Ohio Agriculture and Mechanical College. Faculty Records, Volume 1 (1873-1882), page 1.

Professor Joseph Millikin assigned a German class to be taught at 9:00 AM.

The Ohio State University. Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Trustees to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1881, pages 43 and 44.

Report of the "Department of French and German". However, I can find no action of the Board or the Faculty creating such a Department. Professor Millikin resigned and Miss Alice K. Williams who had joined the faculty in September, 1875 taught both languages.

The Ohio State University. Sixteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees to the Governor of the State of Ohio for the year 1886, pages 22 and 48.

Chair of modern languages divided in June, 1886. Mr. Ernst A. Eggers employed as Instructor in German.

The Ohio State University. Faculty Records, Volume 2 (1882-1892), p. 211.

Report of the Committee on Course in German on December 1, 1886: "Changes in Course in German. The Committee on Course in German, through Mr. Eggers its chairman, offered its report, which, on motion, was considered by items, as follows:

1. That German be placed as an elective (5 hours) in Junior Year of the Arts Course, to be followed by a 3 hour elective in Senior Year. Adopted.

2. That the German in the Course of Philosophy stand the same as now, except that the number of hours in Senior Year be three instead of five. Adopted.

3. That Latin be omitted from the preparatory course for those intending to take the college course in Science, and that German be made obligatory. The following amendments were adopted: (a) requiring German of all preparatory students expecting to take the course in Science; (b) requiring all Freshmen in the course in Science who have not had the two years of preparatory German, to take this study in Freshman and Sophomore Years instead of French. The item, as thus amended, was then adopted.

4. That students in the course in Science who have credit for two years' German be allowed a two-hour elective in "Scientific German" in Sophomore Year. Adopted.

5. (amendment) That those who are admitted to the course in Science without German be allowed an elective in French of five hours in Junior Year and two hours in Senior Year. Adopted.
The Ohio State University. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees to the Governor of Ohio for the year 1887, pages 67-69.

Enrollment figures for 1886-87:
German (all years and sections): 192 students
Latin (all years and sections): 107 students
Greek (all years and sections): 28 students
French (all years and sections): 214 students

Siebert, Wilbur H. The University In the Great War, Part I "Wartime on the Campus", p. 150.

Enrollment figures in German Department:
1914-15 2,300 students (about)
1915-16 1,500 students (about)
1916-17 1,550 students (about)
1917-18 654 students (about)
1918-19 149 students
1919-20 187 students
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 31.-- An Ohio State University professor will receive one of the world's foremost literary awards this spring.

The German Academy of Language and Literature (Deutsche Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung) has announced that its 1968 Prize for Germanic Studies Abroad will go to Dr. Oskar Seidlin, Ohio Regents Professor of German.

The prize is given annually to a scholar and critic of worldwide reputation in the field of Germanic studies and carries a stipend of $1,500 (DM 6,000). The award will recognize achievements as a writer on and teacher of German by Dr. Seidlin, who will be the second American to win the honor.

Previous winners have included Victor Lange, of Princeton, N.J.; Robert Minder, of the Sorbonne, Paris; Frederick Norman, London; and Eudo Mason, Edinburgh.

The Ohio State faculty member will fly to Germany to receive the prize on May 4 at the University of the Saarland in Saarbrücken and to address the academy at its spring meeting.

Dr. Seidlin lives at 141 E. New England Ave., in suburban Worthington, O.

The German Academy of Language and Literature, which has its headquarters in Darmstadt, is regarded as the closest German equivalent.
to the Académie Francaise, members of which have included Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Thomas Mann, Nelly Sachs and the philosopher Karl Jaspers. Aim of the academy, according to its constitution, is to represent German letters at home and abroad, as well as to promote and guard the conscientious usage of the German language in the arts and sciences in the public and private domains.

Dr. Seidlin has been a member of the Ohio State faculty since 1946 and has written extensively in the field of German literature. In 1960 he became one of the first five recipients of the $1,000 Alumni Awards for Distinguished Teaching at Ohio State, and in 1966 the Ohio Board of Regents designated him a Regents' Professor. He received a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation grant in 1962 for a critical study of the works of Joseph von Eichendorff and the following year received the Golden Goethe Medal for achievements in German literature and thought.

