

# Briefe aus

# Berlin

2 '06

## Alumni Newsletter

of the KRUPP INTERNSHIP PROGRAM FOR STANFORD STUDENTS IN GERMANY



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# Grußwort der Krupp-Stiftung

Mit dem zweiten Newsletter erhalten die Stipendiaten des "Krupp Internship Program for Stanford Students in Germany" erneut Gelegenheit, sich über ihre Erfahrungen, die sie in Deutschland gemacht haben, auszutauschen.

Ich freue mich über die Fortsetzung dieses Forums, durch das die Verbindung zwischen den Stipendiaten über ihren Aufenthalt hinaus aufrecht erhalten wird. Auch in Zukunft wird die Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung das Stipendiatenprogramm unterstützen. Das Kuratorium der Stiftung hat im Juni dieses Jahres beschlossen, für den Zeitraum von weiteren fünf Jahren Studierenden aus Stanford einen Aufenthalt in Deutschland zu ermöglichen.

Die Beiträge in dem Newsletter geben ein lebendiges Bild von den Eindrücken und Begegnungen junger amerikanischer Studierender in Deutschland. Von diesen Berichten werden auch die künftigen Stipendiaten profitieren. Ich wünsche allen eine anregende Lektüre und hoffe, daß der Dialog zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und Deutschland lebendig bleibt.

Prof. Dr. h.c. mult. Berthold Beitz  
Vorsitzender und geschäftsführendes Mitglied des Kuratoriums  
der Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung



Stanford students and faculty together with Prof. Dr. h.c. mult. Berthold Beitz, Krupp Foundation officials, and members of the Stanford Club of Germany at the Villa Hügel in May 2006.

## Good news from Berlin

by Karen Kramer



**Academic years always happen two at a time...** perhaps that's why 2005-06, like all the years I've known at Stanford in Berlin, raced by so quickly. It was a very good year. Applications to study in Berlin last year increased by over 100% and enrollments by 60%; for the first time since just after the Berlin Wall fell we had waiting lists for autumn and winter quarter. And enrollments for this coming year are again high. This surge has to do with many factors. An expanded language program that admits students with no German skills and brings them up to speed on-site in an intensive, two-quarters-in-one linguistic tour de force has made study here feasible for more Stanford students. Ulrich Brückner and Sylke Tempel, instructors with whom many of you studied when you were here, taught on the home campus and put Berlin onto the map of prospective students. But something else has changed: after half a century on the far side of the East-West rupture that scarred the post World War II world, Berlin has moved back onto the "screen" (or should I say center field, since there were no screens back in 1945 when that long process of division and reunification began – though "center field" is a term from baseball, still an exotic sport in Germany... perhaps "radar" will do...). Whichever metaphor you prefer, Berlin is emerging as contemporary Europe's hottest tip, and inquiring, creative minds are flocking here. The interest Berlin is attracting around the globe is well deserved. The cityscape would be unrecognizable to most of you who completed your internships in the previous century. The German film industry is experiencing unprecedented successes with new films about life in this city. The capital moved here successfully, and many a die-hard member of the *Bundestag*, those Bonn fans who voted against moving the federal capital to Berlin toward the end of the last millenium, love living in this great, gritty city. Even the weather has changed; the hottest summer in anyone's →

memory commenced just in time for the World Cup and continued long past that fateful night when, alas, Germany lost to Italy, and even past the night when Italy whipped France in the finals, and for weeks beyond that. For the first time in 36 years my body remembered what it was like to grow up in LA, when tomorrow would be sunny too. Despite the dire financial straits of *Land Berlin*, state subsidies to the fine and performing arts are still massive. The arts flourish. And, yes: the Love Parade is back (<http://www.loveparade.net>).

Among the very special events this year at Stanford in Berlin were the new H.G. Will Trips on European Expansion, endowed by Stanford alumnus George Will. These trips, which thus far have taken student groups to Szczecin, Riga, Istanbul and Sofia, provide an extensive exchange of ideas with policy makers, social scientists, and local students in the countries "lining up" to join the European Union. Students encounter a variety of perceptions of what Europe "is," hear about perceived pros and cons of becoming a member state, and gain a sense of the rich regional diversity of the continent.

Then, at the end of this academic year, we received wonderful news from Prof. Dr. h.c. mult. Berthold Beitz,

Berlin interns with their coach Karen and her assistants Jutta (with her daughter on the left) and Wolf.



Chair of the Curatorium of the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach-Stiftung in Essen. At its June meeting, the Curatorium of the Foundation approved a further five-year extension of funding for the Krupp Internship Program for Stanford Students in Germany. Given that we still have a few years remaining of the current grant, this generous decision secures funding for the program of which you all are alumni through the academic year 2013–14 (see story below). I know that I speak for all of you when I express our deep gratitude to Prof. Dr. Beitz and the Krupp Foundation for three decades of sustained support for this unparalleled program. ■



## Status Report on the Krupp Internship Program by Wolf-Dietrich Junghanns

As you will read elsewhere in this issue, the Krupp Foundation has generously extended funding for the program for five years beyond the current grant, i.e. through 2013–14.

With the extension of the internship program we will hit the 1000 mark in just a few years. In the academic year 2005–06 we had 37 new interns who did 39 internships – two more because two students, Nancy Ojeda Mata (Sociology) and Edward Boenig (English, German Cultural Studies) decided to stay for another internship quarter and to switch hosts to explore different areas. A third student, Nina Gonzaludo, found her research →



Kalani Leifer (IR, Economics, German Studies), Danielle Los-taunau (IR, German Studies), and Angel Saad (IR) interned with the Deutsche Bahn AG in summer 2006, here at a welcome reception at the Bahn Tower with

Nathan Parkhill (Mechanical Engineering), intern with IDEO GmbH in Munich, summer 2006.



representatives of Human Resources, Margret Suckale, Bahn-Personalvorstand, and Dr. Matthias Afting, Leiter Personalstrategie, and the Internship Coordinator Dr. Wolf-Dietrich Junghanns.

on the genetic foundations of obesity and diabetics so exciting that she extended her internship with the *German Institute of Human Nutrition Research* (DIFE) in Potsdam until Christmas – she is discovering what her somewhat enigmatic major, biomedical computation (Bioinformatik) is exactly about, after all.

The *DIFE* is a new host for us as were nine others as well, among them the *Cornelsen Verlag* in Berlin (Lauren Turpin, History, Art History: development of English language learning programs), the *Berlin Institute for Future Studies and Technology Assessment ITZ* (Chadé Severin, IR/ Art History: research on renewable energy resources and technology), also *Ecologic – Institute for International and European Environmental Policy* (Barry Fischer, Economics: research on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the ecological effects of subsidizing public transportation), the *Fraunhofer Institute for Material Flow and Logistics* in Dortmund (Tabari Dossett, IR, Communication: research on the political, economic and social aspects of ship recycling in the developing world). And, just recently, the *Werbellinsee-Grundschule* in Berlin-Schöneberg approached us with the wish for long-term cooperation. Teachers and parents of this school took the initiative to make it possible for their first and second graders to learn English in a playful way, and we hope we can help them – Nancy Ojeda Mata is pioneering there. This would be in addition to our placements at the *Jüdische Gymnasium* in Berlin-Mitte where we plan to place the ninth intern in Winter 2007. Things are changing at this school: teaching English to the *Abiturklassen* will now include almost all fields of knowledge, esp. technical ones, and go way beyond the traditional language and literature studies.

