

GERMAN CULTURE NEWS

October 1995

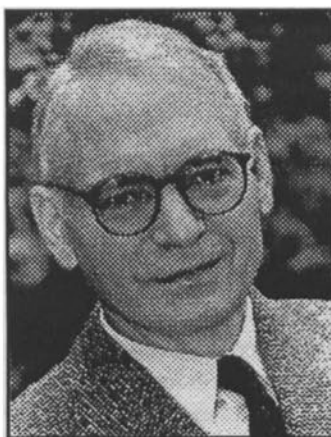
Volume IV No. 1

SEMINAR ON MASOCHISM HELD SUMMER 1995

Suzanne R. Stewart

During the summer of 1995, the first jointly sponsored teacher's seminar offered by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) was offered by Sander L. Gilman, the Henry R. Luce Professor of the Liberal Arts in Human Biology at the University of Chicago. It was Sander Gilman who proposed the idea of a joint US-BRD seminar for college teachers, and the title of the first seminar in this series was "Masochism: The Culture of Psychoanalysis."

Twelve college teachers representing the fields of German Studies, Religion, History, Russian Studies, and English took part. They came from eleven different states as far away as Washington and New York and represented institutions as large as Washington University (St. Louis) and as small as LeMoyne College (Syracuse). The seminar began with an examination of the idea of masochism in its historical context in the late nineteenth century when the term was coined by the German sexologist Richard von Krafft-Ebing. Reading the works of the Austrian writer and historian Leopold Sacher-Masoch, the group explored the relationship between the writing of German history and the rise of "masochism" as a psychopathological category. The seminar read Krafft-Ebing, Freud, and the psychoanalytic tradition as well as texts that explore the use of masochism in feminist theory and in the analysis of contemporary Jewish writing in Germany. Several questions remained guiding threads throughout the seminar: could one think of masochism before Sacher-



Jens Reich

GERMAN PROFESSOR TO DELIVER LECTURE

Dr. Jens Reich, molecular biologist at the Max-Delbrück Center for Molecular Medicine in Berlin, and leading east German dissident during the rebellious autumn of 1989 after the fall of the wall, will open the German lecture series at Cornell University with the topic: "The Culture Cleft: Germany Five Years After Unification." The presentation will take place Tuesday, October 24 at 4:30 p.m. in the Guerlac Room of the A. D. White House. The lecture will be held in English and is free and open to the public.

Professor Reich, who withdrew from politics shortly after unity, was persuaded by a number of Germany's leading intellectuals in 1993 to reenter the political ring as presidential candidate. He was seen as the person who could give the east a voice in the politics of a united Germany for the first time. Although Dr. Reich did not win the election, he nevertheless has remained active in the problems of his country through publications in journals, newspapers, and through lectures and books.

GEORGE MOSSE ANNUAL VISIT TO CORNELL

Tracie Matysik

From September 19 through October 1 George Mosse was at Cornell for the second of his six visits as the A. D. White Professor-at-Large. In addition to the title he holds at Cornell, Mosse is the Weinstein Professor Emeritus of Jewish Studies at Hebrew University and the John C. Bascom Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

In the twelve days Mosse spent at Cornell he lectured on and held seminars about themes to which he has devoted his scholarly life: the histories of fascism, antisemitism, nationalism, and most recently, the idea of a normative masculinity in modern history. While he possesses a wealth of historical knowledge, and eloquently communicates his research, Mosse does not confine his scholarly concerns to a distanced study of the past. Indeed, whenever he addressed historical topics during his visit, he simultaneously foregrounded present circumstances, bringing past and present into dialogue with one another.

In the first of his lectures, "Can Nationalism be Saved? About Righteous and Unrighteous Nationalism," Mosse sought to differentiate between historical variations of nationalist ideologies. He explored examples of nationalisms that originally contained potential for liberal, peacefully-oriented development, but subsequently went awry. Here he left the audience to consider how nationalism informs contemporary political thinking. He argues that nationalism has demonstrated such an extraordinary power of both endurance and efficacy in political organization that one cannot

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THE OPEN(ING) WINDOW: GERMAN STUDIES IN CHINA

Vera Pohland

A foreigner riding on a bus in densely populated Beijing often arouses the curiosity of local passengers: "Nerguo ren?" (where are you from?). In 1984, my first year of teaching in China, my answer "Deguo" (Germany) brought a kind of respectful smile to their faces. "Ah Germany, the country of Marx and Engels." Today the popularity of these theorists is much jeopardized by consumer products made by Mercedes Benz and Siemens. The names change but the respectful smiles remain.

