largely been the domain of political scientists or criminologists, there has been little interdisciplinary research investigating the legal treatment of foreigners in Germany during the crisis. A major goal of this project is to bridge the disciplinary divides that have hampered such an investigation. To this end, the interdisciplinary orientation of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law is well situated to achieve this objective. A second major objective is to strengthen the research ties between the MPI and UW-Madison. Thus, part of this grant will be used to invite the current director of the MPI, Prof. Hans-Jörg Albrecht, to give a lecture in Madison in 2019 on the criminological and legal impact of recent immigration to Germany. As a visiting research scholar at the MPI, Michael Light is working with German court records (*Strafverfolgungsstatistik*) kept between 2011 and 2016 to perform analyses on the data. He will also be working with other universities, research institutes, and government entities throughout Europe to gather information on the available data sources on crime, punishment, and citizenship.

Strengthening this research connection would not only provide new and relevant research insights, but it would also help open up potential research and funding opportunities to our faculty and graduate students. In addition to establishing ties with German institutions, DAAD funds will greatly enrich the research and practice of our graduate students. Immigration law has become an area of burgeoning interest among students of law, and these funds would give us the opportunity to bring in speakers from MPI and other institutions who can speak to "crimmigration," which is the focus of our Immigrant Justice Clinic. We would also bring in experts on asylum and refugee law, children and migration, climate change and immigration, and comparative immigration law, and we will plan to organize a conference and symposium on comparative immigration law, together with the Board of Editors of the *Wisconsin International Law Journal*. DAAD funds would also be used to offer support for research related travel and data collection of our masters and doctoral students writing on immigration, as well as to support the research of Sumudu Atapattu in her work on climate change refugees. Lastly, DAAD support will provide an important source of seed funding to seek additional extramural support to expand the scope of this project. Two programs (one domestic, one international) have already been identified: (1) the National Science Foundation Sociology and Law & Social Sciences program, and (2) the Alexander von Humboldt Research Fellowship which provides support for extended periods of collaborative research (6-24 months) at a German research institution.

5. Border-Crossers in Modern History

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- Kathryn Ciancia (Assistant Professor, History)
- Francine Hirsch (Professor, History)
- Giuliana Chamedes (Assistant Professor, History)

Graduate Students:

- Tamara Polyakova (PhD candidate, History, UW-Madison)
- Emily Lobenstein (PhD candidate, History, UW-Madison)

In recent decades, scholars across the social sciences and humanities have recognized their own role in prioritizing the nation-state as a historical norm and have begun to explore new ways of thinking about human experiences that span, circumvent, and challenge traditional borders between states. These new approaches have yielded a vast array of innovative works, some looking at international institutions (the League of Nations, the Comintern, the Vatican, the United Nations, and the European Union), others examining individual actors—including migrants, stateless people, refugees, and even far-right nationalists—who live “transnational” lives. But this new wave of scholarship has also raised many questions about how best to approach the links between people who are separated by state borders—and the challenges that result from such an enterprise.

The three faculty members leading this investigation have each worked on taking various approaches to these questions, looking at ethnography, religion, and national identity in Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union. DAAD funds would allow them to pursue their research on transnational history in German archives, invite two professors from Germany to present as part of a graduate class in Fall 2019, and to support a major two-day workshop in Fall 2020 focusing on “history across international borders” in the context of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Europe and the wider world. The invited scholars from Germany, other European countries, and North America will join faculty, postdoctoral scholars, and graduate students from UW-Madison and other campuses in the system for a conversation about the state of the field. Though most of the conference invitees will be historians, the topic of the workshop will have broad interdisciplinary appeal, in that the questions and problems broached are of interest to sociologists, political scientists, anthropologists, and scholars of literary movements as well. The workshop, which will involve scholars who work on a wide range of subjects, contexts, and geographical locations, should allow us to open up a conversation about methodological questions that span individual case studies. In particular, we are interested in asking: In what ways did people “cross borders” (for instance, institutionally, culturally, physically)—and what did those borders mean to them? At what points in history did borders appear to be most rigid and how did people circumvent them? More broadly, we are also interested in exploring how scholarly approaches to the theme of “border-crossers” overlap or differ in European and North American institutions.

We will ensure interdisciplinary conversation in two ways. First, the scholars whom we will invite come with very different methodological approaches to the discipline of history, providing multiple perspectives that have been informed by their own interdisciplinary training in various institutions. For instance, the work of Sebastian Conrad, Valeska Huber, Jürgen Osterhammel, and Ivan Kurilla touches on key debates in political science, anthropology, and linguistics; the nature of border-making and international relations; and the rise of globalization in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Second, we will invite non-historians from across the UW-Madison campus (as well as from other campuses within the system) in order to discuss what historians might learn from colleagues in disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, political

science, and comparative literature. For instance, Robert Kaiser, UW-Madison Professor of Geography, works on the Baltic states and tests concepts of borders, borderlands, and statelessness. Professor Sonja Klocke, Professor of German specializing in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, works on transnationalism, bordering, and globalization. These scholars widen the scope of the conversation, sharing how they consider movement across borders by approaching a broad variety of sources (oral histories, maps, film, newspapers, and literature, for instance) in ways that differ from the traditional archival methodology of many historians.

Fall 2019:

Professors Chamedes and Ciancia will be co-teaching a graduate class in the History Department at UW-Madison on “Transnational in Modern Europe.” As part of the class, we plan to invite two scholars from Germany, whose work we will read and discuss. Students will therefore have the opportunity to interact directly with the scholars, asking them questions and learning how they think about themes of transnationalism and border-crossing. The scholars will also be invited to give a more formal talk to the History department on their latest work.

Proposed scholars:

- Ulf Brunnbauer (Director, Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies; Chair of History of Southeast and Eastern Europe, University of Regensburg)
- Valeska Huber (Professor of Global History, Free University of Berlin)

Fall 2020: “Border Crossers in Modern Europe,” major conference planned in conjunction with the Department of History, the Jean Monnet Projects, and the Center for Russian, Central Asian and Eastern European Studies

Building on the theme of the Spring 2020’s Petrovich Lecture (on migration and border-crossing in the Russian context), professors Chamedes, Ciancia, and Hirsch will organize a two-day workshop entitled “Border-Crossers in Modern Europe.” The planned program includes three panels, each of which will deal with a different aspect of the overall theme.

Panel 1: Migration, Refugeedom, and Citizenship in Twentieth-Century Europe

This panel will focus on the intersections between mass migration and citizenship in twentieth-century Europe and beyond. Panelists will explore the shifting roles of state and international institutions, rhetoric about borders and the nature of border-crossing, and the various levels of agency that individuals and groups exercised at any given moment. In short, it will encourage a conversation about how borders operated--and continue to operate--as political tools, physical places, and bureaucratic processes.

Kathryn Ciancia (UW-Madison), “The Ethnic Politics of Denaturalization: The Case of Polish Citizens in Interwar France”

Philip Ther (University of Vienna, Austria), “The Outsiders: Flight, Refugees, and Integration in Modern Europe”

Tara Zahra (University of Chicago), “Border-Crossers in an Age of Deglobalization”

Selena Daly (Royal Holloway, London), “Transnational Veterans: World War One and Italian Emigrants in the United States”

Panel 2: Internationalism and Nationalism in Interwar Europe

This panel will focus on the relationship between internationalist and nationalist movements in interwar Europe, with special attention to the role of clerics, international lawyers, linguists, economists, and political activists at the League of Nations, and the tension that their work embodied between a supranational and "idealist" model of global governance and the pursuit of nationalist and Realpolitik aims. Panelists will also be encouraged to address more broadly the relationship between nationalism and internationalism in the twentieth century.

Giuliana Chamedes (UW-Madison), "The Catholic International and Labour and Socialist International at the League of Nations"

Patricia Calvin (Oxford University), "Changing Conceptions of International Security at the League of Nations"

Sebastian Conrad (Free University of Berlin), "German Colonialism and Internationalism after World War I"

Mira Siegelberg (University of London), "Representing the Stateless: Nationalist and Internationalist Arguments for the Reinvention of Refugee Law in the Interwar Years"

Panel 3: Border Crossings and Soviet Internationalism

This panel will explore new approaches to the history of internationalism—with a focus on the relationship between the Soviet Union and the world. Panelists will examine how the idea of "internationalism" was used to generate support for revolutionary movements, military campaigns, and humanitarian interventions. They will explore how our understanding of "internationalism" has changed with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War.

Francine Hirsch (UW-Madison), "Soviet Internationalism: The History of an Idea"

Rachel Applebaum (Tufts University), "Soviet Power and Socialist Internationalism in Cold War Czechoslovakia"

Timothy Nunan (Free University of Berlin), "Internationalism and Humanitarian Invasions in the Cold War"

Lisa Kirschenbaum (West Chester University), "International Communism and the Spanish Civil War"

Ivan Kurilla (European University at St. Petersburg) "America and Russia: A History of Misunderstandings"

6. The [Un]Documented State: Minorities, Migrants, Refugees in Germany and Beyond

Key UW-Madison Faculty:

- B. Venkat Mani, (Professor of German; Director, Center for South Asian Studies)
- Weijia Li (Assistant Professor of German)

Graduate Students:

- Ian McQuiston (Ph.D. candidate, German, Nordic, and Slavic)
- Matthew Greene (Ph.D. candidate, German, Nordic, and Slavic)
- Mélanie Yoeurp (Ph.D. candidate, German, Nordic, and Slavic)
- Nalan Erbil (Ph.D. candidate, Asian Languages and Cultures)

German/European/North American Collaborators:

- Naika Foroutan, (Professor of Social Science, Humboldt University Berlin, and Project directors, Berliner Institut für empirische Integrations- und Migrationsforschung)
- Jochen Oltmer, (Professor and Director, Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien, University of Osnabrück)
- Crister Garrett (Professor of American Studies, University of Leipzig) [Deceased, as of March 2019]
- Marcus Messling (Professor and Director, Marc Bloch Center, Berlin)
- Paulo de Medeiros (Professor of English and Comparative Literature, Warwick University)
- Søren Frank (Professor of Comparative Literature, Southern Danish University, Odense)
- Karolina May-Chu (Assistant Professor of German, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

The re-labelling of displaced persons has become particularly prominent after the recent resurgence globally of political populism and nationalism. We are living through an intense period in which to witness this impact, as the terms “minorities,” “migrants,” and “refugees” regain traction in the larger public discourse and in academic scholarship. What is at stake is the self-representation of the nation and the national community, the question of who belongs, and who does not, often determined by the point of arrival and length of stay within the political boundaries of a nation-state. This project will seek to understand citizens and residents with minoritarian or migrant backgrounds, as well as refugees as integral part of nation-states and national communities, historically, and in the contemporary period. Germany, of course, has become a test case for a renewed investigation of the nation-state in the twenty-first century. A quarter of century after its reunification, Germany became the top host country for accepting refugees, with over a million arriving by the end of 2016. The sensationalist use of statistics informs the political agenda of right-wing parties such as *AfD* and *PEGIDA* in Germany, and can be enlisted to create fear of replacement of an ethnic white majority by non-white Muslim minorities. Refugees became the decisive factor in the German elections of 2017, and *AfD*

became the third largest political force in the German parliament. The initial rise of a welcoming culture (“Willkommenskultur”) gave way to debates about the leading, majority culture (“Leitkultur”), which for the right-wing, anti-migrant groups, was reportedly threatened by the arrival of refugees. Since this kind of multi-perspectival examination cannot be reduced to one discipline, the project seeks to bring together literary scholars, historians, philosophers, as well as artists and activists to conceptualizing nation-states and their politics beyond the narrow definitions of nations based solely on majoritarian religion and ethnicity. These issues have become particularly prominent after the challenges faced by the transnational composition of the European Union, especially after Brexit (2016), in an era of worldwide rise of political populism and nationalism. Understanding them requires a multi-perspectival examination that cannot be reduced to one discipline.

