Chair’s Corner
By Marc L. Greenberg

The third issue of the KU-rier, as you may have noticed, is now edited by our colleague Prof. William Keel, whose predilection for historical perspective gives a special character to this issue, connecting the Department to its alumni and institutional traditions. If you are wondering where the previous and inaugural editor went, Dr. Mark Daly (KU GLL PhD ’02), whose administrative skills were honed working as Associate Director for the KU Honors Program, has now become Director of International Studies and ELL at Grand View University in Des Moines, Iowa.

This year we were saddened to have lost our colleague, Prof. Warren Maurer, who passed away not long after the loss of his spouse, the illustrious scholar of Mickiewicz and Jewish Galicia, Prof. Jadwiga Maurer. Read about Warren in this issue and about Jadwiga in our Geschwisterpublikation, The Lawrencian Chronicle (Slavic Department).

Among the notable achievements in 2013 was the revamping of our undergraduate curriculum and development of a number of Core-compliant courses, a formidable undertaking by our indefatigable Stosarbeiter, Prof. Lorie Vanchena, who serves not only as our Director of Undergraduate Studies, but directs the interdisciplinary European Studies Program. Under Lorie’s direction, the ESP will soon launch an ambitious four-year program of events to commemorate the First World War. After an invigorating but ultimately unsuccessful search for an open-rank professor of the intellectual history of the German Enlightenment, followed by the surprise departure of Prof. James Brown (whose spouse accepted a major library administrator’s position in North Carolina), the Department undertook an emergency search at the end of the spring to hire a visiting assistant professor, which resulted in the hiring of Dr. Ari Linden (PhD ’13, Cornell) from an exceptionally competitive pool of scholars. Dr. Linden’s interests range from modern German literature and culture to philosophy, Jewish thought, and genre studies. Elsewhere in this issue you will read about Dr. Linden’s interests and achievements, but suffice to say here that he has distinguished himself by winning the 2012 Graduate Student Paper Prize for the best paper in German Studies written in 2011–12 for his paper “Beyond Repetition: Karl Kraus’s ‘Absolute Satire’.” A consummate interdisciplinary scholar, he has already developed an intellectual network at KU with colleagues in Philosophy, Religious Studies, Jewish Studies, and Psychology, from which we will undoubtedly see new research and teaching initiatives emerge. In recognition of his tremendous promise, the College took the unusual step of offering to convert his visiting appointment to a tenure-track one. And we are thrilled that he has accepted the offer and will be our newest assistant professor in fall 2014. We also welcome Prof. Marike Janzen (Humanities and Western Civilization) to the graduate faculty of the Department. Trained in comparative literature and in German and Latin American literature, Prof. Janzen focuses on Anna Seghers, the literature of human rights, solidarity, and Weltliteratur in her research.

Among the signal achievements of 2013 was also the completion of our new website, which is listed under the eponymous address http://germanic.ku.edu/. Among other things, the new site highlights selections of Austrian and German art from the Spencer Art Museum, which were selected by Dr. Celka Straughn, Andrew W. Mellon Director of Academic Programs, whose PhD focused on Jewish art in Germany in the twentieth century.

We are also pleased that Prof. Nina Vyatkina, our specialist in German Applied Linguistics and Coordinator of the German language proficiency sequence, passed her promotion and tenure review with flying colors and is now our newest associate professor. Jim Morrison this year is serving as Interim Director of the Max Kade Center after the retirement in spring of Emeritus Prof. Frank Baron. Prof. Leonie Marx has worked with colleagues Prof. Bruce Hayes (French and Italian) and Prof. Maria Carlson (Slavic) to develop and implement a new MA-level course with a “boot-camp”-like structure to give budding philologists the best possible start for their graduate studies and, ultimately for their future academic and non-academic careers.

Our students continue to win awards and do remarkable things both during and after their studies, about which you will read more in this issue. In our last issue we noted that Joe Cunningham (ABD) was selected as the 2013 recipient of the Outstanding Graduate Student Award from the Executive Board of CALICO (Computer Assisted Language Instruction Consortium). This year he is working under the supervision of his dissertation mentor, Nina Vyatkina, as German-language coordinator for the Department. We also gratefully acknowledge the support of the Max Kade Foundation, which provided competitive dissertation fellowships to our students Michael
Almost no buildings of the nineteenth century have survived intact on the campus of the University of Kansas. North Hall, erected in 1866, was torn down in 1919. The old power house, built originally in 1887, has been renovated and is now the Hall Center for the Humanities. Completed in 1894, Spooner Hall has been preserved in its original form. The Fowler shops, completed in 1899 and originally intended for use by engineering students exist today in a renovated form as Stauffer-Flint Hall. Understandably, a small, unobtrusive structure such as the current Max Kade Annex, the former student radio station KJHK, has never received serious attention. It is well hidden from public view. Located on a side street behind Triangle fraternity, it is accessible from Eleventh Street on the way to Audio Reader, and Kansas Public Radio (KPR). The students referred to their broadcast home of about thirty-five years (ca. 1975 to 2009) as the “Shack.” This dismissive designation does not do justice to the building’s rich historical legacy, which points back to Lawrence’s the pre-Civil War era, the days of “Bleeding Kansas,” and the origins of the Kansas Jayhawk.