Without wanting to do injustice to other fine internships, let me name a few other highlights of this year: the first internship with *IDEO*, the design company with strong links to Stanford and Palo Alto. Somehow we were never able to place an intern with the Munich



Hugo Reyes-Centeno (Anthropology), analyzing a bone fragment at the Max-Planck-Institut für Evolutionäre Anthropologie in Leipzig, summer and fall 2006.

Ljubiša Matic (Drama, graduate student) video documenting rehearsals for "Death of a Salesman" as an intern at the Schaubühne am Lehniner Platz, Berlin, summer 2006.



Jacqueline Bernstein (Architectural Design, German Studies), at Büro Grazioli & Muthesius. Architektur und Städtebau, Berlin, summer 2006, making a tree for a model of a school in Switzerland.

branch before and I am very glad for Nathan Parkhill (ME) that his initiative and persistence were successful. Unfortunately, we cannot tell you more about it because his design project was *hochgeheim*... Our overall difficulty with internships in design is that the field is so popular in Germany (despite the economic crisis) that it is hard for our students to compete with local students if they do not yet have a portfolio of their own work. With the help of home campus faculty we are increasing awareness about the importance of having work samples accessible online among the students who intend to go abroad.

Another surprising development was three summer internships in different departments of the *Deutsche Bahn* at Potsdamer Platz – yes, in the high glass building with the amazing view from its roof! – and in another building nearby. Danielle Lostaunau (IR, German Studies) Kalani Leifer (IR, Economics, German Studies), and Angel Saad (IR) were the first to explore the building and its big tenant. By the way, Angel is currently completing his Stanford education in Moscow, learning Russian – he is one of those students who take advantage of more than one of BOSP centers. The Bahn is offering our students internships at the top management level in HR and marketing strategy, process and production optimization, high speed train technology, corporate strategic development and in the preparation of the planned corporate IPO. The background for this offer is that the Bahn is about to develop into a global logistics company and, logically, wants to internationalize its recruitment.

I can't leave out Michael Bordonni, a student of History and Political Science and a disciplined long distance runner. He ventured to intern with the *Sport* ➔



Michael Bordoni (History, Political Science), Stanford in Berlin student in fall 2006, intern with Landes-sportbund Berlin/Sportjugend Berlin, summer 2006.

jugend Berlin, a division of the *Landessportbund Berlin*. In different city districts, he tried to help integrate socially migrant children through sports – a challenging endeavor that gave invaluable insights into the difficult daily social life in Berlin neighborhoods (the recent movie “Knallhart,” reviewed below, is hardly an exaggeration). Although we were unable to fill a slot offered by the *Kulturstiftung* of the *Deutsche Fußballbund* (they needed an advanced German speaker, whom we did not have at that time), I am very pleased that the interns found enough time to immerse themselves into the celebrations of the World Cup games. Some even were so lucky as to get tickets through the lottery and could do some stadium hopping. Nancy Ojeda Mata writes more about this seemingly endless summer of joy below.

Before closing I would like to mention a problem which is not new but seems to come up more frequently than in the past: the difficulties students experience with themselves when moving alone to another city to intern. Many are reluctant to leave Berlin where we have an average of about 50% of our internships. However, the purpose of our program is deeper immersion into German language and culture and to gain independence in the process, so leaving the farm (in this case, the *Domäne Dahlem*), is a key part of the exercise. But 50% do venture beyond Berlin, so we appear to be striking a reasonable balance between throwing the interns – intentionally – into the cold water and preparing them to start swimming despite its low temperature. ■

## My Internship: Blood Buddies

by Christopher Denton



After studying in Berlin last fall, I worked over this past summer in the cardiology clinic of *Krankenhaus Lichtenberg*, a hospital in East Berlin. Other students who had this internship raved about the truly hands-on experience it offers, and indeed, I learned how to draw blood samples on my second day. Drawing blood from up to 5 dif-

ferent patients actually became a daily task, and it took some time before I felt comfortable with the procedure.

There is a certain protocol in drawing blood (at least at this hospital), which varies somewhat depending on the patient. One must find the vein, inform the patient of a little pinch, hold the needle in place after piercing the skin, and then load vacuum-sealed test tubes that fill automatically. The biggest challenge is finding the vein both by sight and touch, and then meeting the vein just slightly with the needle. One particular patient, an obese woman about sixty years old, claimed that the vein in her left arm was easy to find. She had apparently spent a good deal of time in the hospital, since other nurses had been able to draw blood without much of a problem. I couldn't see the vein she had suggested, but she told me it was the best (“*super bombe*,” in fact), refusing to let me look on her other arm or her hands. After trying and failing to take blood from her vein of choice, I decided to ask someone else for help. The next day, I found myself trying to take this patient's blood again, and when I failed once more, she claimed, “Only with you is it so difficult.” I felt terrible, and I feared the next time I would have to draw blood, which of course would be the next day. Continuing to take blood daily ultimately forced me to develop a certain skill for the task. Practice does make perfect, or as they say in Germany, “*Übung macht den Meister*.” About six weeks into the internship, I met Herr Raubach, an obese man of 45 years. Some of the German students had trouble taking his blood, and they asked that I make an attempt. To my excitement (and almost surprise), I was successful, and even Herr Raubach declared that I should be the only one to draw blood from him. We became friends through our daily meetings, despite the fact that he would sometimes call me “*der Vampir*” instead of “*der Amerikaner*”. Eventually he even addressed me by my first name. Saying goodbye to him at the end of my internship was not easy, as he actually expressed some fear of who would treat him after I left.

When I committed to the Krupp Internship Program, which funded my experience at *Krankenhaus Lichtenberg*, I knew I would gain an incredible perspective of clinical practice by the summer's end. What I did not consider was how much I would learn about doctor-patient interactions, and it is this element of medicine that now fuels my desire to become a doctor. While the technical aspects of the job are challenging, they allow me to develop relationships like the one I had with Herr Raubach, and I am thankful for that privilege. ■

Christopher Denton (Biology), intern at *Krankenhaus Lichtenberg, Klinik für Innere Medizin, Berlin, summer 2006*.

## Looking back

by Lara Smith

**What was it like to intern and live in Berlin** in the winter of 1996? My first reaction when asked was that Berlin was a gray, torn and transforming city. Gray due to the concrete, the East German high-rises, the construction sites on seemingly every corner, the cloudy skies and the cold winter. Torn due to the decades of separation between East and West, which was still very present in people's minds, even though reunification had taken place several years earlier. Lastly, transforming, because it strongly impacted my view of Germany, my career and my life.

Before interning in Berlin, I admired several aspects of Germany, such as the education system, the healthcare system and the social network. Living in Germany and speaking with both friends and colleagues made me aware not only of strengths of the German system but also of the challenges it faces. Germany's strong education and social system is coupled with high costs and bureaucracy. While strong labor laws protect workers in Germany, they also lead to an inflexible labor market and high unemployment. Understanding diverse views made me reflect on German and American policies and appreciate the strengths of both countries.

Working in a German environment further opened my eyes to the differences between Germans and Americans on a more personal level and led me to a highly international career. Although stereotypes are never completely accurate, I found generally that I was faster to take an idea and go with it, while my German colleagues tended to analyze in detail and plan. This speed and action combined with detailed analysis was certainly trying at times, but led to very good project results. In this, I found a unique selling point of being an American working in Germany. Since graduating from Stanford eight years ago, I have worked in German-speaking countries and primarily for German companies, with colleagues from around the world.