The German language is probably for most of the Chinese in the People's Republic of China still the language of Marx and Hegel. It is the language of philosophers, artists and musicians. It is the language of the theorists who helped so dramatically change the face of China in the 20th century. Even nowadays in the age of "open windows," of capitalist investment and international businesses, German is still perceived as being closely connected to communist thought. This perception influenced for a long time how and to what purpose German language and literature were taught there.

During the era of the closed doors politics in the 60's, the need for German was rather limited. The political and cultural exchange with the comrades of the GDR depended on their relationship with the leaders of the former Soviet Union. If relationships were bad, the need for German was limited almost exclusively to the translation of the works of Marx and Engels. With the open windows politics that began after the cultural revolution in 1978, more and more intercultural exchanges took place and more and more translations and interpretation tasks were fulfilled. After years of closed doors, the need for German language speakers increased from an insignificant number of translators of the collected works of Marx and Engels to a wide-ranging number of well-trained professionals of foreign languages. The repression of intellectual scholarship and of any foreign influence other than communist theory between

1966 and 1976 had led to a near wasteland of foreign language and literature departments. After having been of marginal relevance in the institutions of higher education in China, many departments had to start from scratch, lacking textbooks, modern teaching methods and trained teachers. With Deng Xiaoping's reform politics, foreign experts were invited to teach their language, literature and culture, and to update materials and train the young promising forces of academic life in China, still under the premise of communist thought.

Foreigners came from all over the world--professors, pedagogues, adventurers, missionaries. Concerned about "wicked" influences from the outer world in the Chinese communist world, officials used the window as metaphor to warn the students. "When you open the window, not only fresh but also bad air comes in." Not only the influence of "foreign evil" began to threaten the Chinese way to cultural and economic progress, but also the seductive power of the western world. Scholars and students who got a highly desired fellowship to go abroad took their chances, made their fortunes elsewhere and never returned to be the educational multipliers they were meant to be. On the other hand, foreign experts in China, though very much supported by their Chinese colleagues and students, had to struggle with many obstacles. Some problems came from a slow and deficient bureaucracy, others from competing parties, still others from official censorship and unknown and interfering sources. In the opinion of many foreign experts, the frame for the open window was much too small and insufficient. This awareness often led to a very critical - if not paranoid - view of the world they had so recently become a part of. Too many differences had to be endured, too many problems resolved. The authoritarian and controlled atmosphere differed too much from their institutions of higher education back home. How, for example, to teach about enlightenment and Kant without presenting his definition of enlightenment as competence of independent thought? In a classroom situa-

tion where the official party line still dictated the opinions about almost everything from gender topics (non-existent because already resolved) to Kafka (nihilist-bourgeois decadent whose work was an example for capitalist alienation), a large part of the teaching had to come from between the lines.

It was a hardship post in 1984. The composition of instruction, the materials and the object of the studies were nebulous and inconceivable to those involved in the program. Books disappeared from the small department library, materials often could not be copied without approval, and the only available copy machine frequently did not work. Each class included a party watchdog and, in addition, the interest and participation of a number of the students in German language and culture was limited due to the fact they had originally applied to the English department but were not accepted because of no more space in that over-crowded department. Many students had been assigned to learn German (or another language not on the list of the world's most spoken tongues) and this was considered by them a punishment for insufficient performance in the language of their choice.

After graduating from the department's four-year program with a B.A. in German, the students then had little say in the type of jobs they would be given. An excellent student with a sublime knowledge of poetry and literature could end up in a publishing house of chemistry textbooks and, by the same token, a rather disinterested student could find himself in an institution of cultural ex-

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FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

Recent publications of Cornell University faculty members include:

Michael Steinberg: Translation/edition of Aby Warburg's Images from the Region of the Pueblo Indians of North America (Fall 1995) Cornell University Press.