While there are a number of research collectives in Germany and elsewhere working on these issues, our project will distinguish itself in four major ways. First, our project will focus on Germany, but in a globally comparative context; as a node in the larger global movement of migrants and refugees, which currently impacts Europe. Second, by bringing in discussions on minorities and refugees from the global South, we will seek to challenge and undo prevalent hierarchies of “progressive, enlightened, western” and “backward, unenlightened, non-Western nations.” Populism and nationalism, we will argue, have served as great equalizers of national exclusiveness. Third, by bringing in the United States as an important point of comparison between Germany/Europe and the global South, we will try to make our discussions relevant for our local contexts, in which migration is once again a hot-button issue. Finally, instead of calling human beings “undocumented,” we seek to question the modes in which states as well as transnational organizations such as the UNHCR distinguish citizens from refugees, forced migrants, internally displaced people, and asylum seekers.

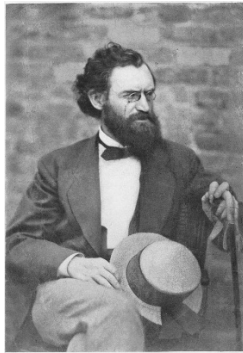
This DAAD-funded project will facilitate a knowledge-exchange between local partners (at UW and in North America) with those in Germany and Europe who are already working on similar projects. All the individuals and institutions listed above run projects on migrants and refugees, funded by various international research organizations. We will work with them on three levels: offering graduate seminars at UW and partner institutions; supervising dissertation research; hosting post-doctoral fellows (through Humboldt or other funds) for young scholars from Germany/Europe at UW; and organizing two conferences. In Spring 2019, we will organize a lecture series on the topic with guests from German/European partner institutions and will meet with a core working group of graduate students from all disciplines once a month to discuss the topic. In Fall 2019, we will offer a graduate seminar that will draw on the expertise of UW faculty from several departments, and we will continue to hold meetings with the working group. For academic year 2019-2020, we will also explore the possibility of hosting a post-doctoral fellow from Germany, while continuing to run the working group, and will run a workshop in spring on Teaching Migration for High School Teachers in Wisconsin with our graduate students as well as selected German and European partners, and in the final semester of the grant, we will hold a conference on the subject.

Graduate students will be involved from the very early stages to the culmination of the project. The working group will be set on the model of the World Literature/s Research workshop that Mani founded and ran for 9 years. Graduate students will have the opportunity to lead sessions,

introduce guest speakers, and play a part in planning events, contributing greatly to their professionalization. It will also help them to compete for extra-mural funding such as Fulbright, DAAD, and other sources. Ian McQuiston, a current graduate student in GNS, has received a Fulbright (2018-19) and will be affiliated to the Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien, University of Osnabrück. Mani will be offering a Masterclass in Warwick in Fall 2018 and has close ties to other institutions. Both Mani and Li will provide the foundation for comparative study of minority culture in Germany and Asia: Mani is currently serving as director of the UW Center for South Asian Studies, and Li's research examines German-Chinese cultural encounters and investigates German and Yiddish speaking communities in China in the twentieth century. The DAAD/CGES funding will also be used as seed money to apply for other grants to further collaborations with Eastern European, Asian and African institutions, and a future Mellon-Sawyer grant.

This report was prepared by Sonja Klocke, Elizabeth Covington, Eleanor Conrad, Heather VanderWielen, Megan Shaw, and Mary Jo Wilson.
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The Carl Schurz Memorial Professorship at the University of Wisconsin



Madison, Spring 2020
Michael Kaeding, Carl Schurz Visiting Professor
2019/20

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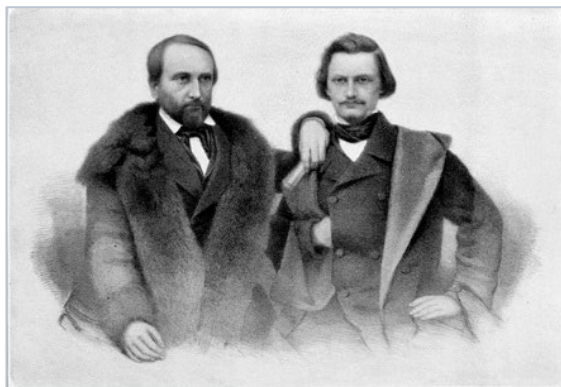
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1. Carl Schurz, the German-American

- 1829 March 2, Carl Schurz born in Liblar near the commercial metropolis Cologne (Germany).
- 1847 School maturity examination in Cologne. Begins university studies in the intellectual capital Bonn. Acquaintance with Professor Gottfried Kinkel.
- 1848 Revolution in Paris, uprising in Vienna, street fights in Berlin, *Frankfurter Nationalversammlung*, Schurz takes part in the revolt of 1848-49 in the Palatinate and Baden as journalist and soldier, Congress of Democratic Associations in Cologne, Schurz meets with Karl Marx
- 1849 Dissolution of the *Frankfurter Nationalversammlung*. Prussia throws down the republican uprising in southern Germany, fights in Ubstadt, Waghäusel and Rastatt. Schurz travels to the Palatinate and Baden, is trapped with the garrison in the fortress of Rastatt, escapes in the nick of time.

Schurz emigrates. Professor Kinkel is sent to Naugard Prison and later to Spandau Prison. Schurz learns that other refugees had raised a purse to provide for Professor Kinkel's escape.

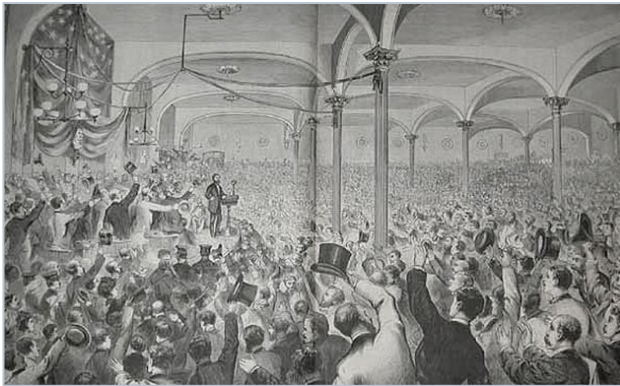
- 1850 Schurz returns to Germany illegally. After the first unsuccessful attempt to free Kinkel from Spandau Prison, Schurz succeeds the following night by bribing a guard. Kinkel is lowered under the starlight from a prison window. Ever since Schurz is acclaimed as a hero by a large majority of the German people, both at home and abroad.



Gottfried Kinkel and Carl Schurz

- 1851 Correspondent in Paris, until he is expelled as a dangerous foreigner, and London, where he meets and marries Margarethe Meyer of Hamburg.
- 1852 The Schurzes land from the packed ship *City of London* at New York. Schurz knows almost no English.
- 1854 Study trips to Washington, D.C. and the West, traveling as a salesman for gaslight fixtures.
- 1855 The Schurzes settle in Watertown, WI.
- 1856 Schurz joins the Republican Party and there begins his long crusade against slavery and kindred obstacles to human freedom. He campaigns for Frémont – the first Republican candidate for President of the United States – among Wisconsin Germans.
- 1857 Schurz becomes a full American citizen. Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin.
- 1858 Milwaukee law practice, supports the Lincoln-Douglas campaign.
- 1859 (till 1863) Member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

- 1860 Schurz helps Abraham Lincoln to victory over the Democrats, becoming the greatest orator of the Republican Party (“That Tremendous Dutchman”) and undoubtedly delivers the German-American vote into Lincoln’s lap. Schurz helps to turn thousands from their former Democratic affiliations to the Republican Party. Schurz is Chairman of the Wisconsin Delegation at the Republican national convention.



Carl Schurz addressing rally in Cincinnati

- 1861 Lincoln takes office. Schurz is appointed Ambassador to Spain. The Congress of Montgomery gives the aggrieved Southern States their own constitution and elects Jefferson Davis as Counter-President.
Conquest of Fort Sumter by the Southern troops. Start of the Civil War, defeat of the Federal troops at Bull Run.
- 1862 Schurz returns to the US. Lincoln appoints Schurz Brigadier General. Victory of Antietam. Lincoln abolishes slavery in the US. Battle of Fredericksburg.
- 1863 Schurz becomes Major General.
- 1865 Surrender of the Confederation under Lee. Assassination of Lincoln. Andrew Johnson his successor. Schurz quits the

military. Surrender of the army of Johnson. End of secession and Civil War. Amnesty proclamation by Johnson. Johnson sends Schurz on a fact-finding mission to the South. Schurz delivers a report, which did not follow a philosophy of revenge, but suggested the readmission of the Southern states with complete rights.



Carl Schurz as an officer during the Civil War

- 1866 Editor-in-Chief of the Detroit Post, practicing a journalism of ideas, not only of events.
- 1867 Editor of the *Westliche Post* of St. Louis. Schurz was chosen Chairman of the Republican national convention that nominated Grant for the Presidency and delivered the keynote address.
- 1868 Trip to Germany, meeting with *Reichskanzler* Bismarck.

- 1869 Senator from Missouri (till 1875). Fights corruption and for the readmission of the Southern states on the basis of “forgive and forget.” Also Schurz opposes Prohibition, even then favored among reformers. More than anyone else he helps to defeat Grant’s plan to annex Santo Domingo. He protests Chinese exclusion and opposes every measure directed against immigrants, the future American citizens.



Washington, D.C. in 1880

- 1877 Home Secretary under Hayes (till 1881). Civil service reform, fighting the so-called “spoils system.” Schurz establishes the “Indian police” to keep order among their own tribesmen, and employs “Indians” in the Civil Service to administer their own affairs (so-called “Indian Bureau”). Schurz turns an abandoned cavalry barracks in Pennsylvania into an industrial school for “Indian youth” (the foundation of what became the Carlisle Indian Industrial School).

After 1888 Active journalistic, political and literary activity.

- 1892 President of the National Civil Service Reform League (till 1901).
- 1905 Schurz's last public address at the Commencement exercises of the University of Wisconsin, on which occasion the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) is conferred upon him.
- 1906 May 14, Carl Schurz dies at the age of 77 in New York City.



Carl Schurz in 1905

2. The idea

A monument of intellectual achievement:

“We are assembled to plant a monument, not of bronze or of stone, but in the form of an endowment of scholarship, in memory of a man whose life was one of intellectual achievement.” (Winkler, 1911: 361).

With these words Carl Schurz’s old brother-in-arms, General Winkler, President of the Carl Schurz Memorial Association of Wisconsin, summed up in 1911 his appeal to the citizens of Wisconsin for the idea of the Carl Schurz Visiting Professorship.

“Carl Schurz exerted an influence over the American people which was not derived from public office. He wielded it by means of his voice and his pen and the commanding moral personality which stood back of these,” he continued (Winkler, 1911: 363).

Carl Schurz instilled the principle which found expression in a speech in Milwaukee fifty-three years earlier, *“that in order to preserve the liberties of this country and carry out the great ideas of the fathers, it is indispensably necessary to raise the standard of political morals. A sad day, indeed, will it be for our country when ideals like those of Carl Schurz shall be shut out from our politics!”* (Winkler, 1911: 363).

A Wisconsin, citizens-based initiative:

It was in Wisconsin that the work of Carl Schurz’s life began. He and his wife made their early home in Wisconsin. At the beginning and end of his career Schurz had entered into close relations with the University of Wisconsin. In the years from 1895–63 he had been a member of the University’s Board of Regents. In 1905 the University had awarded him the doctorate “honoris causa,” and Schurz had given his last major public speech there, barely a year before his death.