Lastly, my year in Germany transformed my life, as it made me realize how similar people are across the world. Having been taught as a child that people had been oppressed in East Germany, I was fascinated by the former East and surprised that many people actually missed the previous system. I came to realize that the core elements of life "on the other side of the Wall" were not that different from the world I knew – people grew up, fell in love, worked and grew old. Many did not feel oppressed. People say that the lack of commercialism often ↓

## How to come back?

### Tips for recent alumni:

**Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung: Fellowships for U.S. Scientists and Scholars:**  
<http://www.humboldt-foundation.de>

**Foreign Policy Internship at American Academy in Berlin: for graduate students in their Public Policy Program (background in US foreign policy and international affairs is preferred):**  
<http://www.americanacademy.de>

**Bavarian American Center (BAC), Professional Internship Program: professional internships for graduate students and recent graduates pursuing a career in public administration or international relations:**  
<http://www.cdsintl.org/fromusa/bac.htm>

**The Robert Bosch Foundation Fellowship Program enables young professionals from the US to spend a year working in their professions in Germany.**  
**Robert-Bosch-Stiftung:** <http://www.bosch-stiftung.de>

**Robert Bosch Foundation in cooperation with Deutsches Studentenwerk (DSW) and CDS International, Higher Education Administration Program (HEAP): internships in the field of student affairs:** <http://www.cdsintl.org>

**Bundestagskanzler-Stipendium für Führungsnachwuchskräfte aus den U.S.A., in cooperation with Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung:** [http://www.humboldt-foundation.de/de/programme/stip\\_aus/buka.htm](http://www.humboldt-foundation.de/de/programme/stip_aus/buka.htm)

**The Bundestagspraktikum, officially called "Internationales Parlaments-Praktikum" is a very successful program offering five-months long financed internships.**  
**Deutscher Bundestag:** <http://www.bundestag.de/ipp>

**The Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD) and the "German Committee of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience" (IAESTE) help to find internships:**  
<http://www.daad.de>, <http://www.iaeste.de>

**The German-American Fulbright Commission has special programs for U.S. citizens:** <http://www.fulbright.de>

**The International Cooperative Education (ICE) helps to arrange summer jobs and internships:** <http://www.icemenlo.com>

**The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V. (KAS) provides stipends to German and international graduate students for further education and graduate work, esp. for young people who want to become leaders in the fields of politics, business, science, media, and culture:** <http://www.kas.de> (see: Begabtenförderung)

led to a strong reliance on each other, togetherness and community. Thus, my year in Berlin changed my view from “us” and “they” to “we.” While I will never be German, I feel at home living now in Munich and enjoy visiting Berlin. It is no longer so gray, and hopefully, as time passes and the division in people’s minds diminishes, it is becoming less torn. ■

Lara Smith, Electrical Engineering student and intern with Siemens AG Energieverteilung (now: Power Transmission), Berlin, in 1996.

## TIPS FOR COMING BACK

### Foreign Policy Internship at the American Academy in Berlin:

for graduate students in their Public Policy Program (background in US foreign policy and international affairs is preferred): <http://www.americanacademy.de>. The American Academy in Berlin is seeking motivated graduate students interested in an international affairs and US foreign policy internship. An internship in the American Academy’s Public Policy Program is an excellent opportunity for students to learn about US foreign policy, international affairs, and economic policy, and to meet outstanding experts from government, business, think tanks, and the media. The fall internship at the American Academy is a full-time position with a minimum duration of three months. Interns work in a variety of capacities: administrative support, maintaining databases, working with partners in Berlin, organizing lectures, meetings and seminars. Additional responsibilities include services for the Academy’s Fellows and assistance with special projects. Requirements for a successful application are excellent communication, management and organizational skills, command of German as well as English, good computer skills and the ability to deal with multiple tasks simultaneously and competently. Candidates with a background in US foreign policy and international affairs are preferred. The internship carries a stipend of 260 EUR per month, and can start immediately. To apply, please send a cover letter and a resume to

Tessa Fanelas  
Program Coordinator Public Policy  
The American Academy in Berlin  
Am Sandwerder 17-19  
14109 Berlin



## Master Study Program “Health and Society: International Gender Studies Berlin“

Designed for women and men from all over the world who have work experience in health-related professions. The concept of the program is multidisciplinary, intercultural and gender-sensitive. The program also intends to promote women into leadership positions.

**Program begins:** October (every year)

**Location:** Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Campus Virchow Klinikum.

**Duration of the program:** 12 months

**Language of Instruction:** English

**Tuition:** 7,700 Euros

**Admission Requirements:** Bachelor’s Degree, 2 years’ experience in a health profession, evidence of mastery of the English language

**For more information please visit our website:**

<http://www.charite.de/health-society>

**or email us at:** [health-society@charite.de](mailto:health-society@charite.de)

We look forward to hearing from you soon!

Sincerely,  
Professor Dr. Gabriele Kaczmarczyk  
Sarah Dauven (M.Sc.)



HOT TIPS



## German and Berlin Links

Deutsche Welle

<http://www.dw-world.de/>

Tatsachen über Deutschland

<http://www.tatsachen-ueber-deutschland.de>

Das Goethe-Institut online

<http://www.goethe.de/dil/pro/station-d/deindex.html>

The Economist's city guides

<http://www.economist.com/cities>

EXBERLINER. The English-Language Paper for Berlin

<http://www.eberliner.com>

The Atlantic Review

<http://atlanticreview.org/archives/367-guide.html>

## Neues (aus) Essen

by Wolf-Dietrich Junghanns

### Remember?

At the very beginning of your stay in Berlin were you confused by the word *essen*, or *Essen*? It promised food – very important and (almost) always good – but strangely the Berlin staff was also talking about a *Fahrt nach Essen* – is this really the correct proposition? —, and *ein Essen in Essen*... even more food?! Great, but why travel that far for it and even dress up? Can it be really that good?! Well, as it turned out, it was good, even excellent, not just the food, and finally the word became connotated also with *Villa Hügel*, *Margaretenhöhe*, *Zeche Zollverein*, all this inedible coal and steel, and – “interesting!” – also the *Autobahn* to Bochum, Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Köln, Wuppertal...

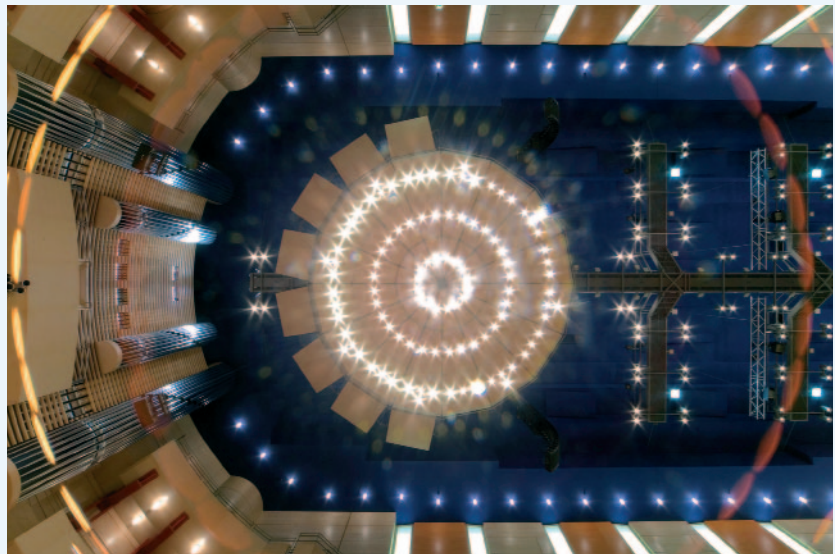
Every year we still take a moment to explain not only the difference between *Krupp* and *Krups* but also to describe the excitement and charms of one of our Pittsburgs. Now this task will be much easier because the city of Essen as a representative of the whole *Ruhr-Gebiet* is not only showing, step by step, manifestations of



the structural change towards high-tech, service, and culture industries, it is also receiving international recognition for it. In April an EU Jury in Brussels elected the city to be the *Europäische Kulturhauptstadt* (<http://www.kulturhauptstadt-europas.de>) in 2010, together with Pécs and Istanbul. Essen had won the inner German competition against Görlitz, and: Augsburg, Bamberg, Braunschweig, Bremen, Dessau/Wittenberg, Halle, Karlsruhe, Kassel, Köln, Lübeck, Münster, Osnabrück, Potsdam, Regensburg (for more on the selection process and criteria see: <http://www.kultur2010.de>). In 1999 Weimar was the last German city to receive this honor. The title is given to up to three European cities every year to support – also financially! – the cultural development of ➔