Isabel V. Hull: Sexuality, State and Civil Society in Germany, 1700-1815. (Fall 1995) Cornell University Press.

David Bathrick: The Powers of Speech: The Politics of Culture in the GDR (Fall 1995) University of Nebraska Press.

Peter U. Hohendahl: Prismatic Thought: Theodor W. Adorno (Fall 1995) University of Nebraska Press.

The *Newsletter* plans reviews of these books in subsequent issues.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Professor Art Groos, Department of German Studies, announces a lecture for Wednesday, October 25, by Ingrid Kasten (Berlin) on "Constructions of Love in the Troubadours and Minnesinger." Venue is Room 177 in Goldwin Smith Hall, Cornell and the time is 4:30 p.m.

Pandämonium Germanicum, the organization of Graduate Students in German Studies at Cornell, is organizing for Wednesday, October 11 a lecture by Ingeborg Majer O'Sickey entitled: "'And Then She Died': Fables of Identity in Percy Adlon's *Salmonberries*." Majer O'Sickey is professor in the Department of German, Russian, and East Asian Languages at Binghamton University. The event, which is free and open to the public, is scheduled for 4:30 p.m. in Goldwin Smith Hall 177. Co-sponsors are the Institute for German Cultural Studies, Society for the Humanities, and Women's Studies.

FELLOW PROFILE



Rahel L. C. Hahn

Rahel L. C. Hahn, Visiting Fellow for the 1995/96 academic year, studies representations of the human body in 16th century and post-WWII German literature and culture from an interdisciplinary and historical-comparative perspective. She is currently working on "The Other of Language and the Human Body: (self)representation, simulation, and trauma," a booklength study that examines how autobiographical narratives try to represent the human body in crisis and fail. Hahn argues that the problem of representing the body in crisis testifies to a relation between that which is beyond language and that which is said or not said but nonetheless sayable. Drawing on selected concepts in psychoanalysis, historiography,

Christian theology, and Jewish thought, she wants to show how and why that relation is not and can no longer be housed in normative discourses on God.

From 1986 to 1992 Hahn pursued graduate studies as a Mellon Fellow in German Studies at Cornell, where she received her doctorate with a dissertation on "Witnessing Disease: Autobiographies of AIDS and Syphilis in 16th and 20th Century Germany."

More recently, she has taken up selected issues from Holocaust Studies, Film Studies, and Gender Studies that speak to the question which drives her work.

For the past three years Hahn was employed as Assistant Professor at Rhodes College in Memphis, TN. When her position was converted from tenure-track to non-tenure track in order to keep up with market demands, she resigned.

She is a member of the MLA Committee on Academic Freedom, Professional Rights and Responsibilities.

Hahn has presented her work in the form of articles, papers, and guest-lectures at conferences, workshops, and other professional meetings. Following her year at the Institute and the completion of her manuscript, she plans to study theology.

"THE UNFINISHED PROJECT OF ENLIGHTENMENT" NOVEMBER WORKSHOP

Axel Honneth, professor at the Freie Universität Berlin who is currently spending a year at the New School for Social Research in New York, will be at Cornell from November 16-18 to participate in the workshop "The Unfinished Project of Enlightenment."

On Thursday, November 16, Professor Honneth will give a lecture tentatively entitled "Pathologies of the Social: Tradition and Actuality of Social Philosophy" in 165 McGraw Hall at 4:30. The following day, he will lead a seminar on issues related to his lecture in the Guerlac Room, A. D. White House (time to be announced). On Saturday, Professor Honneth will par-

ticipate in a panel discussion which will focus on questions concerning the contemporary tasks of an enlightenment project, in the Guerlac Room (time to be announced). Panelists will include Professors Susan Buck-Morss (Government), Allen Wood (Philosophy), and Geoffrey Waite (German Studies) as well as graduate students Brian Jacobs (Government) and Aglaia Kordela (German Studies).

The workshop is co-sponsored by the Institute for German Cultural Studies, the Society for the Humanities, and the Department of Government. It is free and open to the public. Contact Brian Jacobs Tel. 255-3567, e-mail bj19.