In addition, “*large proportions of the population of Wisconsin were akin to him in their land of birth and akin also in devotion to American citizenship.*” (Winkler, 1911: 364-365). So, “*the movement of this foundation did not arise among the alumni. It originated among the citizens of the state, the great majority of whom had no direct connection with the university. It arose from the patriotic impulse of a class of people who are connected with two great nations – Germany, the land of their fathers, and America, the land of their adoption, now their own land.*” (Van Hise, 1911a: 359).

The funds were raised through the voluntary contributions of individual citizens of Wisconsin (see Annex I. p. 45). The work was conducted through divisions of the Association and through various German organizations (like the *Madison Turnverein* or the *Milwaukee Hermannsöhne Männerchor*) in Wisconsin, especially in Milwaukee, Madison, La Crosse, Sheboygan, Appleton, Watertown, Baraboo, Wausau and Sauk City.

So eventually, “*the professorship is the result of a great popular movement in the community of the State of Wisconsin, in which the German element is of outstanding influence. With contributions from all cities and parts of the state, the capital stock was brought together, and thus the foundation represents the self-developed desire of the people of Wisconsin, and thus of the West of the United States, to remain in close spiritual contact with Germany.*” (Reinsch, 2012; original in German: “*Die Professur ist das Ergebnis einer großen Volksbewegung in dem Gemeinwesen des Staates Wisconsin, in welchem das deutsche Element von hervorragendem Einfluss ist. Durch Beiträge von allen Städten und Teilen des Staates wurde das Grundkapital zusammengebracht, und so stellt die Stiftung den aus sich selbst entwickelten Wunsch der Bevölkerung Wisconsins und somit des Westens der Vereinigten Staaten dar, mit Deutschland in geistiger Beziehung in enger Fühlung zu bleiben.*”)

A Carl Schurz Memorial Professorship:

And it became more than just a travel scholarship. *“I had a Carl Schurz travel scholarship in mind similar to the one at Columbia University. At the meeting held for this purpose, however, at the request of Professor Hohlfeld, the plan was expanded to include a Carl Schurz Memorial Professorship for German scholars who would come to Madison each year for one semester as members of the university faculty, thus giving our students the opportunity to drink directly from the well of German science.”* (Voss, 1910; original: *“Mir schwebte ein Carl Schurz-Reisestipendium vor ähnlich demjenigen an der Columbia-Universität. Bei der zu diesem Zwecke veranstalteten Versammlung wurde aber auf Antrag von Herrn Professor Hohlfeld der Plan erweitert zu einer Carl Schurz- Gedächtnisprofessur für deutsche Gelehrte, die alljährlich auf ein Semester nach Madison kommen sollten als Mitglieder des Lehrkörpers der Universität, um so unseren Studenten Gelegenheit zu geben, direkt aus dem Brunnen deutscher Wissenschaft zu trinken.”*)

Multidisciplinary:

Moreover, there was the explicit wish to have representatives of the technical sciences as well (Reinsch, 1912). Eventually, it would lend to the Carl Schurz Visiting Professorship a character peculiarly its own, one that would distinguish it from other existing professorships.

At a state university:

“In the matter of foreign relationships it places Wisconsin second only to the two old and heavily endowed eastern institutions, Columbia and Harvard, which maintain German exchange professorships, and in the vanguard of the state universities, none of which have European affiliations of similar character.” (Goodnight, 1913: 346)

Serving American-German cultural dialogue:

“These men will return to Germany not only impressed with our growth in numbers, our magnificent buildings, our splendid equipment, our great plans for the future, the enthusiasm of our young men and women students, but they will be convinced and ready to spread the conviction that the founders of this memorial professorship thoroughly believe in those ideals for which Carl Schurz lived and for which he was ready to die in the great struggles for liberty both in his old and in his new fatherland. They will tell the Germans that the people of Wisconsin believe in the philosophy of life of the great German-American, Carl Schurz, and that we consider his ideas beacon lights for the youth of this state.” (Voss, 1910: 147-148).

All in all, the Carl Schurz Visiting Professorship is an intellectual monument that enables prestigious professors from Germany to enrich the curriculum of the University of Wisconsin and at the same time *“to bind into a firmer knot the bonds of friendship and good-will, of mutual respect and of recognition of a close relation, between the land of the Danube and the Rhine and the broad fields of our American Republic.”* (Winkler, 1911: 365).

It differs significantly from earlier similar undertakings in that it was established in the Midwest and had its origins in a broad and democratic movement among the citizens of Wisconsin.

To Men and Women of the University of Wisconsin:

SHORTLY after the death of Carl Schurz a number of his early Wisconsin friends inaugurated a movement to found "THE CARL SCHURZ PROFESSORSHIP," at the University of Wisconsin, in memory of the illustrious patriot and statesman.

¶ The aims in founding this professorship are set forth in the pamphlet enclosed herewith.

¶ The Committee having charge of the collection of the necessary funds has succeeded in procuring subscriptions to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars or more. The amount needed is sixty thousand dollars.

¶ What has been done has been accomplished without the slightest systematic attempt to reach the MEN AND WOMEN who call the University of Wisconsin their Alma Mater, although they should be the ones most vitally interested in the success of this movement.

¶ It has been said that the graduates of state institutions lose interest in their respective universities after going out into the world, and that they feel that their responsibility ceases after their active connection therewith is terminated and the benefits derived therefrom have been enjoyed.

¶ IS THIS TRUE OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN?

¶ Here then is a splendid opportunity to dispel this impression, at least, in regard to YOUR State University.

¶ Do not dismiss this matter because you may feel that you cannot afford to give a very substantial sum. Any amount, no matter how small, will serve as a proof of your interest.

¶ Remember that there are nearly fifteen thousand graduates and old students of YOUR university, and that if each one of you contributes whatever he or she can afford "The Carl Schurz Professorship" will be an accomplished fact, a splendid and enduring monument to the one whose name it bears and to the loyalty of the MEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

¶ THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

F. C. WINKLER,

PRESIDENT CARL SCHURZ
MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Billboard flyer by Winkler: "To Men and Women of the University of Wisconsin"

3. The history

The Carl Schurz Memorial Association of Wisconsin was formally founded in the spring of 1907. It was organized by citizens of Wisconsin for the purpose of erecting a monument of lasting intellectual significance: the Carl Schurz Memorial Professorship.

Carl Schurz's old brother-in-arms, General Winkler in Milwaukee, was elected president. The other officers of the Association were: Hon. Emil Baensch of Manitowoc, Vice-President; Mr. Fred Vogel, Jr. of Milwaukee, Treasurer; Hon. Erich C. Stern of Milwaukee, Secretary.

In the spring of 1907 the Carl Schurz Memorial Association of Wisconsin, through its President, General F. C. Winkler in Milwaukee, appealed to the citizens of the state. The original intention was to raise a capital of \$60,000.

Unfortunately, shortly thereafter a severe economic depression set in, and the success of the venture seemed almost completely in doubt for some time.

Nevertheless, the Executive Committee decided to make a capital stock of \$30,000 available to the University of Wisconsin as a partial payment so that the plan could come to life without delay.

“Measures for beginning an active campaign were now taken and many friends of the cause lent a helping hand. Most successful among those actually conducting the canvass was Mr. Bruno Fink, who with General Winkler and the secretary, Mr. Erich C. Stern, was indefatigable in his labors for the enterprise. To these three gentlemen and to Professors Hohlfeld and Voss belongs the chief credit of having carried the undertaking through to the successful inauguration of the professorship last fall.” (Goodnight, 1913: 347)

These passionate calls in newspapers such as “*German-Americans – here is an opportunity to set you a monument for all time*” (Voss, 1910; original: “*Deutsch-Amerikaner – hier ist eine Gelegenheit euch ein Denkmal zu setzen für alle Zeiten*”), amongst others, culminated in a *German Week* at the University of Wisconsin. This week was crowned eventually in the afternoon of March 31, 1911, with a dignified ceremony at Lathrop Hall and in the evening an atmospheric banquet at the University club.

ORIGINAL

Carl Schurz Memorial Association of Wisconsin

SUBSCRIPTION

WHEREAS, the above Association has been organized to honor the memory of the late Carl Schurz by the endowment of a chair in the University of Wisconsin to be known as the Carl Schurz Professorship, for the purpose of securing annual courses of lectures in said University by distinguished professors of universities of Germany; including also popular lectures by such professors in cities of this state; the fund for such endowment to be raised by public subscription, and the execution of the plan to be placed under the management of the University authorities:

In support of said project the undersigned does hereby enroll himself a member of said Association, and in consideration of similar agreements signed by others, does hereby subscribe and agree to contribute the sum of.....

..... dollars

to said memorial fund. Said payment is to be made, on demand, to Fred Vogel, Jr., of Milwaukee, the treasurer of said Association.

Dated.....

Carl Schurz Memorial Association of Wisconsin Subscription

Telegrams and letters of congratulations were received from many quarters. The German Ambassador, Graf von Bernstorff, sent the following telegram: “*I sincerely regret that I am not able to be with you today [...]. Although absent, I wish, however, to express to you my high appreciation of the Carl Schurz foundation and the university celebration in honor of it.*”

There is also a letter from the son of Carl Schurz, who wrote on behalf of the Schurz family: “*In choosing the manner of perpetuating my*

father's memory, you could not have found a way more fully in accord with his own ideas and wishes than by establishing a chair to be filled from time to time by professors from the universities of the old Fatherland. For, with all his activities in various fields, there was always uppermost the encouragement of educational progress, particularly when this could be combined with the spreading and keeping alive of German ideals."

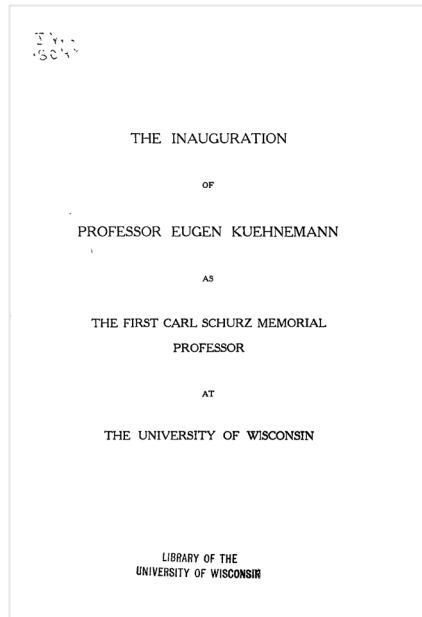
A few days later, on April 4, 1911, the President of the University of Wisconsin, Van Hise, announced the composition of the University Faculty Carl Schurz Memorial Professorship Committee. Professor Hohlfeld became its designated Chairman (Van Hise, 1911b).

Its mission was clearly defined: *"When Carl Schurz, who had been a Regent of the University from 1859 to 1863, died in 1906, the Department of German proposed in honor of this memory the endowment of a memorial professorship by the citizens of the state, according to the terms of which professors from German universities, without restriction as to the field they represented, should be invited as guest professors as often as the income from the available funds would permit. The plan was conceived as a symbolic realization of Schurz's own ideal of making more fruitful the interrelations between German and American culture."* (Hohlfeld, 1949: 5).