The new Philharmonie  
Essen: concert hall  
with grand organ:  
red, yellow and blue...



a city and its region with innovative artistic and socio-cultural projects and sustainable cultural infrastructure improvements that are accessible to everybody. The selection helps to preserve and develop cultural heritage and “radiate” into other European regions.

Some of you know that the *Museum Folkwang* (<http://www.museum-folkwang.de>) is a beloved art temple of mine that I always try to visit after the end of our annual seminar. It has a wonderful collection of already “classical” modern art and also hosts excellent special exhibitions, recently on the painter of Romanticism, Caspar David Friedrich, which showed how much of a conceptual, very rational, almost constructivist painter he actually was, or, as planned for the usually dark and cold month of November “El Lissitzky – Sieg über die Sonne”, a show on the historic ambitions of mechanical and social engineering. Alas, this inviting, light-flooded building which was only opened in 1983 has shown some construction problems and is less and less able to actually show all its treasures – not to mention the tremendous photography collection. Therefore, one of the very ambitious projects for 2010 is to finish the building of a new and much longer-lasting house, a plan that is enabled by a donation from the Krupp Foundation.

Another big project already finished and also supported by the Krupp Foundation is the new *Philharmonie* (<http://www.philharmonie-essen.de>), opened in 2004 after rebuilding and expanding the old famous *Saalbau*, which this year’s interns had the pleasure to visit in May. The *Intendant* (this German combination of the art and

managing director) Michael Kaufmann explained to the group the promising crossover concert program (classical and *Neue Musik* plus jazz) and showed them the sophisticated back stage area. The group also had the chance to test the – as it turned out, very transparent – acoustics of the hall by listening to Gustav Mahler’s 6th symphony in A minor, the “tragic” one with the two mighty dry hammer blows, and this almost exactly 100 years after Mahler himself conducted its world premiere at this now renewed place!

Finally, the aforementioned *Zeche Zollverein* (<http://www.zollverein.de>) is one of the better known landmarks of Essen. It is a highlight of sacralized industrial architecture which still covers a labyrinth of old coal procession equipment – many of you have visited it over the years. After a period of construction which stirred up a huge controversy on the endangered landmark status of the whole world culture heritage complex (*Weltkulturerbe*), this summer the international design exhibition *Entry2006* (<http://www.entry-2006.de>) opened in the old *Kohlenwäsche*, which later will host the *Ruhr-Museum*, a transformation of the *Ruhrlandmuseum* (<http://www.ruhrlandmuseum.de>), and a new visitors’ center. The *Design-Zentrum Nordrhein-Westfalen* with the *red dot* design museum (<http://www.red-dot.de>) will continue to be part of the *Zeche* – a must for design students.

**Wir gratulieren! ■**

## Returning to Berlin:

Prussian Longing and the Continuing Relevance of my Krupp Internship

by Arden Pennell



**During a recent boat ride on the Spree** through Berlin's historic center, our tour guide declined to go into detail about the half-dismantled building on the Western bank. The façade, a patchwork of dirty glass paneling punctuated by dark holes, seemed a bit incongruous after the Baroque frippery of the *Berliner Dom*. Once the gold-tinted, squat-yet-proud emblem of the German Democratic Republic, housing the Parliament and public facilities from cafes to an ice-skating rink, the *Palast der Republik* is finally undergoing its long-awaited demolition.

When I began my Krupp internship in Winter 2005 with the *Landesdenkmalamt Berlin*, the city had just set a date to begin the tear-down project and the debate about the *Palast's* future – and its past – was re-ignited. While many view the 1993 decision to rip down the *Palast* as Western political swagger (the official reason given was asbestos discovered in the structure), others view it as a question of aesthetics. Previous to the *Palast*, the spot was occupied for four hundred years by a different palace, the *Schloss* of the Hohenzollerns, Berlin's ruling dynasty. The *Schloss'* latest incarnation was a Baroque makeover by Andreas Schluter in 1706, and ever since the eastern government tore down the war-damaged structure in 1950, there has been a community that mourns its loss and dreams of restoring Unter den Linden to its Prussian majesty. The advocacy group currently fundraising for the *Schloss'* reconstruction, *Foerderverein Berliner Schloss e.V.*, makes a clear aesthetic pitch when it solicits donations for the future facade, explaining that for 27,000 €, one can fund a Corinthian capital, while a balustrade is a relative bargain at 910 €.

It wasn't a question of politics, aesthetics, or money for those at my internship in Berlin's Monument Preservation Office, however. It was a question of history – and whether it was foolish to reshape physical history in a quest for comfort rather than recognizing the cultural heritage offered by even the most unsightly structures. Although the city government officially supported the *Schloss* project, I also heard quieter, dissenting opinions in the office, saying that the building was a piece of Berlin's history and should be preserved. Faced with these two viewpoints, I felt righteously enlightened when making fun of the *Schloss*-supporters' Utopic crusade, but sheepish when walking by the run-down *Palast* and its mundane parking lot, pricked by the longing for something more attractive. Yet, even as certain landmarks dis-

appear, others re-appear. Recently my former supervisor from the internship invited me to accompany her to the press conference at the opening of the *Bode-Museum*. Reopened after eight years of renovation, the extravagant, palatial entrance hall gives way to collection rooms brimming with treasures. Filled with works of wood, concrete and tile, often all in the same space, the re-opened museum faithfully follows the original idea to wow with the expanse of art rather than the modern conception of individual masterpieces on white wall. It feels refreshingly anachronistic, like stepping back into an earlier era's unashamed cultural scavenging. The *Bode-Museum's* impressive re-presentation of the past, that is, its recreation of an earlier vision of what an art museum should look like, is another step towards the vision of glorious, dignified, Prussian Berlin. Unlike the *Schloss vs. Palast der Republik* affair, the *Bode-Museum's* re-instatement luckily needn't imply a value judgment about one architectural heritage over another. As such, it can be celebrated with little acrimony in a paradoxically polar manner: as a symbol of Berlin's rich history, and also of its continually-changing landscape of closure, reconstruction, and the search for identity.