The property on which this solid limestone structure stands was at the far southwest corner and at the highest point of a forty-acre land section claimed in 1857 by one of the most famous men in Kansas history, James H. Lane (1814–66). Lane became recognized as the foremost leader of the Free State Movement against slavery. He represented the newly born state as one of its two senators in the U.S. Congress, and, during the Civil War, as a controversial brigadier general, he conducted aggressive military campaigns in Missouri. Even today, many have not forgiven him for his brutal destruction of Osceola. Lane is also known for having formed the first regiment of colored volunteer infantry. He was also the first popularizer of the Jayhawk image. If anyone could create the ideal conditions to promote a popular symbol for the struggle against the proslavery enemies of Kansas, it was General Lane, a flamboyant and powerful speaker.

August Bondi, a veteran of the 1848 revolution in Vienna and a member of John Brown’s fighters, deserves credit for preserving reliable evidence of the spark that lit the path to the Jayhawk myth. When Lane went to southeastern Kansas to protect free-state settlers with military force, Bondi observed Lane addressing volunteer soldiers. In his autobiography, he describes how Lane employed the image of the Jayhawk to energize his soldiers in the fight against the proslavery forces in Missouri:

On the evening of the 1[8]th [of December 1857] . . . after a short speech, [Lane] enrolled all present (about 150) as the first members of the Kansas Jayhawkers. He explained the new name in this wise: As the Irish Jayhawk with a shrill cry announces his presence to his victims, so must you notify the pro-slavery hell-hounds to clear out or vengeance will overtake them. Jayhawks, remember, “Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord,” but we are his agents. So originated the name, Jayhawks [corrupted Jayhawkers], afterwards applied indiscriminately to all Kansas troops. Of all the 150 in and around the school house that night I am the only survivor.

Thus, Bondi provided the best conceivable evidence for the decisive impetus to the idea of
the Kansas Jayhawk, which then became a controversial rallying cry during the Civil War.

General Lane was a cavalry officer for whom a stable was imperative. He had it built, according to documentary evidence in the National Archives, in 1861–62, at the outset of the Civil War. After Lane's death in 1866, his widow, Mary E. Lane, sold ten acres to Wesley H. Duncan, a parcel that extends to the north of Eleventh Street and today includes the former KJHK “Shack.” At the location of Audio Reader and KPR Radio Station, Duncan built an imposing mansion that his granddaughter later described as a building with marble fireplaces and “more elegant than most.” Duncan left the Lane stable undisturbed, which is clearly visible near his mansion on a photograph of the 1890s.

After Duncan's death, Olin Templin, a former dean of KU's College of Liberal Arts, took possession of Duncan's property. The Duncan mansion was destroyed by fire, and Templin's property became the responsibility of the National Bank of Lawrence. The next owner of the property was Dr. Mervin T. Sudler. He had been the dean of the University of Kansas Medical School, but in 1924, the newly elected governor, Jonathan M. Davis, decided to remove and replace the popular dean. Newspapers reported that the influence of the Ku Klux Klan, who had supported Davis in the election, was influential in the governor's decision. This unprecedented move led to Dr. Sudler settling permanently in Lawrence and establishing a private practice.

On September 1, 1925, Dr. Sudler purchased the section of property that included the Lane stable and a segment of land immediately to the west. He hired the architectural firm of Ken Buckley and Van Brunt of Kansas City, Missouri, to design his new private home. While the house was being built, he lived in the Lane stable, which had been renovated into a modest apartment at the upper level and reshaped into an auto garage at the lower level. Contractor Charles Holmstead completed the Sudler House in 1929. Dr. Sudler had the former stable remodeled and rented out the small apartment to a student for a time, but in 1952, dissatisfied with this arrangement, he invited a visiting scholar, Dr. Richard Sheridan, and his wife, to rent the apartment. The Sheridans lived there from 1952 to 1957. Dr. Sheridan became a prominent member of KU's Department of Economics; his scholarly work focused on the history of the slave trade. His widow, Audrey Sheridan, recalls that her husband had been an ardent admirer of General Lane. Ironically, Professor Sheridan had been unaware that he, who had even written an article about the history of the Kansas Jayhawk, actually lived for a time in a building that Lane had built.