A native of Königshütte, Germany, Dr. Seidlin received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Basel, Switzerland, in 1935.

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COLUMBUS, O., May 2. -- Dr. Oskar Seidlin, Ohio Regents
Professor of German at Ohio State University, will receive one of the
world's foremost literary awards Saturday (5/4) in Saarbrücken, Germany.

The 1963 Prize for Germanic Studies Abroad will be awarded by
the German Academy of Language and Literature (Deutsche Academie für
Sprache und Dichtung) to Dr. Seidlin in recognition of his achievements
as a writer on and teacher of German.

Presentation of the $1,500 (DM 6,000) award, made annually to a
scholar and critic of worldwide reputation in the field of Germanic
Studies, will be at the University of the Saarland in Saarbrücken.

Dr. Seidlin, second American to win the honor, will address the
German Academy of Language and Literature at its spring meeting.

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(MORE)
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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE STUDIES IN GERMAN
1969-70

Program

The German Department of the Graduate School of the Ohio State University, rated in a recent survey of the American Council on Education as one of the ten best in the country, has offered programs leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees since 1913. The M.A. degree requires a minimum of 50 quarter hours (no thesis), the Ph.D. degree an additional 85 quarter hours, part of which are earned by completion of the dissertation. The department offers graduate instruction in all fields of Germanistic studies: in philology and linguistics, in all periods of literature, and in literary criticism. The studies are pursued in courses, seminars and special investigation. The University Library now contains more than two million volumes; and its German holdings, which have expanded greatly in recent years, permit advanced scholarly research in all areas.

Financial Aid

is offered in the form of Teaching Assistantships, NDEA and special University Fellowships. Teaching assistants are independent instructors of one section of elementary or intermediate German (5 hrs. per week), under the guidance and supervision of the Director of Language Instruction. Stipends range from $2250 to $3205 for nine months service; summer positions are available. Tuition is free. Information about University Fellowships, NDEA Fellowships and other scholarships may be obtained by writing to the Graduate School of Ohio State University, 164 West 19th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210. Deadline for all fellowship applications: February 1, 1969; late applications for teaching assistantships will be considered after February 1 if positions are still open. Application blanks for admission to the Graduate School may be secured by writing to: Admissions Office, Administration Building, 190 N. Oval Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Detailed information about departmental Teaching Assistantships will be furnished upon request by:

Professor Dieter Cunz, Chairman
Department of German, Ohio State University
154 North Oval Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43210

GRADUATE FACULTY

HUGO BEKKER
Professor
Ph.D. Michigan

DIETER CUNZ
Professor and Chairman
Ph.D. Frankfurt

WOLFGANG FLEISCHHAUER
Professor
Ph.D. Cologne

CHARLES W. HOFFMANN
Professor
Ph.D. Illinois

OSKAR SEIDLIN
Regents' Professor
Ph.D. Basel

WOLFGANG WITTKOWSKI
Professor
Ph.D. Frankfurt

JOHANNA S. BELKIN
Assistant Professor
Ph.D. Ohio State

In Charge of Teacher Training

WERNER HAAS
Associate Professor
Ph.D. Graz
Computer usage please faculty

By Michele F. Mihaljevich

Student use of the Department of German's Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) program has increased this quarter after a three-to-four-year decline, according to Heimy Taylor, associate professor of German.

The program, started in 1973, provides German students with a comprehensive tutorial in grammar, Taylor said. Students taking the classroom tract have the option of using the computers, while students studying individually must use the computers, she said.

"When the program was new, everybody wanted to use it," Taylor said. "Computers weren't used as much then."

"As the newness of using computers wore off, students began to use them less," Taylor said. In previous quarters, as few as one-third of the students initially expressing interest in the program actually used it.

Taylor said of the 285 classroom-tract students given computer identification numbers this quarter, 250 have spent at least 30 minutes using CAI. Some have worked on it more than 10 hours already, she said.

Taylor said she is not sure why more students are using the program this quarter.

"Instructors might be advertising it more, or students may have heard about it from other students," she said. "Usually students don't begin to use it until after the first midterm."