(Masochism - continued from page 1)

Masoch? Was, in other words, the phenomenon a transhistorical, universal one? Has psychoanalysis provided effective tools for cultural analysis which include its own role in modern culture? Is the study of self-abnegation a powerful tool for cultural analysis, insofar as it may undermine preconceived notions of the relationship between center and periphery? This last question was asked especially as it may or may not apply to the analysis of power relations in the context of modern German culture.

Weekly films (from von Sternberg's *The Blue Angel* to Treut's *Seduction: The Cruel Woman*) was capped by a visit of filmmaker Monika Treut who addressed both the seminar and the wider Cornell community, answering questions about her activity as a filmmaker who deals with subject-positions that society recognizes as marginal. The seminar benefited greatly from other visitors as well: the famed psychoanalyst Otto Kernberg spoke to the specifically clinical problems raised by the concept of masochism; Eric Santner, Professor of German at Princeton University, discussed his recently completed manuscript on Daniel Paul Schreber; Louis Sass, clinical psychologist at Rutgers University, spoke to the problems raised by the application of psychoanalytic terms to historical analysis through a discussion of his latest book "The Paradoxes of Delusion," and Biddy Martin, German Studies at Cornell University, addressed similar issues for the field of Women's and Queer Studies. Participants in the seminar presented their own work in progress throughout the eight weeks.

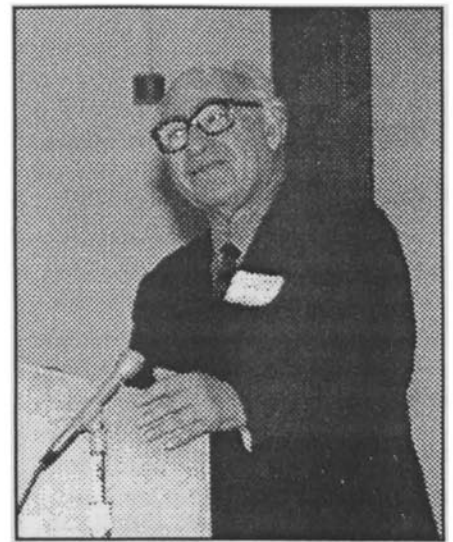
The intellectual debates and exchanges proved immensely productive for all participants, and the seminar will result in a volume of essays by the participants. The volume, under the editorship of Prof. Michael Finke of Washington University and Professor Naomi Ossar of Kansas State University, will continue the interrogation of the concept of masochism begun during the summer, stressing its historical articulation, its psychoanalytic vicissitudes, and its impact on contemporary, postmodern theory.

(Mosse - continued from page 1)

expect it to disappear anytime soon. Thus, he suggested that current manifestations of nationalism must be scrutinized in order to unveil moments worthy of recuperation, i.e., modulations that may work against destructive or exclusionary tendencies.

At Mosse's next event he shifted focus to discuss Italian fascism. In the seminar entitled "Aesthetics of Fascism" he stressed a shift in his own interpretation of fascism. He argued that he, along with other scholars of fascism, previously interpreted fascism from an anti-fascist perspective. Now, he maintained, one needs to interpret fascism from within its own ideological practices. This shift entails a re-evaluation of popular investment in fascism. An anti-fascist reading interpreted fascist cultural productions as the creations of an elite designed to overwhelm and mesmerize the public. In contrast, Mosse argued that fascism must be recognized as a "civic religion" of totality involving a popular consensus. Hence, Mosse argued, the term "propaganda" is misleading and ought to be struck from usage, as it obscures the civic-religious aspects of fascism.