For now, this search leaves a hulking steel skeleton not far from the *Museum's* elaborate doors. As I learned at the Monument Preservation Office, each dialect in the architectonic Babel of the *Hauptstadt* has its defenders, but sometimes nostalgia, or the longing for beauty, trumps historical earnestness. Should the *Schloß* ever be reconstructed, it will present itself not only as a work of art but also as an exhibitor of other works of art, a display space and museum. A dialogue could develop between its events and those at the neighboring *Museum Island*; perhaps one day an exhibit about the "People's Palace" that once stood there will draw wistful visitors. For now, one can look through the *Palast* from one side to the other and see patches of sky through the shadows. In Berlin's continual self-transformation, there is always a light at the end of the tunnel. ■

Arden Pennell, DAAD Stipend-Holder 2006-2007, Stanford in Berlin student (Art History) and intern in fall and winter of 2004-05. Her blog: <http://newyorkerinberlin.blogspot.com>



# The Soccer World Cup

was the biggest and most important public event in Germany this year. Before the games there were many debates: over security risks (hooliganism, terrorism), the quality of the new stadiums, ticket sales (does everybody have a fair chance to get one and will the stadiums be full?), the overwhelming organizational and logistical challenges (can we still do it?) and, last but not least, over how this young and inexperienced team will do with a coach – Jürgen Klinsmann – who, though world champion of 1990 with the German team in Rome, not only lives in *California* but even goes so far as to use *American methods* of training analysis and psychology to modernize *unsere Nationalmannschaft*.

Well, the German team did not win the cup, only *die Goldene Ananas*, but it became *Weltmeister der Herzen* and their trainer the beloved *Klinsi*. The organizational committee (OK), headed by *unserem Kaiser Franz* (Beckenbauer), earned for the country at least the title *Organisationsweltmeister*, so that we get a kick out of the old joke on the division of labour between the English, the Italians and the Germans in heaven and hell. The stadiums were safe and full except for a very few sad exceptions beyond the control of the OK, and the OK indeed made a big profit of which 20 Mil. € will be spent on the development of child and youth soccer. Even fuller were the public viewing areas in Berlin – esp. *die Fanmeile on the Straße des 17. Juni* in the *Tiergarten* – and many other cities which helped to realize the motto of the tournament, “A Time to Make Friends.” Even the English fans seemed to make peace with their old German rivals! So after the miraculous change of weather exactly on June 9th (beginning the best summer in decades) and the uplifting start of the German team on the opening day, the country



became quickly colored in *Schwarz-Rot-Gold* and the “new,” “relaxed” patriotism became the main theme of the event in public discourse. Some called it the new “partyotism” because of the obvious willingness of the people to celebrate the WC and the summer. Indeed it was quickly over; only a few flags remained to be seen in apartment and car windows. However, the whole relaxed WC atmosphere with the inoffensive use of national symbols seems to have marked a change in attitude and expression. This came somewhat as a surprise, at first, but then again, it seemed so *normal* and fully without the aggressive “normalization rhetoric” that frequently marked some past forays into patriotism.

Certainly, violence and racism have not vanished from the stadiums, and the debate about the use of national symbols and the anthem is not over yet; and it is difficult to predict its outcome. For now, to give those of you who could not be here an impression of what happened this summer, we share with you a representative intellectual reflection upon this theme by Prof. Gunter Gebauer, philosopher at the *Freie Universität Berlin* and a leading sports theorist (his last book from 2006 is titled *Poetik des Fußballs*). The following statement appeared on July 10, the day after the final game; it was the last of the daily columns he wrote for the *Berliner Zeitung*. (WDJ)

PS: The documentary “Deutschland. Ein Sommermärchen” (by Sönke Wortman, also director of “Das Wunder von Bern”, 2003) captures the WC atmosphere from inside the German team. The title alludes to “Deutschland. Ein Wintermärchen”, Heinrich Heine’s famous bitter-sweet poem of 1844. Link: <http://www.deutschlandeinsoommermaerchen.kinowelt.de>

## Zu Gast bei sich

von Gunter Gebauer

**Am Ende der WM stellt man sich allerorten die Frage:** Was wird von dem großen Ereignis bleiben? Was immer man vorbringt, man antwortet auf eine Frage, die eine Logik des Kaufmanns unterstellt. Der wichtigste Effekt der WM war aber nicht kalkuliert und beruhte nicht auf Investitionen – es war die Beteiligung der Bewohner Deutschlands. Was sie in das Geschehen einbrachten, lässt sich nicht ökonomisch fassen. Auch die Beschreibung des Geschehens nach dem Modell der Betriebsfeier geht an der Sache vorbei. In dieses Fest wurden auch alle jene einbezogen, die normalerweise nicht zum Betrieb gehören, die sich auch beim Karneval ausgegrenzt vorkommen müssen. ↓

## Visiting Oneself

by Gunter Gebauer

**As the World Cup draws to an end, people everywhere are asking:** what will the lasting effects of the big event be? Whatever answer one gives, it is an answer to a question that is based on mercantile logic. But the most important effect of the World Cup was not a calculation, nor was it based on investments – it was the participation of the residents of Germany. What they contributed to the event can’t be measured in economic terms. But to describe the event purely as a national German street-party also misses the mark, for this festival included all the people who would not normally be included, those who must feel quite out of place at German Carnival. There are a significant number of foreigners, naturalized ↓

Zu den Einwohnern dieses Landes gehört eine beträchtliche Menge Ausländer, Eingebürgerte und Ehepartner aus anderen Ländern, die sich wie selbstverständlich am Fest beteiligten. Die Welt war "zu Gast bei Freunden", nicht nur bei den Deutschen, sondern bei allen, die sich diesem Land zugehörig fühlen. Es gibt noch einen zweiten Effekt. Man entdeckt diesen, wenn man einen großartigen Gedanken von Kant aufnimmt: Wir sind alle nur Gäste auf der Erde, denn diese gehört niemandem. Wer in unser Land kommt, erhält von uns das Besuchsrecht, das ihm zusteht. Als Gastgeber in unserem Land sind wir zugleich Gäste auf der Erde, also auch Gäste bei uns selbst.

Man erkennt diese doppelte Rolle von Gastgeber und Gast während der WM, wenn man diese mit den früheren sportlichen Großereignissen vergleicht, die in Deutschland stattgefunden haben. 1936 war die Welt zu Gast bei Feinden. Die Gäste mussten sich in den faschistisch geprägten Rahmen der Berliner Spiele einordnen; die Gastgeber zeigten ihnen ihre neu gewonnene Stärke. Auch bei den Olympischen Spielen 1972 und der Fußball-WM 1974 ging es darum, den Gästen etwas zu zeigen: dass die Bundesrepublik sich zu einer verlässlichen westlichen Demokratie entwickelt hatte. Im Zeitalter des Kalten Kriegs war diese Demonstration nicht zuletzt auch gegen die DDR gerichtet, die ihrerseits den beabsichtigten Erfolg der Gastgeber durch ihre sagenhafte Medaillenausbeute 1972 und ihren Sieg in Hamburg 1974 empfindlich störte. Bei der WM 1974 ging es der Bundesrepublik in erster Linie darum, den Titel zu gewinnen. Der DFB zeigte sich damals als eine verschlossene Organisation, die nicht im Traum an Neuerungen und eine Öffnung gegenüber den hier wohnenden Ausländern dachte. Die Welt war zu Gast bei den (West-) Deutschen, und die waren immer schon die Besten. Zum ersten Mal bei einem großen Sportereignis in Deutschland hatte der Veranstalter nicht das Ziel, den Ausländern etwas zu zeigen. Auf den Fanmeilen gab es eine gemeinsam geteilte Begeisterung, in die alle einbezogen wurden. In diesen vier Wochen übernahmen die Einwohner dieses Landes die Lebensfreude Frankreichs, die Sorglosigkeit Italiens und den Rhythmus Brasiliens. Zwischen ihnen und ihren Gästen gab es keine nennenswerten Unterschiede. Sie wurden für kurze Zeit Gäste ihrer selbst. Selbst wenn die Verwandlung vom Gastgeber in einen Gast nur ein Wunschtraum war, so war er doch wirklich, wenn man morgens aufwachte. Einen Traum, der Wirklichkeit wurde, verreibt man nicht so schnell aus seinem Leben. ■