Werner Haas, professor of German, said, "this renaissance of the program may tell us something about the value of the program."

"It's a good, additional tool for language education," he said.

In 1971, Haas looked at the computer language education area, which was relatively unexplored, and came up with a plan to improve on existing systems.

"We felt we could build on what was already in use," he said. "We added our own ideas and needs to what was already here."

Haas said there are about 80 computer language programs across the country today, but "only a handful are the comprehensive tutorial kind like ours."

The IBM computers try to help students as much as possible with their lessons, Taylor said.

Students can use either computers which print out their lessons or computers with video screens. Taylor said she prefers the printout computers because students can quickly check the work they just completed.

The computer gives the student several chances to get the correct answer, but if students get stuck, they can type "help" and the computer will give the correct answer.

Student's performances on the lessons are recorded, so a teacher can check up on the student's work, she said.

Taylor said she took a survey of students to see if they liked the system, and 80 percent indicated the more they used it, the more they liked it.

Despite those results, Taylor said the computers are not for everyone.

"Some students just can't work the machines and others don't want to," she said.

Taylor said the German program is unique to OSU in that it is the only computer language program on campus which gives a comprehensive tutorial in grammar instruction.
Students can go to Germany through joint study program

By Bob Icsman
Lantern staff writer

Students wanting to study abroad can attend the University of Hamburg in West Germany for one year under a new Ohio State overseas study program.

Charles Hoffmann, professor of German, said the program is a partnership between Ohio State, Indiana University and Purdue University.

Indiana and Purdue have had their own program for 20 years, and Ohio State's participation is on a two-year trial basis.

"The German department has always had students who wanted to study in Germany, but until this program, it has been financially impossible for OSU students," Hoffmann said.

Prior to this program, students had to register at Indiana or Purdue for a year and then pay tuition to those schools, which could be very expensive if the student was not a resident of Indiana. Hoffmann said.

Under the new program, Ohio residents will pay about $3,000 and non-residents will pay about $6,000 for tuition, air fare, and insurance. Room, board, and books will cost an additional $300 per month.

"We've tried to make the cost of attending the University of Hamburg comparable to the cost of attending Ohio State," Hoffmann said.

Bobbi Riddle, administrative secretary for international affairs, said the university will not incur any costs during the trial period, but would share program expenses with the other universities if Ohio State joins the program full time, which it expects to do.

Ohio State would have to send a resident adviser to Germany once every three years if the university joins the program full time, she said.

"Indiana and Purdue were very glad to have Ohio State join the program. The quality of OSU students will strengthen the entire program," Riddle said.

Hoffmann said Ohio State will send about six students to Germany each year of the trial period, and about 12 per year if the university becomes a full-time partner.

Students will earn about 45 credits for the winter and summer semesters. The winter semester begins in the middle of October and ends in early February, and the summer semester lasts from April to mid-July. Students will also earn about nine credits for a six-week orientation session before winter semester, Hoffmann said.

During orientation, students are tested into different ability levels and take intensive language-training courses, Hoffmann said. The students are tested again at the end of orientation and then sign up for normal undergraduate and introductory-level courses.

The overseas program has a center at the university, which has about 38,000 students, where students can receive tutoring from German graduate students. A resident adviser from Indiana or Purdue will also stay at the university for the year and help the students, he said.

Students will stay in university dormitories located in the city. The university is about 15 minutes away by subway, Hoffmann said.

German students study a lot more in the dorms than OSU students do, Hoffmann said, because study facilities such as libraries and unions are not readily available to them. Their dorms are more work-oriented than those at Ohio State, he added.

"Social contacts will have to be made outside of the dorms in the city, which offers a great deal of cultural advantages, such as concerts and theatres," Hoffmann said.

Hamburg is a port city of two and one-half million people, including suburbs.

Beth Happel, a former OSU student who spent last year studying at Hamburg, said Hamburg has a lot of international influence, and offers many opportunities to students.

"There are a lot of price reductions offered to students for plays, operas, and other cultural activities," she said.

The biggest difference between Ohio State and the University of Hamburg, Happel said, is that Hamburg does not really have a campus.