Sudler died in 1956, and, after the death of his widow in 1962, the Sudler property was bequeathed to the University of Kansas. Although the Sudler House was the home for a time to Architectural Services and Audio Reader, Dr. Sudler's lawyer, Richard A. Barber, reminded university officials that Dr. Sudler had intended the house to be a residence for visiting professors. In 1989, the German Department, which hosts a visiting Max Kade Distinguished Professor each year, was granted use of the Sudler House to house both the library collection of the Max Kade Center for German-American Studies as well as an apartment for these visiting scholars. The renovated building was dedicated in 1992.

After the students of KJHK abandoned the “Shack” for a modern, comfortable location in the Kansas Union, the old “stable” building became the Max Kade Annex. With generous financial support from the New York Turn Verein 1850 Foundation and the Max Kade Foundation, the Lane stable, now recognized on the Kansas state historical register, was renovated. Dedicated in 2012, it houses the archives of the New York Turners and relevant German immigrant literature. Its display cases acquaint visitors with the history of the controversial Lane legacy, the Jayhawk origins, and the impact of German immigrants on American political and cultural life.
When E. F. Engel in September 1886 matriculated in K.U. he first appeared before the committee on new students consisting of A. G. Canfield, Professor of French and M. W. Sterling, Professor of Greek, and announced his intention of pursuing the Modern Literature Course. After that he was ushered into the stately presence of the Chancellor, Rev. J. A. Lippincott, Room 1, of what is now Fraser Hall, who welcomed him to the University and offered advice on habits of study and behavior. He was seated before a roller-top walnut desk on which lay a bible and a memoranda pad. This desk greatly impressed the new student because it was the first one he had ever seen and then too because it belonged to the Chancellor of the University. The next year Mr. Engel was appointed guide for visitors to the University and was stationed in the Chancellor’s outer office or waiting room and during that time the walnut desk became a familiar and interesting piece of office furniture.

Mr. Engel was graduated in June 1892 and at the same time was appointed Assistant Professor of German. During his first year as teacher he assisted Professor Olin Templin who was then Registrar, in his office work. In 1893 he was appointed Registrar to succeed Professor Templin. About this time or possibly a year later Chancellor F. H. Snow (1890-1902) was provided with a new large light oak desk and the walnut desk was given to Mr. Engel for the Registrar’s office in Room 117, Fraser. Then for six years it attracted the attention of every student in the University because upon it was deposited his entrance certificate and from it he received his semester grade cards. In 1899 the German department had grown to the point where it required Mr. Engel’s full time service and he resigned his position as Registrar. George O. Foster was appointed his successor.

Because of Mr. Engel’s attachment for the desk Chancellor Snow granted him the right to call it his own and it was moved into Room 303 Fraser and placed by the window to the east. Here it served for years as a repository for gems of German literature and a busy workshop for the preparation of teaching material. In its filing drawer were recorded the expanding activities of the department under the inspiring leadership of Professor Carruth and the steady growth of the department until it could boast of fifteen full time teachers and six hundred twenty five students.

In the fall of 1918 as a result of the World War the teaching staff and the number of students were so reduced that the department was forced to give up its study in Room 303 and limited to its second study in Room 301 in which there was no room for the walnut desk and it was carried up and stored in Room 401. Here it stood for almost twenty years a reminder of the golden era of the German department and without notice of its historic interest.

It was not until 1937 when the department had recovered sufficiently to ask that it again be given a second study room that the walnut desk was again put into active service for the department. It was refinished and with the chair that belonged to it was placed in Room 302 and assigned to one of the new instructors in the department. But its term of service was brief for a second world war again struck the department and reduced it to one study room. And so Mr. Engel’s walnut desk was again crowded out and he asked that it be stored in Room 402 until a more worthy place could be found for it. Here one day in the Summer of 1941 it caught the eye of Chancellor Malott who sensed in it some venerable and possibly sentimental connection with the University and when told of its service to the early Chancellors of the University he expressed the wish that it might be placed in his office in Frank Strong Hall not only as a beautiful piece of furniture but as a souvenir and heirloom from the early succession of Chancellors to the first Chancellor who is a Kansan and a K.U. graduate. Mr. Engel was happy to relinquish any proprietary right he might have in the desk and to have had a share in the preservation of a beautiful and expressive relic of the rugged, pioneer days of dear, old K.U. So now the old walnut desk and chair rescued from oblivion and sheltered from harm and decay stand like a perpetual monument in the Chancellor’s office in Frank Strong Hall. (University Archives. The walnut desk is now on display in the Max Kade Annex courtesy of the Spencer Research Library.)
Graduate Student News

Marcus Höhne, a graduate student in the MA program and teaching assistant currently teaching German 104, has the desire to teach his students not only the German language, but to introduce them to many aspects of German culture. A graduate of the Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, he came to the United States to teach his native language and to bring German culture to life in the classroom.