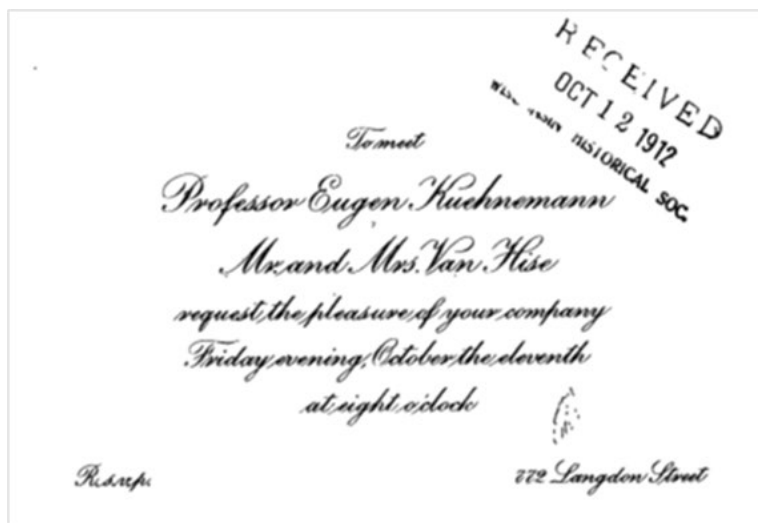
Hohlfeld would serve until September 1943 – over 30 years – in this capacity. He immediately started the time-consuming work so that on October 1, 1912, the first Carl Schurz Visiting Professor would be inaugurated during a reception and smoker at the University of Wisconsin.

4. The First Carl Schurz Memorial Professor – Professor Eugen Kühnemann

From the beginning the wish was expressed that the first appointment for the winter semester of 1912-13 would be an authority in the field of the history of Germany or German literature. Eventually, the distinguished German philosopher and literary historian, Professor Eugen Kühnemann, of the University of Breslau became the very first Carl Schurz Visiting Professor at the University of Wisconsin. He had devoted his work to the cause of German culture in America, accepted the invitation extended to him and on October 1st he was formally inaugurated.



The inauguration of Professor Eugen Kühnemann



In his welcome address President Van Hise underlined that “we are assembled here today for the purpose of welcoming the first incumbent of this important professorship of international character, whose underlying idea is that of the creation of a new bond of intellectual and cultural relations between German, the Fatherland of Carl Schurz, and America, the land of his adoption. America has owed much to German influence and its German-American population, ever since the first German colony was established in Germantown, Pennsylvania, more than two hundred years ago. In recent years, especially the American universities have profited greatly by the precept and example of the German universities. May the newly established Carl Schurz Professorship become another link in the chain that binds together ever more closely the nations of the earth in their common effort to the advancement of the race.” (Van Hise, 1912: 7).

You are cordially invited to a
Reception and Smoker
given by the Faculty of the German Department
in honor of
Professor Eugen Kuhnemann of the University of Breslau
Carl Schurz Memorial Professor
University Club, Tuesday, October first
nineteen hundred and twelve
eight fifteen o'clock

Committee: S. H. Goodnight
J. K. Hind
C. Weiss

Invitation to the 1912 reception and smoker

On this occasion Professor Kühnemann delivered the address in German (for the original German version, see Annex II, p. 50), which at the same time served as the introductory lecture to his public course on the Modern German Drama.

“He conducted a course on Goethe's Faust which enrolled sixty students, and a Schiller proseminar which brought the advanced students of German in direct contact with a most inspiring teacher. The university authorities opened his afternoon lectures on Contemporary German Drama to the public, and they were well attended throughout. A series of five evening lectures in English on prominent figures in the world's great literature drew crowded auditoriums and elicited splendid enthusiasm. A number of dramatic readings in German attracted interested audiences from both city and university. Finally, Professor Kühnemann, whose energy and zeal seemed to know no bounds, delivered seven lectures in Milwaukee – among them the memorial address on the occasion of the observance of the anniversary of the birth of Schiller – lectured at: La Crosse and Sheboygan, twice in Chicago, and during the Christmas holidays made an extended tour in

the course of which he spoke four times in New York, made a visit to Boston and Cambridge, addressed the Modern Language Association at Indianapolis, and lectured twice in St. Louis.” (Goodnight, 1913: 348)

5. Inaugural speech by the first Carl Schurz Professor Kühnemann

PROFESSOR KUEHNEMANN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

TRANSLATED BY PROFESSOR W. E. LEONARD

Mr. President, honored Colleagues, dear Fellow-students,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

The German who received the first call to the Carl Schurz Professorship at the University in Madison, Wisconsin, well remembered how many things had already made that spot dear to him. He had not forgotten that green country between the three lakes; he had not forgotten the spirit of the life there—the spirit of joyous brotherhood, in which America surpasses the elder lands—of that eager endeavor toward the loftiest ideals of a State University which aims to be the very soul and conscience of the commonwealth of man wherein it works. The State University of Wisconsin labors for these loftiest ideals here in the middle west, which in American books is called “the real America.” Yet it is not the beauty, not the charm of your academic world, my friends, that has urged me most. A man is for nothing more grateful, than for the high opportunity to test his life in a great task. The greatness of the task makes the life of the Carl Schurz Professor something rich and fine.

When the “exchange” between German and American universities was undertaken, the primary considerations were of a pedagogical nature; here was a new conception of the scholar’s

work, and especially of the scholar's teaching. That oft repeated phrase on the international character of scholarship—the same, we say, in Germany as in America, the same in England as in France—may indeed be true for large subjects, especially in the field of the natural sciences. But still it must have its limitations, and especially in all subjects which concern the investigation and exposition of those achievements peculiar to any one people. The abounding German life of the spirit, the toil and promise of American democracy, will each be more firmly grasped by Germans and by Americans for whom these matters are the roots and the breath of life, than by strangers who learn of them only from books. All finer culture is experience, is natural growth. The exchange is based on the idea that the German teacher, fresh from the Fatherland, might in America have things to say which he alone can say, and so with the American in Germany—that in some matters academic instruction achieves its fulfilment alone through a representative of the foreign civilization. Something of the most intimate and innermost life of that other civilization shall become alive in the teacher. Hence the foreigner too feels in this exchange, more than ever before, the inseparable connection between his own work as a scholar and the soul of his own people. In this sense the nations draw closer together under such mutual instruction, and enter upon a new and splendid traffic of life and of spirit. Goethe once said: "We need the whole world that we may find ourselves, and the whole of mankind is scarcely enough for us that we may build ourselves in ourselves." Here, then, the sundered parts of the world come together for a noble enlightenment; and two families of mankind build together, each at work on the soul of the young generations—young Germany and young America.

It is, perhaps, doubtful if one may aver that the idea of an exchange-professorship has met with an enthusiastic reception

among professors in Germany. Many are perhaps prone, in that atmosphere of inquiry and investigation, to find the whole meaning of university instruction in the technical training of the future investigator. This requires unbroken teaching, long traditions. A casual guest can be here of scant service. Yet a university should, at the same time, never forget its loftiest calling, to maintain itself the chief educational institution of the nation. On the other hand, in America the thought of the exchange has been welcomed with hearty good will and with practical helpfulness. The leading universities strive to take part in it. In various forms the idea is gaining ground. Here comes into play the American zest in untried undertakings of scope and promise. The American spirit is a hospitable spirit, which gladly receives inspiration from other lands; and it is so by virtue of its history and its position among the peoples of the earth. The very idea "America" is none other than the up-building of a new, a liberated humanity out of the best elements and the best ideas of the old nations. This internationalism, which is the real nationalism of America, makes her likewise ready for the exchange. If a personal word may be permitted,—he who now speaks to you feels it one of the dearest possessions of his life that he has been allowed to co-operate in this movement, and is now for the fourth time appointed to the work of furthering cultural relations between America and Germany. He came first in the autumn of 1905, with the mission, scarcely to be concealed, yet in a way secret, to look for the souls of the German-Americans, and to inquire if they still responded to the call from the sanctuary of their ancestral civilization. Thereupon followed the sojourn at Harvard in the winter of 1907, with the first attempt to participate in some of the activities of an American university. Finally, he was for the entire academic year 1908-9 privileged to take the place of an American colleague at Harvard University,—and

the foreigner was thus admitted to regular membership in an American faculty.

The Carl Schurz Professorship, however, is something absolutely new. It is not an exchange and is not merely a policy of the University as such. The Carl Schurz Professorship was founded in the main by the German population of the Wisconsin commonwealth. In this manner the Germans of this State help to carry out that idea which the State University desires to realize in itself. The University desires to be the expression of all veritable energies of the State; the German element of Wisconsin, then, must manifest itself as living energy in the University. The University must make the life of the State an Intelligence; the German life of the State, then, must become vital in the State University, as German Intelligence. Let us hope that this new foundation may bear witness to the wish and will of the Germans here to keep in constant touch with the most intensive labors of the German mind, because they appreciate their sacred mission on this soil to transplant the best of German culture into the life of this new nation.

The founders have christened this Professorship with the name of the greatest German-American. There is something peculiarly German in thus cherishing and honoring an idea through devotion to a personality. For the German thinker all history of civilization is a succession of great personalities forever influencing the after-times. Wisconsin was Carl Schurz's true home in America. This Professorship is to be, then, his true memorial at home—a memorial not in stone or bronze, but in deeds and life, in a long line of labors ever renewed with fresh activity. As thus conceived, this memorial shall be in the very spirit of Schurz's own life that was so wholly devoted to action. As few others, did Carl Schurz fulfil the German mission in America and inspire American life with the German spirit. In this hour it becomes almost a duty to pay homage to the hero of German-America. We would set forth the pur-

pose underlying his life, which was indeed none other than to shape America after the spirit of German idealism.

Carl Schurz was a genuine son of the German folk, sprung from the sturdy stock of the small middle class, nurtured in the earliest memories of childhood upon the abundance of life and beauty along the German Rhine. Stories of the German War of Independence of 1813 were the first influences that reached him from the world of man's history. Early was this gifted youth aroused by the storm of the German Revolution of 1848, the year of the great awakening, as he has named it. Here he shows the idealism of Schiller working itself out in the realm of action: 'Germania shall be one, and shall be free.' This ideal he avows not in words, but in the active self-sacrifice of a joyously heroic energy. As insurgent, he fights on the battlefield for the German idea; he makes, as by miracle, his escape from the fortress at Rastatt; he again risks freedom and life for the liberation of his friend Kinkel, and, through that romantic rescue, of a sudden achieves the glory of a European, an international fame, while as a homeless exile he has to eat the bitter bread of strangers. Finally, now that his Fatherland has cast him out, he carries all this fiery passion for freedom over yonder to the new home in America. No less a man than Andrew D. White has told us wherein lay the importance of Carl Schurz for the development of America: namely, in that he conceived every political struggle as a struggle for the accomplishment of the American idea, the idea of a freedom and justice realized through democracy,—in that he thus transferred to the great Western world the faith of German idealists. So he labored for emancipation and for Lincoln, since slavery was an obvious mockery of the thought underlying American freedom. In his public activities one marks the true German in his fight for the conservation of the forests, in his contest for civil-service reform and the education of technically trained servants of the State. The man who was an accomplished

writer and speaker in two tongues yet remained, in all his fiery American patriotism, ever the true German with the spirit and heart of the idealist, and it was precisely here that he proved the integrity of his love for his American Fatherland. He stood midway between Bismark and Lincoln, the two greatest statesmen of the nineteenth century. Bismark completed the creation of a united Germany, the work for which Schurz had given the strength of his youth; in a similar civil war of brothers, Schurz in his manhood labored beside Lincoln for the preservation of the Union as the land of democracy. He but repeated the old, old fate of the Germans when he gave his life-blood to a stranger folk and mingled it with theirs.