"The atmosphere of the dorm life was more similar to living in a big city than living on a campus," she said, "and was not like any college campuses in the United States."

Happel said everyone in the dorms has a single room, and the students are much more on their own than American students. The students share a kitchen, and each dorm has a bar which is open almost every night.

"I think studying in Germany is a great opportunity to experience living in a different culture, to improve skills in German, and to travel," Happel said.

Hoffmann said the program is an excellent learning opportunity for students who have taken enough German courses.

"Study abroad is a great piece of anyone's education, and a tremendous experience apart from the academics," he said.

The program is open to students of all majors who have a grade point average of 3.0, who are sophomores when the application is filed, and who have completed second-year German courses, or about 10 credits above the 104 level.
German department celebrates centennial with cultural exhibit

By THOM BRAINARD
Lantern staff writer

In celebration of its 100th anniversary, OSU’s Department of German will present a symposium to portray a more modern look at postwar German culture.

The symposium, scheduled Thursday through Saturday, is titled “Old Traditions – New Beginnings?” and will explore what has happened to German culture since World War II. Guest speakers from Germany and Austria have come to Ohio State for the centennial celebration, and they will present reviews of German art and films and workshops on literary criticism.

Dagmar Lorenz, a graduate associate in the department, said the topics will attempt to explain what happened to Germany and Austria after they lost World War II.

“Many people had to leave Germany, but they did not abandon the language, and they did not abandon the culture. And so, for instance, the United States, particularly this department, was one of the places where the ‘Not-Nazi’ German traditions were upheld,” Lorenz said.

Lorenz said the tradition that was left behind was part of the Nazi German tradition. “We wanted to investigate how much of the Nazi heritage has been overcome, how well the past has been poked with and how much of these old traditions are still upon German literature, German culture and German film,” she said of the symposium.

Germany had undergone just radical changes. Things that never happened in this country, German background or no German background,” said Gisela Vitt, chairwoman of the German department. “Hence, that’s what I think a look at this modern Europe, of some of these things (the culture, literature, art, films, etc.) can bring home to American students if they see it.”

Gabriele Weinberger, a graduate research associate in the German department, said that the films, which are historical and give access to German culture, are one reason why normally non-interested students might want to attend the seminars.

One of the movies being shown in the Ohio Union Conference Theater is “Paper Bridge” by Ruth Beckermann, at 5 p.m. Thursday.

Movies being shown on Friday in the conference theater include “Pebbles” by Nadja Seelich at 11:15 a.m., “Wie eine Trane im Ozean” (“Wolynia”) at 4:30 p.m., and “Peppermint Frieden” by Marianne Rosenbaum at 7 p.m.

On Saturday, “Wien Retour” by Ruth Beckermann will be shown in Hagerty Hall 100 at 3:30 p.m.

The movies are free and open to the public.

Symposium topics for Thursday in the Ohio Union Conference Theater include “Artistic Trends in German Speaking Countries After 1945” at 11 a.m. and “In Fitting Memory? The Confrontation of Past and Present in Memorization of the Holocaust” at 3 p.m.

Topics to be discussed in the conference theater on Friday are the following: “Democracy and Co-existence: The Federal Republic and its Foreigners” at 10 a.m., “What is Oppositional Criticism? German Literary Criticism from Fascism to the Cold War” at 9 a.m., “The Jewish Writer in Contemporary German Letters: Anti-Semitism and the Hidden Language of the Jew in the works of Edgar Hilscher” at 1:45 p.m., and “Towards a Social Vision: The Development of the Ingeborg Bachmann’s Poetry from the Early 50s to the mid 60s” at 4 p.m.
Unique intellectual path links German centuries

By David Tull

Germany's social development in the 19th century closely matched that of its European neighbors.

But ideologically and intellectually, Germany was drifting away from the rest of Western Europe, especially after 1870. The result was fascism and, ultimately, Adolph Hitler's rise to power.

That's the view of Peter Uwe Hohendahl, Distinguished Visiting Professor of German. Hohendahl is chairman of Cornell University's Department of German Literature. He has been at Ohio State throughout autumn quarter.