Gunter Gebauer ist Philosoph und Sportsoziologe an der *Freien Universität Berlin*; diese Kolumne erschien ursprünglich in der *Berliner Zeitung* vom 10.07.2006, S. 32.  
Abdruck und Übersetzung mit freundlicher Genehmigung des Autors.

citizens, and spouses from other countries living in this nation today, all of whom took part in the festival without the slightest hesitation. People from around the world were welcomed as "guests among friends," welcomed not only by the Germans, but also by all who feel they belong to this society. And there is a second effect, which one discovers when contemplating an extraordinary idea developed by Kant: we are all mere guests on the earth, for the earth is owned by no one. We grant a permit of visitation to whomever visits our country; but despite our status as hosts in our country, we are but guests on earth, and as such can actually be seen as visitors in our own home.

This double role of both guest and host was evident during the World Cup, as compared to other large sporting events hosted by Germans in the past. In 1936 the world was a "guest among enemies." Visitors were subjected to a fascist implementation of the Berlin games, with the intention of aweing the world through a display of newly won strength. Even the Olympics of 1972 and the Soccer World Cup of 1974 were used to show the world something: that Germany had changed, and was now a reliable western democracy. In the era of the Cold War this demonstration was certainly also intended as a jab at the GDR, who in turn painfully thwarted the aspired success of the host through the spectacular performance of East German athletes in the Munich games of 1972 and the victory of the GDR team in Hamburg in 1974. In the 1974 World Cup the sole goal of the BRD was to win the title. At the time, the (West German) DFB presented itself as a very closed organization that would not have dreamed of renewal from within nor opening itself up to foreigners who reside here. At the time, the world was a guest among (West) Germans, who'd always been the greatest anyhow. But this summer, for the first time the organizers of a major sports event in Germany weren't trying to prove something to foreign visitors. The spirit on the fan miles was shared by all equally, and everyone was included. In those four weeks the inhabitants of this country adopted the *joie de vivre* of the French, the nonchalance of the Italians, and the rhythm of the Brazilians. There were no notable differences between the hosts and the guests. The hosts became, for a brief moment, guests of themselves. Even if this transformation from host to guest was but a wishful dream, it was still real when we woke up the next morning. A dream that becomes reality is not something we're in a hurry to cast off. ■

Gunter Gebauer is a Philosopher and Sport sociologist at the FU Berlin.  
Taken from: *Berliner Zeitung* on July 10, 2006, p. 32.

Translated by Zachary Kramer, by kind permission of the author.

## World Cup Adventures:

Unbelievable. Unforgettable.

by Nancy O. Mata

**If someone had told me** that my time in Germany would include a live World Cup game in Gelsenkirchen and a photo taken with my favorite Mexican player of all times, I would never have believed it. Even now, as I look back on my experiences in Germany during the World Cup, I cannot believe how lucky I was.

My World Cup adventures began when I was fortunate enough to get a ticket to the Mexico vs. Portugal game in Gelsenkirchen. A fellow Stanford in Berlin program participant, Carlos Ortiz, had an extra ticket he transferred to me. We had to wait in line for two hours at the ticket office of the Olympic Stadium in Berlin to change the ticket to my name, only to realize upon entering the stadium on game day, that the security guards did not ask for any type of identification.

The enthusiasm of the thousands of fans heading to the stadium was incredible. Celebrations began long before the referee blew his whistle to signal the start of the game. The crowds of fans arrived at the train station, left their luggage in lockers, and walked a few yards to join the pre-game festivities. Strolling down the street, was no ordinary event; it was a parade! This parade was full of *Fußball* fanatics, who ranged from babies in carriages to old grandparents, either wearing a Mexico or Portugal jersey. Walking along the street every shop sold World Cup souvenirs ranging from hats to key chains to flags and postcards. The parade could not be complete without the food and drink stands that included endless options ranging from deliciously sweet waffles to *Döner Kebab*. The only interruptions to the parade of fans were the pictures we all took with fans of one's favorite team and opponents too. Taking pictures with total strangers was commonplace. One of my favorite memories of the World Cup is the feeling of comradeship among all the fans, whether we were cheering for the same team or not. FIFA could not have chosen a better World Cup theme than "A Time to Make Friends!"

At the end of the game my team did not win, but I did! I had an incredible time with all the fans inside and outside of the stadium. With such an amazing experience, my friend Sonia Ibarra and I could not miss the next Mexico game. Since we did not have tickets to the game we could only think of one solution to that problem: buying train tickets to Leipzig. After the game we planned to go directly to Göttingen to visit the headquarters of our favorite national team, Mexico.

The Fan Mile in Leipzig was small compared to Berlin's, but nonetheless, the spirit of all the Mexicans who were there to support the team compensated for the size. The celebration of the goal by Rafael Marquez in the sixth minute of the first half was chaos! Every fan was jumping up and down, non-stop, drinks and all. Fans who had been holding a beer or soda in their hands before the goal had nothing to drink after the goal. Everyone had been showered with drinks as a result of the jumping up and down with happiness.

After playing an amazing game, one of the best matches of the World Cup, Mexico lost and the team would be returning to Göttingen to pack their bags. For Sonia and me, our only comfort was knowing that in a few hours we would also be in Göttingen, waiting for the Mexican team outside their hotel.

To our surprise, we arrived to an empty area outside the hotel. We had imagined many fans would be present since this would be everyone's last opportunity to see the team before they returned to Mexico. We waited outside the hotel because we were not allowed to enter. Although we had no clue how long we would have to wait for a team member to exit the hotel, we had the opportunity to talk to press members who were waiting to interview the players. From these press members we found out that the team members would leave the hotel in the early afternoon to spend time with their families on their last day in Göttingen. After about three hours of waiting, two →

Nancy O. Mata at the Stadium in Gelsenkirchen and with Rafael Marquez, captain of the Mexican team.





“Public viewing”  
at the Fan-Meile  
in Berlin, Straße  
des 17. Juni.

team members finally stepped out, and Sonia and I were so surprised we became speechless and paralyzed. After waiting for so long we did not think we would actually get to see any of the team players. Despite our shock, we managed to get our flags autographed and a picture with Ricardo Osorio and Oswaldo Sanchez.

Late in the afternoon one of the security guards allowed us to enter the hotel. It was then that we met Rafael Marquez, the captain of the Mexican team and also my favorite *Fußball* player of all times! I still cannot believe my eyes every time I see the photo I have with Rafael Marquez. After meeting my *Fußballidol* I could return to my host family's home and sleep for a couple of hours before returning to my internship.