For the European History Colloquium Mosse presented a chapter of his upcoming book on the construction of modern masculinity. In the chapter, "Masculinity, Warriors and Socialists," Mosse discussed the development of normative masculinity following World War I. He argued that the war served to consolidate a masculinity that had been under siege at the *fin-de-siècle*, i.e., a masculinity defined by aggressiveness, competitiveness, and virility. According to Mosse, not only did the soldier return from the war with a reinvigorated sense of masculinity, but the socialist critic of the war also conformed to and upheld the normative image of the modern man. Mosse explored various socialist notions of a possible "new man" that might contest the warrior image. The new, "softer" masculinity, as Mosse phrased it, would commit itself to a human solidarity or a "new humanity." Mosse argued that the failure of this more universalist conception demonstrates the staying-power of



George Mosse

the modern image of masculinity. In light of this durability he challenged the participants at the colloquium to recognize how a tradition of masculinity continues to plague society at present, despite possible appearances to the contrary.

Mosse's last official event entailed a lecture at the DAAD weekend conference. In this lecture, "The Two *fin-de-siècles* and the Decline of Morality," Mosse discussed cultural similarities between the end of the nineteenth century and the end of the twentieth. Specifically, he suggested that in both periods traditional limits of "respectability" are tested by the avant-garde and youth. He argued that in both periods a conservative reaction can be observed. Yet, at the turn of the nineteenth century, Mosse maintained, society learned to incorporate non-traditional elements. In the process society slightly modified its understanding of respectability. He thus posed as a question whether society is still capable of incorporating contestatory dimensions, and if so, what the implications would be for an understanding of the character of modern society. Needless to say, Mosse's talk provoked an animated discussion amongst the conference participants.

In addition to Mosse's public events, he also generously gave his time and advice to students and faculty in private meetings. Many members of the Cornell community eagerly await his return next year.

**IGCS GERMAN COLLOQUIUM
FALL 1995**

September 15

Susan Gustafson, University of Rochester

"Abject Fathers and Suicidal Sons: Lessing's Philotas"

October 13

Thomas Y. Levin, Princeton University

"Iconology at the Movies: Panofsky's Film Theory"

October 27

Liliane Weissberg, University of Pennsylvania

"Circulating Images: Notes on the Photographic Exchange"

November 3

Thomas Lampert, Graduate Student, Department of Government

"Weber: 'Objectivity' as Gesture"

November 10

Kizer Walker, Graduate Student, Department of German

"Movement, Stasis, Shock: On Benjamin and Some Problems of the First World War"

December 1

Phillip Johansen, Graduate Student, Department of Comparative Literature

"Ernst Jünger's Machine: Death and Regeneration"

The colloquia are held in Room 181, Goldwin Smith Hall, beginning at 3:00. Papers can be picked up one week in advance at 183 Goldwin Smith or at the Institute for German Cultural Studies, 726 University Avenue, tel: (607) 255-8408.

(China - continued from page 2)

change. Thus the frustration of some of the students was high. Others felt limited in learning what they really wanted to learn. Nevertheless, despite the existing or non-existing interest in German, the students managed to peek through the crack in the newly opened window and savor the breeze of a foreign and tempting lifestyle that could roughly be subsumed under the western icon of Coca-Cola.

As opposed to the 70's when speaking a foreign language could be considered dangerous, knowledge of a foreign language in the China of the 80's became for the young Chinese an adventure. It not only served the new demands of the Chinese motherland to establish closer relationships with foreign countries but also disclosed for the individual a world different from anything he had previously experienced. For many that seemed worth undergoing the effort of zealous learning.

Much has changed in the 90's. With the open window politics continuing to determine China's future, knowledge of a foreign language is almost essential to individual success. During the last ten years, the study of German language and literature has become more structured and goal oriented. Close relationships to German universities and German scholars, university partnerships and exchange programs now provide the Chinese 'Germanistik' departments with intellectual and material sustenance. German academic organizations such as the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, the Humboldt Foundation, the Goethe Institute and many other political and academic institutions are involved in the endowment of Chinese-German study programs.

Based on a nationwide valid curriculum worked out with the support of visiting scholars and DAAD lecturers, sets of teaching materials and textbooks have been produced. These have served to standardize nationwide the structure of the German language and literature courses at university level for the basic four-year program. For the first two

years, emphasis is placed on learning the language. The final two years introduce a variety of courses from linguistics, culture studies, literature, literary history, history and new programs such as business language. Students graduate after four years with a B.A. Not all universities provide an M.A. program in German. A doctorate in literature or linguistics must be completed at a German university or in a so-called "sandwich program" which is supervised by a "Doktorfather" in Germany and one in China. On the one hand, this involves the extension of language training into business language--not only the terminology but also minor training in business skills. On the other hand, German becomes increasingly interesting to professionals and scholars of other disciplines who want to study German as a second or third language to improve their professional skills and to do further research in their fields in Germany.