Hohendahl will lecture on "Art Work and Modernity: The Legacy of Georg Lukacs" at 5 p.m. Nov. 23 in 014 University Hall. Lukacs was a prominent Marxist in both Germany and Hungary in the 20th century, Hohendahl says.

"The 19th century Germans were quite consciously being different (from their neighbors) and they wanted to be different," Hohendahl says. "Quite a few German intellectuals insisted on the difference. One of the most famous was Thomas Mann, the novelist."

Not all Germans agreed that was the way it should be. Thomas Mann's brother, Heinrich, "insisted that Germans were different, but he deplored it," Hohendahl adds. The result was a very public fight between the two brothers.

Germany's "deviation" from other European countries is a subject for heated debate. Hohendahl says. For years, historians believed Germany had completely deviated from other European countries, the result being a nation that fought its neighbors in two world wars.

Only recently, two British historians attacked that idea. They argue that Germany's development in the 19th century paralleled that of France and England. Hohendahl agrees that Germany's social history followed France and Britain's. But that concept may be too simplified.

"I neither go with one (theory) or the other," he says. "You have to differentiate between the social history and the history of ideology and mentality."

Germany's social development was behind that of England and France, but she was beginning to catch up after 1850, Hohendahl says. "Primarily an agrarian country in 1850, by 1900 she was clearly an industrial nation. Latecomers sometimes are able to take the lead."

With industrialization came a fully developed class society. The bourgeoisie compromised with Chancellor Bismarck to put through numerous liberal reforms that helped to modernize the country, Hohendahl says.

But intellectually and ideologically, Germany took a different track. Intellectuals — educators, journalists and profes-

Continued on page 10.
Continued from page 1.

sions — increasingly were dissatisfied with the direction of Germany's development.

"From their viewpoint, as Germany became more and more materialistic, more and more a mass society, there was a loss of cultural heritage. This part of the middle class was pushed and squeezed by others of their class who were involved in the economy — bankers and those with political power."

"The educated part of the bourgeoisie are responsible for making ideology," Hohendahl says. "They saw the other Western countries as a materialistic, mass society." They were concerned that Germans might trade their cultural heritage for materialistic values.

"The intellectuals were searching for their roots, their Germanic roots. This explains the tension between the objective development of Germany and her self-definition."

Philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche particularly articulated this discontent. German neo-conservatives used him, Hohendahl points out. So, sometimes, did liberals. Even Nazi leader Hitler later quoted from Nietzsche.

Hohendahl has been working with advanced students in a seminar on Germany's national identity and "search for a national myth," set in the era from the 1830s to 1919. The seminar considers both social history and literary history.

"Not too many people try to bring those two together. I am primarily a literary critic but I have substantial training in social history."

He considers "intellectual history" as his specialty. "Among historians it is a minority profession. I am a comparatist," he says.

Born in Hamburg, Germany, and educated in the universities of Bern, Göttingen and Hamburg, Hohendahl has lived in the United States since 1964 when he was at Harvard on a postdoctoral fellowship. He has served on the faculties of Pennsylvania State University and Washington University. He has been at Cornell since 1977 and been chairman since 1981.

Hohendahl is working on a book based on his seminar at Ohio State. It will be the 15th book he has written or edited. He also has published about 45 journal articles.

The key literary figures of 19th century Germany were deeply involved in the search for national unity, he says. At that time, the nation consisted of many smaller monarchies and principalities. It was attempting to move from being a backward country to a modern industrial power, Hohendahl says.

Part of that struggle is clear in works of Ludwig Börne, he says. A critic and journalist, Börne is particularly interesting because of his Jewish background. Born in a Frankfurt ghetto, "he struggled for emancipation and civil rights. He felt strongly that civil rights were more important than national unity," Hohendahl says.

Like the French earlier, the Germans attempted a revolt against the monarchy in 1848. Although Germany's revolution

Continued on page 11.

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Continued from page 10.

failed, some liberalization resulted.

By 1871, the Bismarck Empire was formed as a compromise between conservatives and the more liberal forces supported by the middle classes. The empire was in control until the end of World War I when the Treaty of Versailles resulted in formation of the Weimar Republic.