Almost three months after the end of the World Cup I still see German flags on apartment windows. Every time I see a national flag, I smile because it brings back memories of an entire month of Fußball celebrations. Along with all the World Cup chants, cheers and songs, I keep recalling an image of a Mexican fan outside a restaurant in the center of Göttingen. This man was the ultimate proof of what an amazing World Cup host Germany had been. He was walking around Göttingen with a hand-written sign taped to the front of his Mexico jersey that said, “Danke Deutschland!” For those of us lucky enough to have experience the World Cup in Germany, Deutschland will forever hold a special place in our hearts. ■

## Filmtipps

### Alles auf Zucker!

<http://www.zucker-derfilm.de>

Dani Levy (Jg. 1957, Buch und Regie) versucht, die deutschsprachige jüdische Komödie wiederzubeleben. Die Familienkonflikte eines Spielers, eines “zu DDR-Zeiten beliebten Sportreporters und Lebemanns”, verkörpert von dem Volksbühnen-Schauspieler Henry Hübchen, sind dafür der ideale Stoff.

### Emmas Glück

<http://www.emmas-glueck.de>

Eine tragisch-komische Geschichte über das unwahrscheinliche Zusammentreffen eines vor tödlicher Erkrankung und seinem Chef flüchtenden Autoverkäufers und einer passionierten Schweinezüchterin, einer “Mörderin aus Liebe” – nicht nur zum Schwein.

### Der freie Wille

<http://www.derfreiewille.de>

Diese 160 min sind keine philosophische Diskussion, sondern das erschreckende Psychogramm eines einsamen, verzweifelten Vergewaltigers. Im Zentrum der Kritiken stehen bisher weniger die Sexualisierung unserer Gesellschaft und Probleme des Strafvollzugs, sondern die Frage, ob Mann und Frau diesen “filmischen Gewaltakt” sehen sollen. Die Antwort der Filmemacher: Warum im Kino Morde zeigen, Vergewaltigungen aber nicht?!

### Der Kick

<http://www.piffmedien.de>

<http://www.boehnpresse.de>

Juli 2002: In Potzlow, einem Brandenburger Dorf 60 km nördlich von Berlin, foltern und ermorden die Brüder Marco und Marcel Schönfeld zusammen mit ihrem Bekannten Sebastian Fink den 16-jährigen Marinus Schöbert, nach dem Vorbild einer Szene aus dem Spielfilm “American History X”. Die theatralisch-dokumentarische Rekonstruktion versucht, ein genaues Bild der Täter und ihres schweigenden Umfeldes zu zeichnen.

### Das Leben der Anderen

<http://www.movie.de/filme/dlida/>

Das “Stasi-Drama” spielt im Jahr 1984 im Ostberliner Künstler-Milieu und Ulrich Mühes Hauptmann Wiesler wird zum Hyperion, dem Helden Hölderlins, den Mühe einst ebenfalls in einem berühmten Film spielte (“Die Hälfte des Lebens”, 1985). – Eine gerechte Beschreibung damaliger Verbrechen oder eine Rechtfertigung der Täter, die sich in 2006 endlich Gehör verschaffen wollten? (Bald im US-Verleih: “The Lives of Others”.)

### Die Quereinsteigerinnen

<http://www.quereinsteigerinnen-der-film.de>

Nach “Die fetten Jahre sind vorbei” bekam auch dieses Jahr einen Film spielerischer Kapitalismuskritik: Die Entführung eines Telefonkonzernchefs soll der Verlangsamung unseres Lebens dienen, das heißt z.B.: “Die gelben Telefonzellen müssen wieder her!” Deutsche Komödien sind jetzt “in”.

## Sommer vorm Balkon

<http://www.sommervorbalkon.de/>

Diese in einem alten Mietshaus am Helmholtzplatz gedrehte Dreiecksgeschichte erwärmte den Berlinern das Herz während des langen, kalten Winters. Der Drehbuchschreiber Wolfgang Kohlhaase und der Regisseur Andreas Dresen ("Halbe Treppe") fragen: Dauert die Liebe über die Jahreszeiten? (Englischer Verleihtitel: "Summer in Berlin")

## Filmportal

und Newsletter für aktuelle Kritiken deutscher und internationaler Filme, Filmliteratur u.a.: <http://www.film-zeit.de>

## BERLINALE FEATURE REVIEW

### „Knallhart“ (Tough Enough)

by Marie Jonas and Nathan Parkhill

**“Moving to a new neighborhood can be hard.”** It’s a cliché, but sometimes it doesn’t even begin to cover the difficulties of adapting to a new situation. This film tells the story of one boy trying to find a personal path to survival through the rough maze of drugs, robbery, and pain in lower class Berlin.

The movie begins where it ends, Michael in the police station with blood on his shoes. The fatherly commissioner instructs him to tell the whole story, from the beginning. The viewer is thrown into a storm of events that obviously can’t end well, but nonetheless we are always hoping for Michael’s safe escape.

When his single mother loses her relationship and the comfortable housing it provides, they are forced to move to Neukölln, where Michael’s problems never stop. He begins at his new school, where he is immediately a target, assumed to be rich because he moved from Zehlendorf. After several harsh and graphic beatings, Michael catches the eye of the local drug lords by confronting the school thugs who’d been beating him up. He’s offered protection in exchange for his work as “an innocent face” to run the drugs. This work turns out to be a very slippery slope.

The initial rather innocent fun with his friends turns to robbery, then drugs. He feels the responsibility to make ends meet for his family, without any tools at his disposal besides physical crime. No one can touch him until the gang leader he originally had problems with tries to reassert his dominance. Things go wrong, and 80,000 € is lost. The drug lord blames the other kid,

and offers a way out: Kill the gang leader to show his loyalty, or be killed himself. Michael is forced to make an impossible decision – one which brings him to the police station where we initially met him.

„Knallhart“ looks intimately at a gritty underside of Berlin many haven’t been exposed to. It deals bluntly with issues of race, rampant drug use, and the neglected youth who are a natural by product of poverty. Though not easy to watch overall, the film also had some softer moments, like the scenes showing the troubled love between his mother and Michael, or the developing romance with one of his classmates.

Through it all, the film presents perspectives on friendship, arrogance, humility, deceit, honesty, and necessity. The film successfully shows Michael as a troubled youth forced to do wrong against his will, and how it torments him. The acting is very good; both Michael and the gang leader present very believable young men in their situations. Both are torn between the life they show others and the human aspects that they hide. Part of what makes the climax so emotional is that the viewer has been shown how similar the two characters really are, and one is forced to destroy the other. Overall, this film is a very touching story of the humanity present in the confused streets of lower class Berlin. ■

Link: <http://www.knallhart-derfilm.de>

Marie Jonas (Political Science, American Studies), Stanford in Berlin student in fall 2005, intern with the Arbeitsstelle Transnationale Beziehungen, Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (ATASP), FU Berlin, summer 2006.

Nathan Parkhill (Mechanical Engineering), Stanford in Berlin student in winter, interned with IDEO GmbH in Munich, summer 2006.

The Berliner Volksbühne am Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz dressed as the “Palast der Republik,” which, after much debate, is being torn down.



# One Year of the Grand Coalition:

My First Year in the Berlin Embassy

by Ryan Wirtz, Special Assistant to the Ambassador

**Over the last year**, from a desk overlooking the *Reichstag* in the Ambassador's suite in the U.S. Embassy, I observed the fascinating changes both within and beyond Berlin's *Regierungsviertel* that emerged from the September 2005 election. My assignment to Berlin, as a career member of the U.S. Foreign Service, immediately followed my placement in Berlin through the Krupp program. My professional experience built upon the fantastic foundation the Stanford and the Krupp opportunities offered and illuminated key ideas for me about modern Germany, where I think it is heading, and what the U.S. foreign policy concept for Germany will look like over the next few years.