Shall Germany regret the loss of this her great son? Not so. For it must be without envy admitted as simple truth that America gave to him, for the full unfolding of his powers, an opportunity such as the Germany of those days could never have given. And all Germans who can rise to the conception of a world-wide spiritual kingdom of German civilization must always desire that German energy be operative wherever it can best come to its own. But let us rejoice that a fate like Schurz's would scarcely be possible in the Germany of today. The United Empire can herself find use for the best powers of all her children. Men have indeed sought to discover in the work of Bismark a contrast to the work of the German sages, seers, and singers, which before him had constituted the greatness of Germany among the peoples. In truth, to us he seems the last of those mighty creative forces which have wrought out the essential Germany. He signifies the last self-enforcement of the German idea. Luther gave back to the world, in its relations with God, its autonomy and the responsibility of the self-directing conscience. Kant established the moral life upon the autonomy of the self-imposed moral law. Goethe taught and practiced a lofty self-assertion and the autonomy of a life forever renewing itself by its acts from within. Bismark

realized and wrought the autonomy of a national existence for the Germans. He strove for this idea in mighty creative deeds even as the artist in his chosen work, with the most delicate perception of its needs, with the most delicate sensitiveness to what might menace or endanger, with the dedication of his whole being to that deed which as his divine calling was born with his birth. The creative energy of the German spirit passed with Bismark out of the world of mere thought into life, into deed; but it was the same energy and has, in this united German Empire, achieved the scope of wide horizons for its nature and its activities. As the mightiest of our Educators, Bismark has changed the German soul, has given it a new sense of life. In the great memorial address in the Metropolitan Opera House, which Schurz delivered before the German-Americans after the Chancellor's death, there is, however, something that suggests that the orator was not altogether in touch with the new Germany. We feel our might, our self-assertion in the world as a sacred obligation, and resolve upon it as the one indispensable condition for the complete unfolding of the German civilization and for its final and decisive influence upon all mankind. But there remains, unimpugned, the highest consciousness of our duty to the peoples,—to unfold the German conception of human progress in all its depth, richness, and spiritual worth. German idealism as a cultural-concept is still, as before, our task, our meaning for the world, our justification among the peoples.

It is quite intelligible how the wish arose to have these afternoon lectures, which aim to reach the general public, report something about the intellectual conflicts of the German present. They are, therefore, to be dedicated to the German drama of the present. It is quite intelligible,—for this professorship is to be a living bond between German and American effort of today. The intellectual, the spiritual situation of the present, as reflected in the drama of the day, may indeed not

possess the depth and grandeur of an eternal worth, as, for instance, the epoch of Kant and Goethe. Nevertheless, in it too is at work the inwardness of a striving toward an understanding and a conduct of life,—which is the token of German civilization among the peoples. Among the characteristic traits of Germany's spiritual life in the nineteenth century, this one is so dominant that even here and indeed here only do we find an uninterrupted history of serious drama, of high tragedy, an uninterrupted succession of important dramatists, who are great personalities, and, as such, create for themselves in high tragedy a medium of speech and expression. In them still works the spirit of the old abounding epoch, the spirit of a culture which is a true culture of the soul of man, comprehending the deeps of life and shaping the whole depth of its comprehension in creative art. The power of such great art to reveal life proves the true humanity and maturity of this culture. The three great men, who, more than all others, determined the direction of high tragedy for Germany in the nineteenth century, Kleist, Grillparzer, and Hebbel, followed one another as did the three types of social culture: that of knighthood, of the bourgeoisie, of the newly risen German people. With the glowing surrender to the ideal, which constitutes the true meaning of the knightly, Kleist seeks the definitive art-form for the German drama. In a bold fusing of the Greek and the modern, in brilliant studies after Shakespeare and Moliere, in the bubbling exuberance of a comedy of downright humor, in the creation of his own Greece which is to bring him to his own Germany, he educates himself unto the truly German spirit of his mature dramatic art. From the world of German legend and the dreadful realities of the present, he passes in his masterpiece "Prince von Homburg" on to a Germany glorified in a song of the German State as the realized life of freemen who revere in their ruler the living will of the idea "Fatherland." In possession of the rich and fine cultivation which is the honor

and mission of the best of the middle class, Grillparzer sings ever and again the one song of the lonely soul—the elegy of a factitious and dubious reality, of shadowy fortune and fame, of recurrent loss of inner peace: the troubled withdrawal of a man seeking the richness and wholeness of his own inner life, away from the iron and unintelligible march of events. It is a note, perhaps, alien to the American ear. ' Hebbel, son of the proletariat, unrolls anew in his every drama a world-catastrophe,—the ruin of a world tottering on its moral foundation, upon whose debris arises a new world in newly won moral stability. He writes as if with some premonition of a new moral order for all mankind,—the herald of eternal moral forces and at the same time the proclaimer of revolutions. The aboriginal Germanic energy of the will's most awful power permeates his work. Thus do these men follow one another, all toiling for the same ends, for great art, for serious drama, and in this sense brothers and the sons of one lofty culture, each, however, a world in himself, a personality incommensurable with the others, a living witness to the rich life of the spirit wherein human thought so manfully struggles for the plastic conquest of things, and wherein there are so many forms of struggle for the highest expression of culture. Truly to understand such phenomena, indeed requires the dedication of a long lifetime of earnest endeavor. In them one understands life itself in its struggle for self-knowledge.

That man knows not at all what great art is, who sees in poetry only a delightful pastime for those who have the leisure and softness of soul for the like,—at bottom more a realm for ladies and the dreamers—, who proposes to restrict robust manhood to "more serious" tasks—to the amassing of wealth, to the establishment of material wellbeing, to the construction of society and the state. A civilization, mindful alone of these matters, and seeing in poetry merely a graceful incident of life, knows nothing of poetry, nothing of its purport for man. A university

which should include poetry merely in the interests of linguistics and of a completed program, and which should maintain that its true function lay alone in the natural sciences, in technology, jurisprudence, and politics, would know nothing either of the true meaning of art or of the true nature of a university. From Aeschylus, through Dante and Shakespeare, to Goethe it has ever been personalities of the fullest and richest manliness, who in great poetry have proclaimed for their folk and for the race the meanings and the depths of human life. Folk, race, and civilization, however, come to their fulfilment, only when their life and thought is translated for them by great artists into the plangent speech of a great art all their own. It is indeed well if we succeed in so constructing the form of our society and our state that all may find there relish and free play for their powers. But a folk fulfils its highest duty to the race only when, anew and in its own way, it grasps, shapes, and extends the eternal cultural thoughts of the race, only when it creates its religion as its own life under aspect of eternity, only when it produces its philosophy as its conceptual understanding of the oneness and coherence of knowledge, only when in its great art it gives form to the inwardness and depth of the life of its own soul. We scarcely know yet just what went to making the daily life of the Greeks tolerable or happy, but the thought "Greece" still lives its eternal youth in Homer, in Greek tragedy, in the Ideas of Plato, and in the figures from the pediment of the Parthenon, as the thought of a humanity that was inwardly at one with the great Necessities and informing Energies and that perceived them even as one perceives that which one lives. A university, however, is to be the highest expression of the cultural thought of the people—is to be, in the nice interplay of all its activities, veritably a philosophy incarnated, the unity and wholeness of the conceptual understanding. She is to give to her pupils the right attitude and relation to the one thing forever needful, and bring them to a life of real

inwardness and of fellowship with those who have learned somewhat of the meaning of things. Thus it is that the whole ethical thought of German idealism continues its life in the organization of the German university. It embodies the one deepest thought of the German folk: that all our wrestling with the great questions of truth is once and always a personal affair, that all our wrestling must go on in freedom and under our own responsibility alone. This is the meaning of that academic freedom of teaching and learning upon which the German university is based. Therein it guards as its life-principle the living spirit of the great minds to whom we owe our insight into the true meaning of life.

The highest task of the Germans is maintenance and extension of German life and culture upon earth,—untiring labor for a non-political kingdom of German culture. All the other German aims and tasks are subordinate to this, the highest and last. There has been here established a professorship which lays upon the German spirit the duty of ever new and first-hand co-operation in shaping American life. May that work truly accord with the full intensity of the work at the German universities! May it help to transplant German soul, German viewpoints and vision—as the German contribution—to the fertile fields of America! May it make the great champions of German thought alive for the American mind in all their power! May it bind together by many, by ever new bands those men of Germany and America who in university instruction are at work on the soul of the future, and conserve there and here, as the inevitable atmosphere of such mutual relations, a true friendship—for the good of our universities, our youth, and our peoples! These words have in the ear almost the solemnity of a vow,—albeit the one man be well aware how restricted his own powers, how small his beginning. In such spirit I enter at this moment upon my office as the first Carl Schurz Professor of the State University of Wisconsin.

6. Carl Schurz Visiting Professors 1912 – 2020

Since that first appointment the University Faculty Carl Schurz Memorial Professorship Committee has invited written nominations or suggestions for the appointment of a Carl Schurz Visiting Professor. From time to time the Committee searched for specific disciplines, after which lists of names of potential candidates were drawn up and information obtained.

So far (2020), there have been 38 appointments. Two Carl Schurz Visiting Professors were appointed before 1915, nine from 1922 until 1939, and 26 between 1946 and 2020.

Among the Carl Schurz Visiting Professors are very different personalities, who have not only been outstanding and internationally recognized authorities in their field, but whose reputation and knowledge has transcended the bounds of their respective disciplines.

The group of honorees consists of later Nobel Prize winners (Jensen), leading economists and financial policy advisors to many governments of the Weimar Republic (Bonn), numerous holders of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (Freundenberg, von Wiese, von Dietze, Krelle, Mayer, Gerhard), members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Sommerfeld, Huisgen, Gleiter), members of the European Academy of Arts and Sciences (Gleiter) and members of the Swedish Academy of Sciences (Freundenberg), winners of the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize of the German Research Foundation (Perler), but also namesakes of asteroids (Sommerfeld) and awards for young scientists of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (von Fritz), directors of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. (Mauch), active Marxists (Mayer), GDR refugees (Mayer), former members of the NSDAP (or Nazi Party, Höllerer,

Jensen and Bosl), soldiers in WWII (Höllerer), and colleagues who publicly refused to take the oath of service to Hitler in 1934 (von Fritz), and were persecuted by the Nazi regime and sought protection in the USA (Carathéodory, von Dietze, von Fritz and Ranke).