Hitler took advantage of a time when moderate socialists of the republic competed with communists. "Hitler ultimately won that struggle, supported by conservatives, supported by German industrialists and under fear that there could be a communist takeover," Hohendahl says.

After Hitler's election, he adds, Germans "knew that there would be no further elections."
German department performs tribute to professor

Reinhard Mohr
THEATRE

A formidable force in the Ohio State University department of German is its long association with Albrecht Schwalbach, who is now director emeritus of the department.

Schwalbach arrived at OSU in 1969 and has taught here for 30 years, contributing to the university's German instruction and outreach programs. He is well known for his dedication to teaching and his involvement in the German department, where he has served as chairman and as director.

Schwalbach's contributions to the department have been significant, and he has played an important role in shaping the department's identity. He has also been a key figure in the university's efforts to promote German culture and language.

In recognition of his contributions, the German department is holding a special event to honor Schwalbach's retirement. The event will feature a performance by the university's German language students, who will be performing a play in German.

The event will take place on Friday, December 8, at 7 p.m. in the OSU Theater. It is open to the public and admission is free. The performance will be followed by a reception, where attendees can meet the students and enjoy refreshments.

In addition to the performance, the department will also be unveiling a plaque in honor of Schwalbach, recognizing his contributions to the university and the German department.

The event is being organized by the German department, and is supported by the university's Office of the Provost and the Office of the Chancellor.

For more information, please contact the German department at 614-292-7252 or germandept@osu.edu.
OHIO STATE TRUSTEES APPOINT ACTING DEANS, FILL PROFESSORSHIPS, EXTEND FOOTBALL COACH'S CONTRACT, ACT ON OTHER MATTERS

TRUSTEES ACT ON OTHER BUSINESS

In other actions, the board:

- Changed the name of the Department of German to the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures. The department offers language courses in Dutch, Scandinavian, and Swedish as well as German and older Germanic languages, and other courses in literature and culture. The change is retroactive to July 1.
Proposed Germanic program needs funds

By Sean Fisher
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State and the Department of Germanic Languages are trying to drum up support from the community for a proposed research fund.

The joint research fund would help set up collaborative research, and encourage cooperation between OSU and the University of Dresden, said Mark Roche, chairman of Germanic languages.

The research fund, along with an exchange program between Ohio State and Dresden, were developed in February, when Roche and Kermit Hall, dean of humanities, were in Germany for one week.

Roche said the fund would help make Ohio State better by having another cultural influence here in Columbus, and by giving OSU students more opportunity to intern and develop connections in Dresden.

Hall said he hopes to have the research fund started within one year, but much depends on how much financial support can be found.

Hall said Ohio State is trying to get donations from the Columbus business and education community, while the University of Dresden is doing the same in Germany.

While Hall could not set an exact dollar amount on the fund, he said they were hoping for a few hundred thousand dollars.

"It has to be big enough to support faculty and students from both universities," Hall said.

Roche said the fund will be used as seed money to support travel between the countries.

The two universities have a student exchange program, and they share some faculty. Roche said next summer 15 to 25 OSU students will have the opportunity to study in Dresden.

Roche said four graduate students from Dresden are teaching in the Germanic languages department this year.

These programs, and others like them, would be greatly aided by a fund created to support partnership between the universities, Roche said.

"The fund would facilitate an exchange relationship by taking some of the cost out of it," Hall said.

Currently, much of the work done between the two universities is supported by individual goodwill and donations, Hall said.

"Columbus and Dresden are sister cities, and we feel that we should have a merging of OSU faculty and the people of both communities," Hall said.

Dietmar Waterkamp of Dresden came up with the actual idea at the meetings in February, but there had been many discussions of a similar nature before, Hall said.

One of the main benefits is the opportunity in the business and urban development community in Columbus, Hall said.
OSU exchange program gives students look at Germany

By Beth A. Wagner
Lantern staff writer

Nineteen Ohio State students had the opportunity to live in Germany last summer as they participated in the first Dresden Summer Exchange program.

The new OSU program allows students to fulfill their language requirement with an intensive study course combining German 103 and 104 while living within the culture for two months.

Linda Rugg, assistant professor in the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures and the director of the program, taught a course on German culture to the students while sharing a guest house with them at Dresden University.