Born and raised in the town of Lutherstadt-Wittenberg, Marcus has many hobbies and passions. One in particular however, is his love of Renaissance and Baroque music. Inspired by his father, he started playing the violin at age five. Over the years, Marcus began to learn how to play several different instruments.

At the age of 13, he joined the Wittenberger Hofkapelle, an ensemble which specializes in music from the 15th to the 17th century. He eventually had the opportunity to travel to the United States for the first time and play with the ensemble founded by his father. During his trip he traveled to Baltimore and Washington, D.C., and performed in several protestant churches as part of a traveling exhibition about Martin Luther the reformer. Since this time, Marcus has played in countless concerts across Europe.

Most notably was a concert in 2010 in his hometown at the Schlosskirche, where Martin Luther once posted his famous 95 theses. Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel was invited to attend the concert as the event was of great importance for the region: the 450th anniversary of Philipp Melanchthon’s death. Besides Angela Merkel, several other politicians including Germany’s Federal Minister of Finance Wolfgang Schäuble enjoyed the ceremony. It was an extraordinary experience for Marcus. Besides unusually strict security regulations during their visit, radio stations and various newspapers were present. However, his favorite part was that the German TV channel MDR set up lighting and cameras all over the church and broadcasted live, so that the entire country was able to follow the event. He was nervous at first, when he entered the stage, being in front of a completely filled church and bandying looks with Merkel. Family and friends followed the concert on TV and were able to see Marcus and the rest of the ensemble perform at the ceremonial act. After the concert, the chancellor took the time to walk up to him and exchange a few words with him. She was curious about the historical instruments and asked what made Marcus become interested in playing early music. Marcus enthusiastically answered her questions and noticeably enjoyed chatting with Merkel. It was a day Marcus will never forget.

Michael DeHaven (ABD) was recently appointed as a language pedagogy specialist in the Ermal Garinger Academic Resource Center to assist in the creation and ongoing administration of KU’s Language Training Center whose mission is to provide instruction in specific languages to military audiences.


Graduate Student Milestones

Sonja Sun prior to being “hooded” with her doctoral hood at Spring Commencement with her dissertation advisor, Professor Nina Vyatkina. Her dissertation is titled: “Written Corrective Feedback: Effects of Focused and Unfocused Grammar Correction on the Case Acquisition in L2 German.”

Megan Wehrman successfully completed her MA Oral Examination in November.

Gabrielle Frawley successfully completed the PhD Oral Comprehensive Examination in December. Gabrielle's working dissertation title is “The Legality of Existence under National Socialism: Reactions to the National Socialist Legal Delineation of Identity and Its Implications for Individuation and Migration as Manifest in German Literature of the Period 1933-1945.” Her dissertation committee is chaired by Prof. Leonie Marx.

Next Semester

The Graduate Association of German Students (GAGS) at the University of Kansas will hold its 18th Annual Conference on February 21-22, 2014. The topic is: “Unheimliche Orte: Uncanny and Familiar Places in Language, Literature, and Culture.”
Faculty News

Leonie Marx presented a research paper entitled “Competing Networks and Exile Experience” at the International Conference on Exile Studies held at the University of Vermont, Burlington VT, in September 2013. Marx and her colleagues Maria Carlson (Slavic Languages and Literatures) and Bruce Hayes (French and Italian), who serve as Directors of Graduate Studies in their respective departments, were recognized as recipients of a Department Teaching Grant by the Center for Teaching Excellence (CTE) at the KU Summit on August 22, 2013. They cooperated in developing a CTE grant project on PhD comprehensive examinations and organized an interdepartmental retreat to discuss assessment models for PhD examinations in view of the changing nature of PhD education in our respective fields. During the fall semester, they collaborated in teaching an interdepartmental course, “Introduction to Graduate Studies,” that culminated in an all-day conference during which the students presented their papers in a professional format.