The goal for the future of the Chinese German departments is to offer an open program in which third and fourth year students can choose their own curriculum. Advantageously, this can mean a greater outlook for the students who so far have had little say in their own education. However, it also puts a greater strain on the professors who find their jobs less and less attractive. The organization and preparation of a greater variety of courses, as well as specialization in various fields, entails more work than the teaching of a school-like program. Among the well-trained work force of the Chinese metropolis, teachers and professors rank among the lowest paid professionals. The gap between the salary of a university professor and a construction worker in China is comparable to the minimum wage of an American MacDonalds restaurant worker (the professor) and an American university professor (the construction worker). The intellectual as "stinking number nine" is a relic from times when the people felt the necessity to break the power of the ruling class by outlawing education per se. Teachers are very much needed today but their jobs are barely attractive to the young. The reform of the foreign

language programs and the broader offer of courses in German Studies is threatened by the lack of a professional junior staff.

The Chinese window to the world is wide open now. Less a view into the world for the Chinese, it reveals to the world China's capacity for fast and efficient industrial development and improvement. The motivation of the students has changed. They have shifted from reading social theory and idealist philosophy, from discussing the works of Hermann Hesse, Thomas Mann and Franz Kafka, from listening to the music of Bach and Beethoven to other interests. In an age where industriousness and the spirit of enterprise pay off, foreign languages, especially the ones of major industrial nations, open a door to the world. German philosophy and literature have been pushed aside by economy, business idioms and market theory. The strong presence of German companies in the Chinese market makes that shift understandable. The official campaigns for communes, socialism and comrades have long been replaced by the slogans for capital growth and prosperity. A yearly growth rate of twelve and more percent promises better times than ever. These days for a student of German in China a prosperous future career seems not to be achievable in the realm of academic scholarship but to lie solely in the economic sector, such as in the management hierarchy of a foreign-based joint venture company. It is not decided yet if, in the wake of this soaring economy, the critical studies of German, its literature and its culture will be emphasized in both fields again, in scholarly research and academic teaching.

Contributions to German Culture News are welcome. If you would like an event listed or have a brief review or article to contribute, please contact Julia Stewart at 255-8408.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN STUDIES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
SPRING - FALL 1996

Conference - Seminar

Freudian Legacies in Cultural Studies: Academic Theories and Therapeutic Practices

A six-month long set of programs designed to explore the relevance of Freud's work for contemporary German Cultural Studies by investigating the growing split between psychoanalytic theory within the humanities and developments in the theory and practice of therapeutic techniques.

Goals are to provide undergraduate and graduate students with a knowledge of Freud's work and the historical context in which it emerged, as well as an understanding of psychoanalysis as a therapeutic practice.

Programming:

- * March 1996 - Conference featuring academics and professionals interested in Freud's work and its contemporary uses. Conference will be open to the public.
- * Fall 1996 - Six-month long seminar which will function as a forum for close reading and discussion of Freud's major texts. Students will be able to earn academic credit for their participation.
- * Speakers' series to be integrated into the seminar, which will draw on both Cornell faculty, local practitioners, and visiting scholars.
- * Final working conference organized by the participating students and Cornell faculty.

Organized by Biddy Martin and Suzanne Stewart

Sponsored by the Department of German Studies, the Institute for German Cultural Studies, and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

For further information, contact the organizers, tel: (607) 255-5265
or IGCS, tel: (607) 255-8408.

Deutsches Haus at NYU presents

THE FUTURE OF GERMAN STUDIES IN NORTH AMERICA

A series of lectures in which contributors critically evaluate the current state of affairs of *German Studies*, including recent changes in American institutions, the question of language and the consequences for future employment. The series will be continued in the spring and conclude with a conference.

The lectures are held at Deutsches Haus, 42 Washington Mews, 8:00 p.m.