Rugg said living with the students allowed her to get to know them as people.

"I was able to understand their needs better," Rugg said.

Chip Renn, a sophomore in the College of Engineering from Defiance, Ohio, said he fulfilled his language requirement and had the opportunity to visit friends in Germany.

Renn said Rugg was more approachable in class because he knew her on a personal level.

The class was more relaxed and the students were not afraid to ask questions, he said.

However, students spoke too much English because they lived together, Renn said.

"I came to learn German and wanted to speak it, not English," he said.

The student cost for the program was $1,729, which covered the program cost, tuition, housing and some trips that were taken for the culture class, Rugg said.

Some of those activities included walking tours, visits to museums, an overnight trip to Berlin, a cruise on the Elbe River and a tour of the Meissen porcelain factory, she said.

Students had the opportunity to travel on the weekends at their own expense, Rugg said.

They also shopped for their own groceries, which showed students how expensive things are in Germany, Rugg said.

The new program establishes a stronger relationship between OSU and the Dresden University, Rugg said.

A new internship program will also give OSU students the opportunity to study and work in Dresden, said Rugg.

The Dresden Summer Work Program gives OSU students the chance to intern in Dresden while also allowing students from Dresden Technical University the chance to work in Columbus, said Lee Becker, interim director of the School of Journalism.

This arrangement is part of a sister-city agreement between the mayors of Columbus and Dresden, Becker said.

Two OSU interns will work at newspapers in Dresden and two interns from Dresden will work at The Columbus Dispatch next summer, Becker said.

Plans for four other types of exchange internships have not been completed, Becker said.

Another study abroad program in Hamburg, Germany, offered through the Office of International Education, lasts for a year and requires students to have at least a 3.0 cumulative grade-point average. It also requires them to complete second-year level courses in German.
THE DEPARTMENT OF GERMANIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES AT OHIO STATE

is one of the oldest and largest German and Germanic Studies programs in the country. We have a proud legacy of training generations of scholars and teachers, providing unmatched comprehensive, interdisciplinary course offerings and outstanding pedagogical training.

Sixteen faculty members offer a comprehensive course of study that covers literary and cultural studies, intellectual history and German for the professions as well as in-depth specializations that include film studies, aesthetic philosophy, gender studies, cognitive studies, minority literature, eco-criticism, second language studies, Germanic linguistics, Scandinavian Studies, and Yiddish and Ashkenazic Studies.

For additional information, including faculty updates, course offerings, and application procedures, please visit our website at Germanic.osu.edu

Contact us:

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498 Hagerty Hall
1775 College Road
Columbus, OH 43210

germanic.osu.edu

phone: (614) 292-6985

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
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A FEW OF OUR GRADUATE STUDENTS TELL YOU WHY THEY CHOSE OHIO STATE:

"The program has provided me with so many ways to learn and grow as a scholar, teacher, and individual. I have had the opportunity to study abroad, gain experience teaching in the classroom, and study with faculty who have encouraged me in the pursuit of my own research interests."
- Sarah Larson

"This program offers a wide variety of topics in German Studies and allows me to pursue my studies with an interdisciplinary approach."
- Obenewaa Oduro-Opuni

"The four concentrations (Intellectual History, Language Acquisition, Literature, and Film Studies) in the Department are well represented in its courses, which offer glimpses into all of these areas and how they intersect with one another. Though my interests lie in intellectual history and language acquisition and instruction, I enjoy the range of the Department's courses. GLL's wider scope allows me to examine these other fields and how I can better combine them with and integrate them into my own core concentrations."
- Mary Ellen Kuterneyer

DEGREES OFFERED: MA/PhD

We provide a strong foundation in German Studies; opportunities to study abroad at Humboldt Universität Berlin, Freie Universität Berlin, and Technische Universität Dresden; and an in-depth preparation for research in one or more of the four core interdisciplinary areas:

- Literature and Literary Culture
- Intellectual History and Cultural Studies
- Film, Visual Culture, and the Performing Arts
- Linguistics and Applied Linguistics

For more information on our program, go to: germanic.osu.edu
# The Gatekeepers of Memory