Paleobotanist Michael Kring from Munich has been a regular visitor at the Max Kade Center over the years. He and KU professor Thomas Taylor have supported the Center’s Humboldt digital library. Recently he presented Frank Baron the information—documentation in two scholarly articles—that Frank’s name has been used to designate a fossil that was discovered by Kring’s team as frankbaronia, a microorganism that existed 410 million years ago in Scotland. You can Google the name and find discussion about that discovery. This is proof that Frank Baron is now a “genus.” Frank thinks that “genius” would have been better, but that was never an option.

Nina Vyatkina presented a paper “Student teachers’ learning about corpora and with corpora: The case of a German corpus literacy course” at the conference of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages in Orlando, FL, in November.

William Keel has recently published “Deutsche Sprache—Deutsche Dialekte in Colorado: Siedlungsgeschichte und Restsprachinseln” in Sprachminderheit, Identität und Sprachbiographie, ed. Günter Koch (Regensburg: Edition Vuples, 2013) as well as “O du schöne Schnitzelbank: A German-American Popular Song with Endless Variations” in Der Maibaum: The Deutschheim Association Journal 22,3 (2013). He also presented a paper at the annual symposium of the Society for German-American Studies in New Orleans in May entitled “From the Repertoire of the German Male Chorus Frohsinn in New Orleans: ‘Die Schnitzelbank oder Kunstmaler Klexel.’” In April, May and September he gave his Osher Lifelong Learning Institute course on “German Settlements and Culture in Kansas” three times to audiences in Lawrence and Topeka. He was invited by the Gesellschaft für deutsche Sprache to give a talk at the University of Munich in July on “Deutsche Dialekte—in Kansas/USA.” Keel participated for the fourth time in the KU Mini College in June with a talk on “Hurrah, frei Kansas! German Immigrants in Kansas Territory and the Anti-Slavery Movement, 1854-61.”

Helmut Huelsbergen, former director of the Max Kade Center, who has moved to Michigan, donated a number of his books to the center. These include older works of the seventeenth century, but the valuable books also cover a whole range of literary history, including Expressionism, was which a special area of interest for Professor Huelsbergen.

Marc L. Greenberg, in addition to chairing the Department, serves as Special Advisor to the Dean to form a School of Languages, Literatures, and Cultures, which will elevate and promote the role of these subjects on campus, in the state, and nationally beginning in fall 2014. He has also continued his activity in promoting open access, serving as Ambassador for ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID). In fall 2013 together with Ada Emmett (Head, Office of Scholarly Communication & Copyright) he conducted several sessions of the workshop “Taking control of your research visibility: A hands-on guide to improving research ‘impact’ for scholars” and participated in other events for Open Access Week. His article, written with co-authors A. Townsend Peterson (University Distinguished Professor, Ecology & Evolutionary Biology) and Ada Emmett, “Open Access and the Author-Pays Problem: Assuring Access for Readers and Authors in a Global Community of Scholars,” which originally appeared in the Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication, was published in Russian translation in the journal Научная периодика: проблемы и решения (Scholarly Periodicals: Problems and Solutions, Moscow). He was also named to the editorial board of Вопросы ономастики (Issues in Onomastics), published by the Russian Academy of Sciences. At the annual meeting of the Slavic Linguistics Society in Szczecin, Poland, he was elected Chair of the Executive Board of the Society.

Prof. Greenberg at the Gloriette, Schönbrunn Palace, Vienna, June 2013
Professor Emeritus Warren Richard Maurer died June 5, 2013, at Presence Convenant Medical Center in Urbana, Illinois. He was a son of the late Edna S. Schmeltz Maurer and William R. “Philby” Maurer; a grandson of Daniel E. and Rachel L. Herb Schmeltz; a great-grandson of John and Hannah Schwalm Schmeltz; and through them a direct descendant of Johannes Schwalm and Andreas Schmelzt, both “Hessian” soldiers during the American Revolution. He was born May 13, 1929, near Sacramento, Pennsylvania, in the farmhouse of his maternal grandparents.

Following graduation from Hegins Township High School (1947), he attended Franklin and Marshall College (B.A. 1951, Phi Beta Kappa) and received an M.A. from the University of Chicago. While on a fellowship, Warren met his future bride, Jadwiga Graubard, in Munich. At the end of Warren’s service in U.S. Army Intelligence in Germany from 1954 to 1956, Warren and Jadwiga were married in Fulda, Germany.

In 1965, after completing his Ph.D. at the University of California, Berkeley, Warren took a faculty position at Indiana University. He moved to the Department of Germanic Languages and Literature at the University of Kansas in 1968. He chaired the department from 1969 to 1972. His research interests included works on sunken-city mythology, the psychology of names in literature, and the writer Gerhardt Hauptmann. He retired from the University of Kansas after more than 30 years of service in 2000. He is the author of three books and numerous articles on German literature, folklore and onomastics. His article “Bootlegging,” a story about his father, appeared in The Hessians: Journal of the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association, in 2005.