<i>ID</i>	<i>First name</i>	<i>Last name</i>	<i>Year of nomination</i>	<i>Year of birth & death</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>University</i>
1	Eugen	Kühnemann	1912/13	1868 – 1946	German Literature	Breslau
2	Moritz	Bonn	1915/16	1873 – 1965	Economics	München
3	Arnold	Sommerfeld	1922/23	1868 – 1951	Theoretical physics	München
4	Oskar	Hagen	1924/25	1888 – 1957	Art History	Göttingen
5	Hans	Driesch	1926/27	1867 – 1941	Philosophy	Leipzig
6	Hans	Naumann	1928/29	1886 – 1951	German Philology	Bonn
7	Carl	Freudenberg	1930/31	1886 – 1983	Chemistry	Heidelberg
8	Hermann	Ranke	1932/33	1878 – 1953	Egyptology	Heidelberg
9	Leopold	von Wiese	1934/35	1876 – 1969	Sociology	Köln
10	Constantin	Carathéodory	1936/37	1873 – 1950	Mathematics	München
11	Wilhelm	Credner	1938/39	1892 – 1948	Geography	München
12	Alexander	von Schelting	1946/47	1894 – 1963	Sociology	Heidelberg
13	Constantin	von Dietze	1951/52	1891 – 1973	Agricultural Economics	Freiburg
14	J.H.D.	Jensen	1951/52	1907 – 1973	Physics	Heidelberg
15	Carl	Troll	1952/53	1899 – 1975	Geography	Bonn
16	Fritz	Ernst	1954/55	1905 – 1963	History	Heidelberg
17	Herwig	Hamperl	1956/57	1899 – 1976	Pathology	Bonn

18	Rolf	Huisgen	1958/59	1920 -	Chemistry	München
19	Walter	Höllerer	1959/60	1922 - 2003	Literature and German	Berlin
20	Helmut	Wielandt	1963/64	1910 - 2001	Mathematics	Tübingen
21	Karl Albert Kurt	von Fritz	1965/66	1900 - 1985	Classics	München
22	Heinrich	Husmann	1967/68	1908 - 1983	Music	Göttingen
23	Wilhelm	Krelle	1969/70	1916 - 2004	Economics	Bonn
24	Hans	Mayer	1971/72	1907 - 2001	German Literature	Hannover
25	Karl	Bosl	1976/77	1908 - 1993	History	München
26	Herbert	Gleiter	1980/81	1938 -	Metallurgical & Mineral Engineering	Saarbrücken
27	Helmut	Martin	1984/85	1940 - 1999	Chinese	Bochum
28	Alois	Wolf	1988/89	1929 -	Medieval History	Freiburg
29	Dieter	Schlenstedt	1992/93	1932 - 2012	German Literature	Berlin
30	Silvia	Schlenstedt	1992/93	1931 - 2011	German Literature	Berlin
31	Karlheinz	Stierle	1997/98	1936 -	French	Konstanz
32	Ute	Gerhard	2001/02	1939 -	Sociology / Women's Studies	Frankfurt/ Main
33	Dominik	Perler	2010/11	1965 -	Philosophy	Berlin
34	Karl	Reichl	2010/11	1943 -	Medieval English Literature	Bonn
35	Peter	Wölfe	2011/12	1942 -	Engineering	Karlsruhe
36	Carol	Pfaff	2012/13		Germanic Linguistics	Berlin
37	Christof	Mauch	2019/20	1960 -	History	München
38	Michael	Kaeding	2019/2020	1977 -	Political Science	Duisburg- Essen

In total, 38 Carl Schurz Visiting Professors have been appointed to the University of Wisconsin since 1912, *“as often as the income from the available funds would permit”* (Hohlfeld, 1949: 5).

During each decade, an average of three Carl Schurz Visiting Professors could thus be financed for one semester each. A relatively large number of Visiting Professorships (7) were offered in the 1950s – immediately after the Second World War. On a few occasions the income from the available funds permitted two German professors at the same time (1951/52, 1992/93, 2010/11 and 2019/20).

“Aside from first rate standing as a recognized authority in his field, the Schurz Professor should be a man [sic!] of attractive personal qualifications and sufficiently at home in English to lecture in this language with relative ease.” (Carl Schurz Professorship Committee, 1937). As a matter of fact, out of the 38 Carl Schurz Visiting Professors only three were women.

The records show also that the Committee has had difficulties in getting the men they had invited to come. For one reason or another, Günther Müller, who had already accepted the appointment for 1948/49, and Wilhelm Treue, who had accepted for 1953/54, were unable to come. Often, also in the case of Erwin Baur, it was visa related issues that led to cancellations on short notice. Furthermore, Issai Schur withdrew his application for leave from the German Science Minister and passed up the offer of a visiting professorship at the University of Wisconsin–Madison in 1933/34 because he no longer felt he could cope with the requirements that would have come with a new beginning in an English-speaking environment.

Carl Schurz Visiting Professors decided at very different times in their own professional careers to accept the call to the University of Wisconsin. In total, six only took up the Visiting Professorship during their retirement, but also three Visiting Professors in their (early) thirties – at the beginning of their academic careers. The youngest Carl

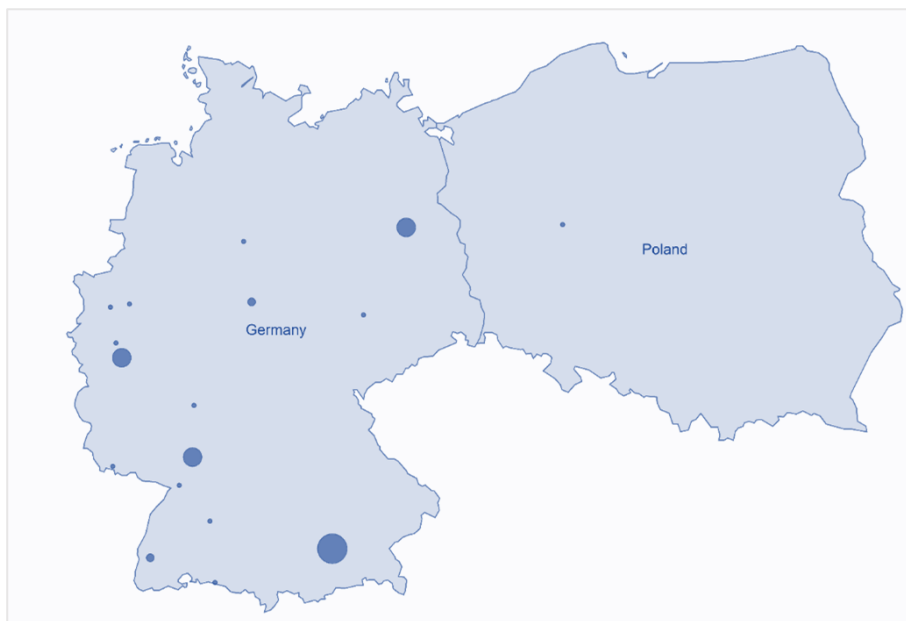
Schurz Visiting Professor (Hagen) was actually only 34 years old when he came to Madison, but the oldest was already 69 years old (Wölflle).

Oskar Hagen is certainly an exception in several respects. Not only was he comparatively young, but in the year following his Visiting Professorship he accepted an appointment from the University of Wisconsin and established its Department of Art History – serving as its chairman for 22 years.

All in all, the three age groups 40-49, 50-59 and 60-69 were similarly well represented, each with a 31% share. So far only three professors were born after World War II (60% or 22 of the Carl Schurz Visiting Professors saw the light of day before World War I).

The Carl Schurz Visiting Professors have always been professors from German universities. Most of them came from four German states (*Bundesländer*): 10 of 38 from Baden-Württemberg (here mainly from the University of Heidelberg), 8 from North Rhine-Westphalia (here mainly from the University of Bonn), 8 from Bavaria (here exclusively from Munich) and 5 from Berlin.

Right from the start they represented a broad spectrum of many, very different scientific disciplines. From the very beginning the Members of the Carl Schurz Selection Committee thus took up the desire to appoint Visiting Professors “*without restrictions as to the field they represented*” (Hohlfeld, 1949: 5).



*Home universities of Carl-Schurz-Professors
(size of circles reflect number of professors)*

Of course, the fields of “German Literature” and “History” have been frequently represented. But also many technical disciplines were appointed at least twice among the 38 nominations, for example Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics or Engineering, as well as Economics, Philosophy, Sociology or Agriculture. Appointments in the fields of French literature, Egyptology, Pathology, Music and Chinese may be somewhat surprising. It is certainly striking that only with the most recent appointment (Kaeding), the first representative of a discipline that was very important for Carl Schurz was appointed to Madison: Political Science and Public Administration.

All in all, records show that Carl Schurz Visiting Professors have enhanced not only the program of a single department but of the entire University of Wisconsin community.

Noteworthy is that some Carl Schurz Visiting Professors were early victims of the National Socialist policy of *Gleichschaltung* and the *Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums*. In April 1933, for example, Moritz J. Bonn resigned from his position as Rector of the Berlin School of Economics and went into exile. His dismissal made headlines in the British and American press, similar to what had happened to Albert Einstein (Clavin, 2003).

Many other Carl Schurz Visiting Professors were banned from their professions (Driesch, Ranke, von Dietze, Mayer) or forced into emeritus status by the National Socialist Students Union, so that they were no longer allowed to lecture (Kühnemann).

Due to the turmoil of the First and Second World Wars, therefore, some Carl Schurz Visiting Professors combined their stay in Madison with other guest professorships in the USA. To exercise his Carl Schurz Visiting Professorship in the USA, Moritz J. Bonn – together with his wife – boarded the passenger ship *George Washington* on July 26, 1914. During the crossing, the First World War began with the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia on July 28, 1914. One day after arriving in New York on August 3, 1914, Germany and England were in a state of war. In this precarious situation for the German-English couple, Bonn completed a series of guest professorships: University of California (winter semester 1914/15), University of Wisconsin (summer semester 1915), Cornell University (winter semester 1915/16) (Bonn, 1953).

Realizing “*Schurz’s own ideal of making more fruitful the interrelations between German and American culture*” (Hohlfeld, 1949: 5) was lived by all Carl Schurz Visiting Professors. The first Carl Schurz Visiting Professor Kühnemann, however, deserves special mention here. Especially his travels during the First World War served to influence the American public in favor of the Germans. During this time Kühnemann visited 137 cities in 36 of the United States and held 121 speeches in English and 275 in German.

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Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, University of Wisconsin–Madison is an interdisciplinary unit in the College of Letters and Science at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. It is dedicated to researching, preserving, and sharing the stories of German-speaking immigrants and their descendants in the larger context of global migration past and present. Here one also finds the personal library of Carl Schurz. More information here: <https://mki.wisc.edu/>

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II. Inaugural speech by the first Carl Schurz Professor Kühnemann
(the original in German)

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
PROFESSOR FUGEN KUEHNEMANN

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Since it has been agreed upon that this course of lectures shall be given in German, I may be allowed to give also the introductory address in my native tongue. But I must attempt, in a few English words, to answer the kind welcome given to me by our president. I feel and appreciate deeply the honor conferred upon me as the first to represent the functions of the Carl Schurz Professor. This moment is an historical one not only in the history of this State University of Wisconsin, but also in the history of the German universities. For the first time there has been founded by Germans living in a new fatherland a professorship for the purpose of making an enduring intellectual bond between American and German life. May then this my work be a small beginning for a rich and ever richer development of spiritual relations between our universities, our countries, and our peoples.

Herr Präsident, verehrte Kollegen, meine lieben Kommilitonen und Kommilitoninnen, meine Damen und Herren:

Der Deutsche, der den Ruf als erster Carl Schurz-Professor nach Madison-Wisconsin bekam, weiss, wie viel ihn an diese Stätte zieht. Unvergessen lebte in meiner Seele die

Erinnerung an den grünen Ort zwischen den drei Seen, unvergessen vor allem die Erinnerung an den Geist des hiesigen Lebens, den Geist der frohen Brüderlichkeit, in dem Amerika die alten Länder übertrifft, an das begeisterte Streben nach den höchsten Zielen einer Staatsuniversität, die die beste Seele und das Gewissen der menschlichen Gemeinschaft sein will, in der sie wirkt. Die Staatsuniversität von Wisconsin arbeitet für dieses höchste Ziel im Mittelwesten der Vereinigten Staaten, der in amerikanischen Büchern das "eigentliche Amerika" genannt wird. Doch nicht die Schönheit und Annehmlichkeit der hiesigen akademischen Welt bedeutet den stärksten Anreiz. Ein Mann ist für nichts dankbarer, als wenn man sein Leben unter die grösste Aufgabe stellt. Die Grösse der Aufgabe macht das Leben des Carl Schurz-Professors reich und schön.