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| September 14 | Frank Trommler, University of Pennsylvania
<i>German Studies Between the Old & New Academy</i> |
| October 5 | Hinrich Seeba, University of California at Berkeley
<i>Cultural versus Linguistic Competence? German Studies at a Crossroad</i> |
| October 12 | Sara Lennox, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
<i>American Feminism & German Studies</i> |
| November 9 | Claudia Mayer-Iswandy, Universite de Montreal, DAAD
<i>Aspects of Interdisciplinarity in German Studies and Germanistik</i> |
| November 16 | Sander Gilman, University of Chicago
<i>The Half-Won Revolution: The Successes of German Studies and the Future</i> |
| November 17 | Barbara Einhorn, University of Sussex
Title, time and location to be announced
Co-sponsored by "The Gender in Transition Workshop" of the
NYU Center for European Studies |
| November 30 | Peter Uwe Hohendahl, Cornell University
<i>The Past as Future: Observations on the History of German Studies</i> |
| December 5 | Patricia Herminhouse, University of Rochester
<i>Charting the Course of German Studies: Between the Scylla of
Disciplinary Agendas and the Charybdis of Institutional Contexts</i> |

This lecture series is supported in part by a grant from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

LONG-TERM DAAD GERMAN STUDIES PROFESSORS IN THE U.S. AND CANADA

Prof. Helmuth Berking Northwestern Univ. Dept. of Sociology	Prof. Helmut Hubel Univ. of California/Irvine Dept. of Politics & Society	Prof. Hanna Schissler Univ. of Minnesota Institute for Int'l Studies
Prof. Albrecht Funk Univ. of Pittsburgh Dept. of Political Science	Prof. Stefan Immerfall Univ. of North Carolina/Chapel Hill Dept. of Political Science	Prof. Winfried Karl Thaa Univ. of Michigan Dept. of Political Science
Prof. Antonia Grunenberg Univ. of Pennsylvania Dept. of Political Science	Prof. Ulrike Liebert Cornell Univ. Dept. of Government	Prof. Christian Tuschhoff Emory Univ. Dept. of Political Science
Prof. Dieter Haselbach Univ. of Victoria Dept. of Sociology	Prof. Claudia Mayer-Iswandy Universite de Montreal Etudes Allemandes	Prof. Dorothee Wierling Univ. of Washington/Seattle Jackson School of Int'l Studies
Prof. Christhard Hoffmann Univ. of California/Berkeley Dept. of History	Prof. Susanne Peters York Univ. Dept. of Political Science	Prof. Matthias R. Zimmer Univ. of Alberta Dept. of Political Science

GERMAN CULTURAL CALENDAR - continued from page 10

- 26 Lecture: **"Who's Perspective? How American Newspapers Changed Their Coverage of Germany since the End of the Cold War."** Karin Böhme-Dürr, Professor of Communication and Journalism, University of Bamberg. Cabot Room, Center for European Studies, Harvard University. 2:15-4:00 p.m. Tel: (617) 495-4303.
- 26 Lecture: **"Max Weber in America."** Professor Claus Leggewie, on leave from the Universität Giessen as Max Weber Professor at NYU. Co-sponsored by NYU Center for European Studies and La Maison Francaise. La Maison Francaise, 16 Washington Mews. 12:00 p. m. In English.
- 27 Lecture: **"Parliamentary Institutionalization in New Democracies: European Comparative Perspectives."** Ulrike Liebert, DAAD Professor, Government, Cornell University. 153 Uris Hall, Cornell. Sponsored by the Institute for European Studies. Tel: (607) 255-7592. 12:15 p.m.
- 27-29 Conference: **"United Germany in a United Europe: Change and Challenges."** Sponsored by Center for European Studies, Harvard; Center for German and European Studies, Georgetown; and Center for German and European Studies, UC/Berkeley. Open to the public. For more information, contact (617) 495-4303.

November

- 4-12 Seminar: **"German Europe/Germany in Europe"** North Carolina State University, Director: Sofus E. Simonson. Co-sponsored by the DAAD. For more information, contact NC State University.
- 16-18 **"Germany Reunified - A Five-Year Retrospective"** McGill University, Director: Peter M. Daly. Co-sponsored by the DAAD. For further information, contact McGill University.