Warren and Jadwiga lived in Lawrence, Kansas for more than 40 years. Warren took up tennis in his 40s and became a dedicated player. He enjoyed the companionship of his stalwart doubles group partners. Over the course of their marriage, Warren and Jadwiga traveled extensively throughout the Southwestern U.S., Colorado, Canada, Europe, and Chile. Warren read widely and enjoyed talking about current events, movies, and reminiscing.

Jadwiga preceded Warren in death on October 16, 2012. Warren and Jadwiga are survived by their son, Stephen M. Maurer of Berkeley, California, their daughter, Elizabeth T. Powers, their son-in-law, Nicholas J. Powers, and two grandchildren, William M. and Katherine L. Powers, all of Urbana, Illinois. (Obituary provided by Elizabeth T. Powers.)

I knew Warren Maurer as a colleague and friend for three decades at the University of Kansas, but also as a fellow doctoral student at the University of California, Berkeley, in the 1960s. During the student days, he impressed me with his uncanny ability to write term papers that his professors would immediately recommend for publication. He had an extraordinary talent for clarity in writing.

Warren had come to Berkeley after he had served in military intelligence. His expertise in German became useful in the interrogation of those who escaped over the border from communist East Germany. It was a sobering experience. He had stories to tell, but he was careful not to reveal secrets. Warren was a serious scholar and highly regarded graduate of the Berkeley program. His publications made him an outstanding expert for the works of Gerhardt Hauptmann and Naturalism. —Frank Baron
On October 31, the Max Kade Center for German-American Studies hosted a special lecture by international scholar Sandra Rebok entitled "Alexander von Humboldt and Thomas Jefferson: The Transatlantic Pursuit of Science." Starting with their personal encounter that took place in early 1804, an intensive exchange of ideas developed between Humboldt and Jefferson over the following twenty years through letters and publications they shared. In addition to Humboldt's travels and his contributions to geography, botany and the sciences, Rebok focused on the view that each held of the other based on parallels but also differences in their action and thought. The Prussian explorer Alexander von Humboldt and the Virginian statesman Thomas Jefferson were two among many intermediaries participating in the transfer of ideas, impressions and knowledge between the Old and the New World in the early 19th century. As leading minds of the ideas of Enlightenment they saw clearly the deficiencies of European society and for them the United States served as a hopeful experiment for the application of their ideals to create a new form of society. In order to undertake these social improvements and promote scientific progress, both Humboldt and Jefferson recognized the importance of an international scientific network. In the spring of 1804, during Humboldt's visit to the United States at the end of his scientific expedition through the Spanish colonial territories in America, they had various personal meetings in Washington. From these encounters onwards they maintained a close friendship over the following twenty years, marked by a lively correspondence, in which they kept each other informed about their respective work as well as their personal opinions regarding the pivotal events of their time, such as the independence movement in Latin America as well as general scientific progress and several technological projects. By studying their relationship and their individual observations and impressions of world events, an important period in history can be reconstructed. Dr. Rebok's book on Humboldt and Jefferson is scheduled to appear in 2014.

Dr. Rebok is at the Vicepresidencia Adjunta de Organización y Cultura Científica (Deputy Vicepresidency of Scientific Culture), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (Spanish National Research Council) in Madrid. She has published and lectured widely on Humboldt and Jefferson. She currently holds a Marie Curie Fellowship at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California.

Many exciting things are coming in the near future, among them the visit of eminent scholar of German literature, Prof. Per Øhrgaard, Copenhagen School of Business and member of the Advisory Board of the Carlsberg Foundation, who will be the Distinguished Max Kade Visiting Professor in Spring 2014. He will teach an undergraduate course on modern Germany and a graduate course on the literature of the Goethezeit. We are particular looking forward to his 20 February 2014 public talk on “The Elephant in the Room: The Story of the Carlsberg Foundation or Why Business Needs the Humanities” at the Hall Center for the Humanities, which will be prefaced by remarks from Dean Danny Anderson of the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences and Dean Neeli Bendapudi of the School of Business. Watch the Department of Germanic Languages & Literatures and Wescoe Hall for further exhilarating developments in the coming year: great things are yet to come.
Faculty New to the Department