Als der Austausch zwischen den deutschen und amerikanischen Universitäten eingerichtet wurde, sprachen in erster Linie Erwägungen aus dem Unterrichtsleben mit. Es handelte sich um einen neuen Begriff von wissenschaftlicher Arbeit und besonders von wissenschaftlicher Lehre. Das oft wiederholte Wort von dem internationalen Charakter der Wissenschaft, die dieselbe sei, in Deutschland wie in Amerika, in England wie in Frankreich, mag für grosse Gebiete besonders des naturwissenschaftlichen Erkennens wahr sein. Aber doch unterliegt es seinen Einschränkungen und besonders in allen den Gebieten, in denen es sich um Erforschung und Darstellung der eigentümlichen nationalen Leistungen handelt. Die grosse deutsche Geisteskultur, die Arbeit der amerikanischen Demokratie wird tiefer ergriffen werden von Deutschen und Amerikanern, die in diesen Dingen leben und denen sie Wurzel und Lebensluft ihres Daseins sind, als von Fremden, die nur durch Bücher davon erfahren. Alle feinste Bildung muss ein Erlebtes und natürlich Gewachsenes sein. Der Austausch geht aus von dem Gedanken, dass der deutsche Lehrer, der eben aus Deutschland kommt, in Amerika Dinge zu sagen haben möchte, die nur er

sagen kann, und so der amerikanische in Deutschland—dass der akademische Unterricht nur durch die eigenen Vertreter der fremden Kultur zur Vollkommenheit führt. Etwas vom intimsten und innerlichsten Leben der andern Kultur soll im Lehren lebendig werden. Daher fühlt auch der fremde Lehrer im Austausch mehr als sonst den unauflöschlichen Zusammenhang seiner wissenschaftlichen Arbeit mit dem Lebensgeiste seines Volkes. In diesem Sinne berühren sich in einem solchen Unterricht die Nationen untereinander und treten in einen wahren Verkehr des Lebens und der Seelen. Goethe sagt einmal: "Wir brauchen die ganze Welt, um uns selbst zu finden, und die ganze Menschheit ist uns kaum genug, um uns in uns selber aufzubauen." So treten hier die Teile der Welt zu einem wahren Unterricht zusammen, und die Glieder der Menschheit bauen ineinandergreifend an der Seele des jungen Geschlechtes, des jungen Deutschland und des jungen Amerika.

Es kann zweifelhaft sein, ob man behaupten darf, dass die Idee des Professorenaustausches unter den Professoren in Deutschland einem eigentlichen Enthusiasmus begegne. Viele unter ihnen sind an der Studien- und Forschungs-Universität zunächst vielleicht geneigt, den ganzen Sinn des Unterrichts in der technischen Heranbildung der künftigen Forscher zu sehen. Zu dieser bedarf es des fortgesetzten Lehrens, der langen Traditionen. Ein flüchtiger Gast kann hier kaum viel Nutzen bringen. Doch sollte die Universität daneben nie den höchsten Beruf vergessen, die oberste Erziehungsanstalt der Nation zu sein. Dagegen ist der Gedanke des Austausches in Amerika mit der reinsten und tatbereitesten Freude aufgenommen. Die grössten Universitäten wetteifern, um an ihm Anteil zu bekommen. In wechselnden Formen verbreitet er sich über das Land. Hier kommt die amerikanische Freude an neuen Versuchen ins Spiel, die etwas versprechen mögen. Der amerikanische Geist ist ein gastlicher Geist, der die fremden Anregungen gern empfängt, und er muss es sein nach seiner Stellung in

der Welt und seiner Geschichte. Ja, die Idee Amerika ist ja keine andere als die des Aufbaus einer neuen und befreiten Menschheit aus den besten Beständen und besten Ideen der alten Nationen. Dieser Internationalismus, der der eigentliche Nationalismus Amerikas ist, macht auch zum Austausch bereit. Ist ein persönliches Wort erlaubt,—der zu Ihnen spricht,—fühlt es als einen besten Reichtum seines Lebens, dass er an diesen Entwicklungen hat mitwirken dürfen und nun zum vierten Male in die Arbeit an den Geistesbeziehungen zwischen Amerika und Deutschland hineingestellt wird. Er kam zuerst in jener Reise des Herbstes 1905, die nicht gut verborgen bleiben konnte und doch in gewissem Sinne eine geheime war, mit dem Ziel, die Seelen der Deutsch-Amerikaner zu suchen und zu erforschen, ob sie noch antworteten auf einen Zuruf aus dem Heiligtum der deutschen Bildung. Darauf folgte der Aufenthalt in Harvard im Winter 1907 mit dem ersten Versuch der Mitarbeit an amerikanischen Universitätsaufgaben. Endlich war er für das ganze akademische Jahr 1908-9 mit der Vertretung eines amerikanischen Professors an der Harvarduniversität betraut, wodurch also der Fremde unter die wirklichen Glieder der amerikanischen Lehranstalt aufgenommen wurde.

Aber die Carl Schurz-Professur ist doch etwas völlig Neues. Dies ist ja nicht ein Austausch und ist auch nicht allein eine Massregel der Universität als solcher. Die Carl Schurz-Professur ist in erster Linie begründet worden von dem deutschen Bevölkerungsbestandteil des Staates Wisconsin. Die Deutschen des Staates arbeiten dadurch mit an der Durchführung des Gedankens, dessen Träger die Staatsuniversität sein will. Sie will der Ausdruck aller wahrhaften Lebenskräfte des Staates sein; also muss auch das Deutschtum Wisconsins sich in ihr als lebendige Kraft offenbaren. Die Universität soll das Leben des Staates zu Geist machen: also soll auch das deutsche Leben als deutscher Geist an der Staatsuniversität lebendig sein. Ja, möchte doch die Gründung dieser Professur Zeugnis able-

gen von dem Willen der hiesigen Deutschen, dass sie in beständiger Berührung bleiben wollen mit der intensivsten Geistesarbeit der Deutschen, weil sie ihre heilige Aufgabe auf diesem Boden begreifen: das Beste der deutschen Kultur hinüberzupflanzen in das Leben dieser neuen Nation.

Die Stifter haben diese Professur getauft auf den Namen des grössten Deutsch-Amerikaners. Es liegt etwas Deutsches darin, eine Idee zu lieben und zu verehren in der Hingabe an eine Persönlichkeit. Dem Deutschen ist im Grunde alle Geschichte des Geistes eine Aufeinanderfolge von unendlich fortwirkenden Persönlichkeiten. Wisconsin ist Karl Schurz' wahre amerikanische Heimat gewesen. Die Professur soll sein wahres Heimatsdenkmal sein, ein Denkmal nicht in Stein oder Erz, sondern in Taten und Leben, in einer langen Folge der immer aufs Frische fortgesetzten Arbeit. So ist es im Geiste des Schurz'schen Lebens selber, das so ganz auf die Tat gestellt war. Wie wenige hat er die deutsche Aufgabe in Amerika erfüllt und an seinem Teil das amerikanische Leben mit deutschem Geiste durchdrungen. In dieser Stunde wird es fast zur Pflicht, dem deutsch-amerikanischen Helden zu huldigen. Wir wollen die Idee seines Lebens aufweisen, die keine andere war als: Amerika zu gestalten im Sinne des deutschen Idealismus.

Karl Schurz war ein rechter Sohn des deutschen Volkes, hervorgegangen aus dem tüchtigen Kern des kleinen Mittelstandes, genährt in den frühesten Kindheitserinnerungen von rheinischen Gegenden, ihrer deutschen Schönheit und Lebensfülle. Die Erzählungen von den Befreiungskriegen berührten ihn als die ersten Eindrücke aus der geschichtlichen Welt. Früh ergreift den begabten Jüngling der Sturm der deutschen Revolution, des grossen Erweckungsjahres von 1848, wie er es genannt hat. Hier erweist er den Schillerschen Idealismus, wie er in die Welt der Taten hinüberwirkt: Deutschland soll eins und es soll frei werden. Er bekennt ihn nicht in Worten, son-

dern in der Selbsteinsetzung und Aufopferung eines tatenfrohen Heldentums. Er kämpft als Revolutionär im Kriege für die deutsche Idee, er rettet sich wie durch ein Wunder aus der Festung Rastatt, er wagt noch einmal Freiheit und Leben für die Befreiung seines Freundes Kinkel und steht durch die romantische Rettungstat plötzlich im Glanze europäischen und internationalen Ruhmes, während er als armer Flüchtling das bittere Brot der Fremde essen muss. Endlich trägt er dieses ganze Glühen für die Freiheit, da sein Vaterland ihn ausstösst, nach Amerika in die neue Heimat hinüber. Kein Geringerer, als Andrew D. White hat ausgesprochen, worin die Bedeutung von Schurz für die Entwicklung von Amerika lag, — darin nämlich, dass er allen politischen Kampf auffasste als einen Kampf für die Durchführung der amerikanischen Idee, der Idee der zu verwirklichenden Demokratie in Freiheit und Recht, darin also, dass er den deutschen Idealistenglauben in die grosse Welt des Westens übertrug. So arbeitete er für die Sklavenbefreiung und für Lincoln, weil die Existenz der Sklaverei ein offener Hohn auf den Gedanken der amerikanischen Demokratie war. Man merkt in seiner öffentlichen Wirksamkeit den Deutschen in seinem Kampf um die Erhaltung der Wälder, in seinem Ringen um die Reform des Verwaltungsdienstes und die Bildung eines sachverständigen Beamtenstandes. Er, der ein Klassiker und ein vollkommener Redner in zwei Sprachen war, blieb in seinem feurigen amerikanischen Patriotismus immer der deutsche Mann mit dem Geist und Herzen des Idealisten, und gerade dadurch bewies er die wahre amerikanische Vaterlandsliebe. Er stand zwischen Bismarck und Lincoln als den beiden grössten Staatsmännern des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts in der Mitte. Während Bismarck das Werk vollbrachte, für das Schurz die Kraft seiner Jugend gegeben, die Schöpfung des deutschen Einheitsstaats, auch in einem Bürger- und Bruderkriege, stand Schurz mit Lincoln in dem gleichen Kampf für die Union als das Land der

Demokratie. Er wiederholte das uralte Germanenschicksal, wenn er das Blut seines Lebens für fremdes Volkstum hingab und ihm beimischte.

Soll Deutschland den Verlust dieses grossen Sohnes beklagen? Ich glaube nicht. Denn es ist nun einmal wahr und muss neidlos bekannt werden, dass Amerika ihm eine Möglichkeit zur vollen Entfaltung seiner Kräfte gab, wie das damalige Deutschland sie nicht gegeben hätte. Im höchsten Sinne des Weltreichs deutscher Kultur aber ist zu wünschen, dass deutsche Kraft dort wirke, wo sie zu ihrer höchsten Spannung zu kommen vermag. Aber dessen wollen wir uns freuen, dass ein Schicksal wie das Schurzens im heutigen Deutschland kaum noch möglich wäre. Das geeinte Reich braucht selber die besten Kräfte aller seiner Kinder. Man hat in dem Werke Bismarcks wohl einen Gegensatz sehen wollen zu dem Werk der deutschen Denker und Dichter, das vor ihm Deutschlands Grösse in der Welt gewesen. In Wahrheit erscheint er uns als die letzte der gewaltigen Schöpferkräfte, die das deutsche Wesen aufgebaut haben. Er bedeutet die letzte Selbstdurchsetzung der deutschen Idee. Luther gab der Welt in dem Verhältnis zu Gott die Autonomie und Selbstverantwortung des Gewissens wieder. Kant stellte das sittliche Leben auf die Autonomie des selbstgegebenen Gesetzes. Goethe lehrte und lebte die Selbstbehauptung und Autonomie des von innen in seinen Taten sich selbst erneuernden Lebens. Bismarck erfuhr und schuf die Autonomie des nationalen Daseins für die Deutschen. Er lebte in den gewaltigen Schöpfungstaten für diese Idee wie der Künstler in seinem Werk, mit der unendlichen Feinfühligkeit für ihre Notwendigkeiten, der unendlichen Reizbarkeit für ihre Bedrohungen und Gefahren, dem Einsetzen seiner ganzen Existenz für die Tat, die als sein göttlicher Beruf mit ihm geboren war. Die Schöpferkraft des deutschen Wesens ist mit ihm aus der Welt der blossen Geistigkeit in Leben und Tat hinübergetreten, aber sie ist dieselbe geblieben und hat

sich im deutschen Kaiserreich den mächtigen äusseren Rahmen für ihr Dasein und Wirken geschaffen. Als der mächtigste unserer Erzieher hat Bismarck die deutsche Seele verändert, ihr ein neues Lebensgefühl gegeben. An der grossen Gedächtnisrede im New Yorker Theater, die Schurz den deutschen Amerikanern nach Bismarcks Tode hielt, verrät sich doch, wie er dem neuen deutschen Wesen etwas entfremdet war. Wir fühlen unsere Macht und Selbstbehauptung in der Welt als eine heilige Aufgabe und wollen sie als die unentbehrliche Existenzbedingung für die volle Entfaltung des deutschen Wesens und seine letzte entscheidende Wirkung auf das Ganze der Welt. Aber dies bleibt unangetastet das höchste Bewusstsein von unserer Pflicht für die Völker: den deutschen Kulturgedanken zu entfalten in seiner Geistigkeit, seiner Tiefe und seinem Reichtum. Der deutsche Idealismus als Kulturbegriff ist nach wie vor unsere Aufgabe und unsere Bedeutung für die Welt, unser Ausweis unter den Völkern.