December

- 1-2 Symposium: **"Postmodernism in the 1920's: Robert Musil, Writer and Philosopher for our time."** Directed by Bernd Hüppauf. Deutsches Haus at NYU. Sponsored by the Department of German, NYU and the DAAD. For further information contact, Department of German, 19 University Place, New York, NY 10003, Tel: (212) 998-8650, Fax (212) 995-4377.

GERMAN CULTURAL CALENDAR

October

- 10 Reading: **Emine Sevgi Özdamar**, writer-in-Residence, Deutsches Haus, NYU, reads from unpublished works. 8:00 p.m. (in German) Deutsches Haus, 42 Washington Mews, New York, Tel: (212) 998-8660.
- 12 Lecture: **Study Group on German Cultural History: From the Enlightenment to the World Wars.** "Time and Space in 19th-century German Culture." Christoph Asendorf, Universität Wuppertal. "Neue Koordinaten: Die Manipulation des Raumes im 19. Jahrhundert" (in German), Martin Geyer, German Historical Institute, Washington. "Creating Order and Authority: Time and Timekeepers in 19th-century Germany." Lower Level Conference Room, Center for European Studies, Harvard University, Tel: (617) 495-4303.
- 13-14 Conference: **"The Minority Discourse in Contemporary Germany and the United States."** Comments and Analyses from Cultural Studies and the Social Sciences. The conference will focus on comparative critical approaches to issues of asylum, immigration/guest workers, cultural identity and "national character" in the U. S. and Germany. Sponsored by Deutsches Haus at NYU, the Freudenberg Stiftung, the DAAD, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, and the New York University Center for European Studies. The conference will bring together scholars from Europe and the U. S. For further information, Contact NYU CES, Tel: (212) 998-3838.
- 16 Lecture: **"Early History of the Concerto-Aria Cantata in Dresden."** Mary Frandsen, Music Department, Cornell University. 102 Lincoln Hall, 4:15 p.m. Tel: (607) 255-4760.
- 17 Conference: **"Youth and Violence: German & American Perspectives."** Presented by Goethe House New York and the NYU School of Social Work. NYU Loeb Student Center. For registration and information: Tel: (212) 439-8707.
- 18 Lecture: **"Hitler and America."** Professor Dr. Detlef Junker, Director, German Historical Institute, Washington, D. C. 8:00 p.m. Sponsored by the German Language Society. Tel: (301) 229-8193.
- 19 Lecture: **"The Culture Cleft: Germany Five Years After Unification."** Professor Jens Reich, biologist, Max-Delbrück-Centrum für Molekulare Medizin, best known for his leadership role in the citizens' initiatives after the fall of the wall. 8:00 p.m. Deutsches Haus, NYU. Tel: (212) 998-8660. In English.
- 19 Lecture: **"The Russians in Germany, 1945-1949."** Professor Norman Naimark, Department of History, Stanford University. The Garden Room, Center for European Studies, Harvard University, Tel: (617) 495-4303. 4:15-6:00 p.m.
- 19 Concert: **"Mozart Evening"** Friends of Mozart presenting a piano-violin recital of works by Mozart. Library of Performing Arts, Lincoln Center (entrance 111 Amsterdam Avenue) Admission free. For information call: (212) 832-9420.
- 19-21 Conference: **"1945-1995: The Changing Faces of German Studies,"** University of Colorado, Boulder. Director: Adrian Del Caro. For more information, contact the DAAD. Tel: (212) 758-3223.
- 19-22 1995 Conference: Coalition of Women in German (WIG) **"Bridging Disciplines: Feminist Studies/German Studies."** St. Augustine Florida. For more information contact the Center for Women's Studies and Gender Research, University of Florida, Tel: (904) 392-3365. Sponsored in part by the DAAD.
- 20-21 Symposium: **"International and Interdisciplinary Else Lasker-Schüler Symposium."** Pennsylvania State University. Directors: Francis G. Gentry and Ernst Schürer. Sponsored in part by the DAAD.

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