Ari Linden’s academic journey has taken him from UC Berkeley, where he earned his BA in 2005, to Cornell University on the other side of the country, where he received his PhD in German Studies in June 2013. His dissertation, which he intends to revise and convert into a monograph, is entitled “Between Complicity and Critique: The Limitations of Satire in Karl Kraus, Elias Canetti, and Else Lasker-Schüler,” and in many ways it serves as the Knotenpunkt of his research interests: German and Austrian modernism, German-Jewish literature, and philosophies of comedy and satire. He has written articles on Walter Benjamin and Karl Kraus, the most recent of which was published in the latest issue of German Studies Review (Fall 2013), and he attended the Internationaler Walter Benjamin Kongress this winter in Frankfurt am Main. He is looking forward to teaching a wide variety of seminars at KU (coming up: German film, literature on the discourse of “border crossing,” and in fall 2014, a First-Year Seminar on the comic tradition in European literature and the visual arts) and to forging closer ties to the Departments of Philosophy and Religious Studies. Having been graciously welcomed by the KU faculty and student community alike since his arrival a few months ago, he is eager to become more involved in the cultural and academic life within both our department as well as the university at large. If he is not grading or reading secondary scholarship on Hegel, Benjamin, or Kraus, you might find him watching a basketball game or listening to electronic music—or maybe doing all three things at once. Linden joined the Department in August 2013 as a Visiting Assistant Professor and will continue his appointment as a tenure-track Assistant Professor in August 2014.

In Fall 2013, Marike Janzen, Assistant Professor of Humanities in KU’s Humanities and Western Civilization (HWC) Program and Coordinator of HWC’s Peace and Conflict Studies Program, joined the faculty of Germanic Languages and Literatures. Janzen, whose research focuses on twentieth-century German literature, will continue to teach in HWC but will also offer courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels in GLL and serve as a resource for graduate students in German. Personally, she is very excited about this opportunity and looks forward to working with faculty and students in GLL. This past summer she used funding from a New Faculty General Research Fund grant to spend a month in Berlin researching the history of the “Anna Seghers Preis.” This prize, founded by the author before her death in East Germany in 1983, has supported young writers from German-speaking and Latin American countries from 1986 until the present. Part of her work involved examining documents related to the founding and administration of the prize in the papers of the East German “Akademie der Künste.” She was also able to conduct interviews with persons who administered the prize in East Germany and who are involved with managing the prize today. Her research findings will form the basis for a book chapter on internationalism and authorship in the twentieth century. In October, she attended the German Studies Association in Denver, Colorado, where she presented the paper “Solidarity and the Subaltern: The Mute Anti-Colonial Messengers in Anna Seghers’s ‘Die Trennung’” at the Seminar “Global History, Literature, and Culture from a German Base.”
Taking KU students to Germany in the summer for intensive instruction in German, as well as introducing those students to German history and culture firsthand, was the idea of then department chair, J. Anthony Burzle. Together with a young visiting professor from Munich, Michael Scherer, Burzle designed a program during the fall of 1960 in which KU students would travel to Germany for the summer session, live in a dormitory-like setting, and enroll in courses designed to complement their coursework in German at KU. Numerous excursions were planned to include visits to museums and historical sites, to attend concerts and operas, and to spend a weekend hiking in the Bavarian Alps. Assisting Burzle and Scherer was Scherer’s wife Elisabeth, a teacher working in a school in Weyarn just south of Holzkirchen which is about 25 miles south of Munich.

Elisabeth Scherer located a hotel in the valley of the Mangfall River between Weyarn and Holzkirchen, Die Weiglmühle, in which the KU students could have room and board and at the same time hold their German classes during the day. In the evening, she arranged to have the students and instructors driven to Munich for cultural events by the Holzkirchen bus company run by Bernhard Kriege. The first summer institute in 1961 included an initial travel phase with stops in Aachen, Cologne, Bonn, Mainz, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Würzburg, and Rothenburg ob der Tauber, prior to the group’s arrival at the Hotel Weiglmühle. As Professor Burzle wrote to the parents of his students: “The atmosphere is conducive to good work, idyllic peace and quiet on a bubbling brook flowing through green forests, and industrious hard-working fellow students.”

At the end of the first summer, Kriege suggested that the students be housed the following year with host families in Holzkirchen. He met with Holzkirchen mayor Otto Maier who immediately endorsed the plan. Mair asked the director of the Volkshochschule (Adult Continuing Education) in Holzkirchen, Victor Kaluza, to assist in organizing both the host families and providing for the classrooms necessary to accommodate the program. From 1962 until 1976, two years following Kaluza’s death in
1974, there was a largely unbroken series of Summer Language Institutes in Holzkirchen. Following Burzle as director was Helmut Huelsbergen in 1963 and Michael Scherer in 1964. Other directors included Alfred Goessel, Helga Vigliano, Erich Albrecht, Helga Kraft, Roger Findlay, and Henry Fullenwider.