Es ist begreiflich, dass bei diesen Nachmittagsvorträgen, die einen weiteren Kreis von Hörern erreichen sollen, der Wunsch bestand, etwas von den geistigen Kämpfen der deutschen Gegenwart zu hören. Sie sollen dem deutschen Drama der Gegenwart gewidmet sein. Es ist begreiflich, da diese Professur ein lebendiges Band sein soll zwischen dem deutschen und dem amerikanischen Ringen des heutigen Tages. Die geistige Lage der Gegenwart, wie sie im Drama des Tages sich spiegelt, besitzt ja vielleicht nicht die Tiefe und Grösse ewiger Werte, wie etwa die Epoche Kants und Goethes. Dennoch arbeitet auch in ihr das Mühen und die Innerlichkeit des Lebensverstehens und der Lebensführung, welche das Kennzeichen der deutschen Kultur unter den Völkern ist. Unter den Zügen, welche das deutsche Geistesleben des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts bezeichnen, bedeutet dieser eine so viel, dass wir hier allein eine ununterbrochene Geschichte des ernsten Dramas, der hohen Tragödie finden, eine ununterbrochene Reihenfolge bedeutender

Dramatiker, die grosse Persönlichkeiten sind und als solche sich in der hohen Tragödie Sprache und Ausdruck schaffen. In ihnen arbeitet der Geist der grossen Blütepoche weiter, der Geist einer Kultur, die eine wahre Kultur der Seele ist, wie sie 'das Leben in seinen Tiefen begreift' und die ganze Tiefe ihres Begreifens in grosser Dichtung gestaltet. Die das Leben kündigende Kraft grosser Dichtung bezeugt die wahre menschliche Reife dieser Kultur. Die drei grossen Männer, die allen anderen voran den Gang der hohen Tragödie im deutschen neunzehnten Jahrhundert bestimmen, Kleist, Grillparzer und Hebbel, folgen einander wie drei Kulturen: die ritterliche, die bürgerliche und die des neuauftauchenden deutschen Volkes. Mit der glühenden Hingabe an das Ideal, die den wahren ritterlichen Sinn ausmacht, sucht Kleist die Form, die die deutsche Tat für das Drama vollendet: in kühner Zusammenfassung des Griechischen und des Modernen, in genialen Studien an Shakespeare und Moliere, in der sprudelnden Fülle eines Lustspiels aus wahren Humor, in der wahren Schöpfung des eigenen Griechentums, das ihn zu seinem Deutschtum bringen soll, bildet er sich zum Geiste seiner deutschen Dramatik hinauf und kommt über das Deutschtum des Märchens und das der fürchterlichen gegenwärtigen Wirklichkeit auf seinem Gipfel, im "Prinzen von Homburg", zum Deutschtum der Verklärung im Liede vom deutschen Staat als der Lebenserfüllung freier Männer, die in dem Herrscher den lebendigen Willen der Vaterlandsidee ehren. Im Besitze der reichen und feinen Bildung, die die Ehre und Aufgabe des Bürgertums ist, singt Grillparzer immer wieder das eine Lied der sich selber lebenden Seele, die Elegie von der falschen und bedenklichen Wirklichkeit, vom schattenhaften Glück und Ruhm, vom unaufhaltsamen Verlust des inneren Friedens; ein ängstliches Zurücktreten des Einzelnen, der den Reichtum und die Ganzheit seines Inneren sucht, vor dem ehernen und unverständlichen Gang der Dinge. Es ist ein Klang, der dem Ohr der Ameri-

kaner fremd sein mag. Der Proletarierssohn Hebbel entrollt in jedem Drama aufs Neue eine Weltkatastrophe, den Zusammenbruch einer in ihren sittlichen Grundlagen wankenden Welt, über der eine neue in neu gewonnener sittlicher Sicherheit aufgeht. Er dichtet wie aus einer Ahnung von sittlicher Neugestaltung für die gesamte Menschheit, der Herold der ewigen sittlichen Mächte und zugleich der Verkündiger der Revolution. Die germanische Urkraft der ungeheuerlichsten Gewalt des Willens durchdringt sein Werk. So folgen die Männer einander, alle bemüht um die gleiche Aufgabe, um die grosse Kunst, um das ernste Drama, und in diesem Sinne Brüder und die Söhne einer hohen Kultur, jeder aber eine Welt für sich, eine mit den andern unvergleichliche Persönlichkeit, ein lebendiges Zeugnis vom Reichtum eines Geisteslebens, in dem so ernst gerungen wird um die gestaltende Ueberwindung der Dinge, und in dem es so viele Arten des Ringens um höchste Kulturgebilde gibt. Um solche Erscheinungen wahrhaft zu verstehen,—dazu bedarf es der Versenkung eines ganzen, ernsten männlichen Lebens. Man versteht in ihnen das Leben selber, wie es um seine Selbsterkenntnis ringt.

Der weiss noch gar nicht, was grosse Dichtung ist, der in ihr nur ein liebliches Spiel des Vergnügens für diejenigen sieht, die dafür die Musse und die Zartheit der Seele haben, im Grunde mehr ein Reich für die Frauen und Träumer—der die Männerkräfte auf ernstere Aufgaben beschränken will, auf die Arbeiten des Gelderwerbs, das Schaffen des Wohlstandes, den Bau der Gesellschaft und des Staates. Eine Zivilisation, die nur um diese Dinge sorgt und in der Dichtung eine holde Nebensache sieht, kennt sie noch gar nicht und weiss von ihrem Wesen nichts. Eine Universität, die etwa nur um der Vollständigkeit und um der Sprache willen sie mit aufnähme, aber die eigentliche wahre Aufgabe in Naturerkenntnis und Technik, in Recht und Politik setzte, wüsste weder vom wahren Sinn der Dichtung noch vom wahren Wesen der Universität. Von

Aischylos über Dante und Shakespeare zu Goethe sind es die Persönlichkeiten der vollsten und reichsten Männlichkeit gewesen, die in grosser Poesie ihren Völkern und der Menschheit Sinn und Tiefen des Lebens kündigten. Volk, Menschheit und Kultur aber kommen zu ihrer Vollendung erst, wenn ihnen durch die grossen Künstler ihr Lebensgedanke in der Sprache einer eigenen grossen Kunst erklingt. Es ist gut, wenn es uns gelingt, die Form unserer Gesellschaft und unseres Staates so zu bauen, dass möglichst alle in ihnen Behagen und das freie Spiel der Kräfte finden. Aber die höchste Pflicht gegenüber der Menschheit erfüllt ein Volk erst, wenn es die ewigen Kulturgedanken der Menschheit auf seine Weise neu begreift, gestaltet und vermehrt, wenn es seine Religion schafft als sein Leben im Sinne des Ewigen, wenn es seine Philosophie hervorbringt als sein begriffliches Verstehen von der Ganzheit und dem Zusammenhang der Erkenntnis, wenn es in seiner grossen Kunst die Innerlichkeit und Tiefe seines seelischen Lebens zur Gestalt bringt. Wir wissen kaum noch davon, wie griechisches öffentliches Leben den Menschen das Dasein erträglich oder erfreulich machte. Aber der Gedanke Griechentum lebt in ewiger Jugend in Homer und der griechischen Tragödie, in den Ideen des Plato und in den Gestalten aus dem Giebel des Parthenon als der Gedanke eines Menschendaseins, das innerlich eins war mit den grossen Nothwendigkeiten und gestaltenden Kräften und sie erkannte, wie man das erkennt, was man lebt. Die Universität aber sei der höchste Ausdruck des wahren Kulturgedankens,—sie sei in dem Ineinandergreifen aller ihrer Kräfte die lebendige Philosophie selber, die Einheit und Ganzheit des begrifflichen Verstehens. Sie gebe ihren Schülern die rechte Haltung und Stellung zu dem Einen, das ewig not tut, und bringe sie zu einem Leben der wahren Innerlichkeit und der Gemeinschaft mit denen, die etwas erkannt von dem Sinn der Dinge. So lebt der ganze sittliche Gedanke des deutschen Idealismus in der Organisation der deutschen Uni-

versität weiter. Sie verkörpert den tiefsten Lebensgedanken des deutschen Volkes,—dass nämlich das Ringen um unsere Stellung zu den grossen Fragen im Erkennen eine höchst persönliche Angelegenheit ist, dass dieses Ringen geschehen muss in Freiheit und unter der eigenen Verantwortung allein. Dies ist der Sinn jener akademischen Freiheit des Lehrens und Lernens, auf der die deutsche Universität ruht. Sie bewahrt darin als ihr Lebensprinzip den Lebensgeist der Grossen, denen wir die Einsicht in den wahren Sinn des Lebens verdanken.

Die höchste Aufgabe der Deutschen ist die Erhaltung und Ausbreitung des deutschen Lebens- und Kulturgedankens auf der Erde, die unermüdliche Arbeit im Sinne des unpolitischen Weltreichs der deutschen Kultur. Alle anderen deutschen Ziele und Aufgaben sind dieser höchsten und letzten untergeordnet. Hier ist eine Professur geschaffen worden, die dem deutschen Geiste die immer neue unmittelbare Mitarbeit am amerikanischen Leben zur Pflicht macht. Möge das Werk geschehen im Sinne der vollen Intensität deutscher Universitätsarbeit! möge es helfen, deutschen Geist und deutsche Lebensanschauung hineinzupflanzen als den Beitrag der Deutschen in den fruchtbaren Boden Amerikas! möge es die grossen Träger des deutschen Kulturgedankens zu lebendigen Kräften machen im amerikanischen Bewusstsein! möge es unzählige und immer frische Bande knüpfen zwischen amerikanischen und deutschen Männern, die im Universitätsunterricht arbeiten an der Seele der Zukunft, und wahre Freundschaft hinüber und herüber als die selbstverständliche Atmosphäre der gegenseitigen Beziehungen schaffen, zum Besten unserer Universitäten, unserer Jugend, unserer Völker! Die Worte klingen fast wie ein Gelübde, so sehr der Einzelne weiss, dass er nur ein kleiner Beginn, und wie beschränkt er in seiner Kraft ist. In diesem Geiste trete ich mit diesem Augenblick mein Amt an, als der erste Carl Schurz-Professor in Madison an der Staatsuniversität von Wisconsin.