10th Conference: Germanic Graduate Student Association

Friday, February 23rd & Saturday, February 24th
Ohio Staters, Inc. Founders Room (Ohio Union, 2nd floor)

## Keynote Address

**Prof. Yasemin Yildiz**
University of California, LA

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### Friday, February 23rd

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>1:30 pm</td>
<td>Welcome Coffee</td>
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| 2:00 pm  | Opening Remarks
            Geoff Algar & Prof. Anna Grotans                                    |
| 2:15 pm  | Discussion Panel: The Gatekeepers of Memory across the Disciplines
            Prof. Katra Byram, Prof. Tamar Chute, Prof. Karen Eliot, Prof. Ashleigh Maxcey
            Moderator: Prof. Matthew Birkhold                                    |
| 3:15 pm  | Coffee Break                                                          |
| 3:30 pm  | Graduate Panel I: Gender and Memory
            "The Letters of Heloise and Abelard – Historical Memory continued in Modern Historiography”
            Christina Grundmann, Universität Trier/DAAD                          |
            "Film, representation, and the New Woman in Weimar Cinema”
            Louisa Potthast, University of Rochester/Universität zu Köln           |
            "I feel like I'm going to burst!" – On the functions of Mala in Art Spiegelman’s Maus”
            Caroline Jebens, Washington Universtity, St. Louis/Freie Universität Berlin |
| 5:00 pm  | Coffee Break                                                          |
| 5:15 pm  | Keynote Address
            "Touching a Taboo Inheritance: An Immigrant Performs Mein Kampf”
            Prof. Yasemin Yildiz, University of California, Los Angeles         |
| 6:45 pm  | End of Friday Sessions                                                |
| 7:30 pm  | Potluck at Prof. Matthew Birkhold’s house
            German Village
            1094 S. 4th Street
            Columbus, OH 43206                                                   |
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<tr>
<td>8:30 am</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15 am</td>
<td>Graduate Panel II: Transmutation of Trauma</td>
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|        | "The Alienation & Accessibility of Translation in Primo Levi's Se questo è un uomo"  
|        | Tyler Gahrs, Washington University, St. Louis                        |
|        | "Inappropriate Reappropriation: Berlin’s Holocaust Memorial as an Unseemly Site for Activism"  
|        | Catherine van Halsema, Indiana University, Bloomington                |
|        | "Illuminating Dark Tourism: Representations of Holocaust Tourism"    
|        | Rosa Karen Castañeda Hernandez, Southwestern University               |
| 10:45 am| Coffee Break                                                         |
| 11:00 am| Graduate Panel III: Representations of Memory Loss and Forgetting   |
|        | "Gatekeepers of Forgetting: On the Unwillingness to Remember. German Holocaust Perpetrators in Caude Lanzmann's Schoah and Yael Hersonski's A Film Unfinished"  
|        | Cosima Mattner, Washington University, St. Louis                     |
|        | "Memory, Time and Place in Der Mensch erscheint im Holozän: A rhetorical and cognitive narratological examination of the aging and memory loss of Herr Geiser, his place in the universe, and his story for humanity"  
|        | Kassi Burnett, The Ohio State University                              |
|        | "'Just remember that you did forget something.' – Contemporary German theater as a tool to remember history and its way to illustrate oblivion"  
|        | Verena Arndt, Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz                    |
| 12:30 pm| Lunch Buffet                                                         |
| 2:00 pm | Graduate Panel IV: Memory Across Literature, Art, and TV in 2017      |
|        | "Restoring the Past: The ‘Human Archive’ as Public Dissent in Christoph Hein’s Trutz"  
|        | Jennifer Jenson, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign            |
|        | "Communist Past, Capitalist Memory: The Gallery of the Palast der Republik then and now"  
|        | Emi Finkelstein, University of Pittsburgh                             |
|        | "Tatort der RAF"                                                    
|        | Yannleon Chen, University of Arizona /Universität Leipzig             |
| 3:30 pm | Closing Remarks                                                      |
|        | Prof. Matthew Birkhold                                               |
|        | Followed by light refreshments                                       |

We would like to thank all contributors, presenters, and participants for making this conference possible.

Special Thanks to the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures and Michelle Dixon for their great support.