The popularity of the program was so great that the department decided to initiate a second program in northern Germany. Burzle sent Helmut Huelsbergen to Kiel in 1964 to negotiate with university officials there concerning a second KU summer language institute. They in turn sent Huelsbergen by car through the southeastern area of Holstein, taking him to towns such as Preetz, Plön, and eventually Eutin. In Eutin, Huelsbergen found a willing partner for KU’s second summer program. Eutin readily agreed to host the KU students during the summer. Thus, in 1966, the first group of students led by Eugene Grotegut was sent to Eutin which became the site for advanced students, including graduate students. In the mid-1970s, budget concerns led to alternating the sites of the summer institutes between Eutin and Holzkirchen. Beginning in 1977, both programs were combined in Eutin for both intermediate and advanced students for a period of four years.

KU again began sending students to Holzkirchen in 1981, with Frank Baron as director. Baron took the advanced students to Holzkirchen, while the intermediate students studied in Eutin with Henry Fullenwider. Both programs have continued in this configuration to the present. During the 1980s, Baron, Huelsbergen, Fullenwider, and William Keel served as directors of the two programs. Since 1991, William Keel has directed of the Holzkirchen program.

More recently, KU students in these two summer programs have enjoyed the generous support of Carl Krehbiel scholarships, which cover the entire program fee and about half of the tuition. Carl Krehbiel was a KU student from Moundridge, Kansas, who participated in the 1968 Holzkirchen program. Carl said that the experience was transformational and impacted his life in a most significant way. He established the scholarship fund in 2011 to enable future KU students to participate in these summer institutes. In Summer 2013, twenty-eight KU students were awarded a Krehbiel scholarship at our summer institutes in Eutin and Holzkirchen.

The 2013 KU Summer Language Institute in Holzkirchen, directed by Professor William Keel, during the traditional tour of the salt mine in Berchtesgaden on July 15, 2013. Standing in the back is Albert Schlegl, chair of the Friends of the University of Kansas in Holzkirchen.
Giving to the Department

Since 1887, when William Herbert Carruth became the first professor of German at KU and was joined in the 1890s by Elmer Franklin Engel and Alberta Lincoln Corbin, KU’s tradition of German studies has offered students at all levels the opportunity to learn one of the world’s great languages and to study the literature and culture of Central Europe. Under J. Anthony “Toni” Burzle’s tenure as department chair in the 1950s and 1960s, the department was in the forefront of establishing opportunities for our students to study language and culture in Germany.

Our programs in German at KU, however, rely very much on the generosity of our former students. For many of you, a summer, semester, or year in Germany during your KU years was the highlight of your studies. This experience has been and continues to be a truly life-changing event for so many of our students. Each year study abroad becomes more and more expensive. It is imperative that we support our students and enable them to study abroad.

Norm Fahrer, attended both of our summer institutes as a KU undergraduate (Holzkirchen in 1965 and Eutin in 1966). Before he died, Norm contributed $150,000 to establish an endowed scholarship fund, in memory of his father who had taught German at Bethany College in Lindsborg, for KU students to participate in the summer program in Holzkirchen. It is very gratifying to hear from former summer institute students. With your help we can continue to offer such high quality summer experiences in Germany for our future students.

We are also very proud of our record of achievement in educating and training our future professionals in German Studies. With the support of the Max Kade Foundation, we have been able to offer year-long dissertation fellowships to our doctoral students in German. These fellowships enable our advanced doctoral students to devote themselves full-time to conducting their research, writing their dissertations, and support the presentation of their research at professional conferences. Additional support for our graduate students and the research programs of our Max Kade Center are greatly appreciated. [With thanks to Prof. William Keel, who composed this historical narrative.]

**Herzlichen Dank und beste Grüße!**
Marc L. Greenberg, Chair

Ways to give to the department

You can donate online with a credit card by going to [http://www.kuendowment.org/depts/german/dept](http://www.kuendowment.org/depts/german/dept) Online giving is secure, speedy, and simple. Click the area you would like to support and you will be redirected to the website of KU Endowment, the non-profit fundraising organization that supports KU. For information on other ways to give, please visit the [KU Endowment web site](http://www.kuendowment.org). For information on other opportunities to assist the Department, please contact the Chair, Marc L. Greenberg at [mlg@ku.edu](mailto:mlg@ku.edu) or (785) 864-9171.

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