Germany's dynamism cannot be understated, particularly as Chancellor Merkel has emerged as a key European power broker both within the EU and in managing important relationships with China, Russia, the Middle East, and East Asia. Our work with Germany reflects this reality. Germany has clearly assumed a larger role in the foreign affairs world and our work with Germans to address key global challenges, like Iran's nuclear capabilities, Afghanistan's reconstruction, and transnational terrorism, underscores that most of our diplomatic agenda in Berlin these days focuses less on German domestic affairs and more on close collaboration with our German partners on multilateral issues.

As diplomats, though, we still observe domestic debates and reflect on how internal issues will affect German electoral behavior and, by consequence, the makeup of the government with which we work every day. Germany continues to grapple with big questions about



its future and what kind of society it wants to build and sustain, both in identity and structure. Health care reform remains an important agenda item that has precipitated some of the most acrimonious debates within the Grand Coalition. Shifting labor markets and the challenge of unemployment echo prominently in a national discussion set against the backdrop of globalization. Further debates about immigrant integration issues reflect a nation grappling to understand and respond to its changing demographics. Meanwhile, a hungry audience in Washington eagerly tracks German affairs in real time; to feed them, we work with a sense of urgency to communicate all of this analysis back home before the State Department opens during lunch-time in Berlin.

The frenetic political scene in the *Hauptstadt* can often become its own world, and I joke with many of my German friends that I seem to work in the only few blocks of the city where people still wear pinstripes. Outside government, though, Berlin is hot. Following the successful World Cup and the cutting-edge cultural and political ideas emerging from this city, the energy and vibrancy remain as relevant and significant as ever.

Working in the Embassy, I seem to straddle both worlds in a culture that is both German and American and neither. We have separate vending machines for dollars and euros. We work with a majority German staff that is managed by an American minority. The management of my German staff, then, emerged as one of my biggest challenges as I balanced differing cultural →



Erecting the new US Embassy on Pariser Platz next to the Brandenburg Gate. Above: perspectives of the model of the new embassy.



and social expectations from German and American professional cultures. Drawing upon my Krupp view point as a subordinate in the German corporate world, I more closely identified with the perspectives of the German team I lead in the Embassy. This outlook paid dividends in my international management skills, offering an unexpected advantage to emerge from my internship experience. For me, the big culture shock of my first diplomatic assignment was not going abroad to an exotic culture with camels or yurts, but rather the jolt of this unique diplomatic world in an environment that Stanford had made so familiar to me already. ■

Ryan Wirtz '05 (International Relations, Political Science), Stanford in Berlin student in spring 2004, intern with SMP Business Services i.G., Berlin, winter and spring 2005.

## IN MEMORIAM

In our first issue, Krupp alumni were met with the wide smile of **Patrick Wood**, who had returned to Germany to intern with Siemens in Berlin. In February Patrick died in Berlin, the city he loved. Patrick's mentors and friends planted an apple tree in his memory in the historic garden of the Villa. We remember him with fondness. The following lines, taken from a short piece of prose published in the famous journal "Die Weltbühne" in 1931, was the "signature" with which Patrick signed his emails (Kurt Tucholsky: *Gesammelte Werke*, Bd. 1–3, hg. von Mary Gerold-Tucholsky und Fritz J. Raddatz. Reinbek: Rowohlt Verlag 1972).

## Es gibt keinen Neuschnee

Kurt Tucholsky (1890–1935) alias Kaspar Hauser

Und immer sind da Spuren,  
und immer ist einer dagewesen,  
und immer ist einer noch höher geklettert  
als du es je gekonnt hast, noch viel höher.  
Das darf dich nicht entmutigen.  
Klettere, steige, steige.  
Aber es gibt keine Spitze.  
Und es gibt keinen Neuschnee.

## SURVEY

### Speaking and Interacting in the German Workplace: A Mini-Survey of your Memory

Cultures and languages are constantly in flux, and their effective teaching requires perpetual adaptation. At present, we're working on developing a new intensive language course (combining German 2 & 3, to be offered spring quarters) designed specifically to enable students who have come to Berlin with only one quarter of German preparation to do a Krupp Internship in the summer quarter. This fast-paced course will be designed to prepare students as specifically as possible for the linguistic and cultural demands of the workplace. We'd like to integrate your experience into the design of the course, and would be *most* grateful if you would assess the relative importance of the following learning areas:

■ **Linguistic preparation proper:** in which areas would focused vocabulary and idioms have been most useful to you: talking on the phone, making appointments, taking notes, participating in group meetings, writing reports, searching for an apartment (and/or other)?

■ What kinds of **cultural communication patterns** should prospective interns be made aware of: participating in formal meetings, interacting informally in the workplace, how and when to offer the "Du," team interaction, personal interactions, addressing unknown colleagues, voicing a criticism, office etiquette (and/or other)?

■ How did **interactive behavior in the German workplace differ** from your experience in the US (or in your home country, if not the US): Do's and Dont's, unspoken codes, body language, handshaking, open/closed doors, hallway encounters, dress codes, leaving the office, and anything else you recall as having been puzzling or challenging?

Please email your thoughts and suggestions to me at [wohlfeil@zedat.fu-berlin.de](mailto:wohlfeil@zedat.fu-berlin.de)

Herzlichen Dank!  
Jochen Wohlfeil



## China in the 21st Century: Global and Regional Perspectives

Report by the Stanford in Berlin Delegation at the Third Stanford-Siemens Workshop on Globalization by Danielle Lostaunau and Sylke Tempel



**China's economic growth** has been a reality for the past years. Instigated by then Party leader Deng Xiaoping, a politics of economic liberalization in China has led to impressive development, with annual growth rates between 9% and 10%, which led to a quadrupling of GDP between 1980 and 2000. In a nation of more than 1.3 billion people, such growth has enormous economic consequences for the rest of the world.

"China in the 21st century: Global and Regional Perspectives" was the topic of this year's Stanford-Siemens OSP conference. Conference leader Nicholas Hope, Director of the China Program of the Stanford Center for International Development, aptly explained in his introductory speech that, whereas the economic dimensions are undoubtedly of crucial importance, China's rise also has major political ramifications. Will it become a second superpower, ending the unique role the United States has played after the end of the Cold War? How will the power balance shift in the region? And will, to put it bluntly, the "capitalist communist regime" in Beijing survive its own reforms? Or, more subtly put, will the government be able to solve the enormous problems caused by China's breathtaking economic development – namely a widening gap between rich and poor, the need for an infrastructure to connect remote parts of China to the booming coastal regions, the enormous environmental problems stemming from rapid industrialization, or eventually even a call for more freedom or a multi-party system by a developing middle class? It goes without saying that China's ever-growing need for energy is turning Beijing into a key player in traditionally instable regions like the Middle East and on the embattled energy market.

Stanford Overseas Programs in Beijing, Kyoto, Washington D.C. and Berlin participated in this conference, co-sponsored by Siemens. Presentations by students of each of those centers focused on the respective country's assessment of China's rise. While it became clear that certain aspects were of similar importance to Japan, the US or Germany and the EU (problems of violation of copyrights, environmental concerns which almost by definition are of global importance, etc.), each of these countries also had very specific concerns – and hopes – when it came to the role China plays in today's world and the assessments on the role which China might play in the next decades. Japanese-Chinese relations

certainly are still burdened by recent history, namely the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. The Kyoto Center's presentation heightened our awareness of the importance of this historic legacy. The Washington Center focused mainly on geopolitical issues of security. We all greatly appreciated the fact that Chinese students from Beijing University participated in this conference as part of the Stanford-Beijing group. More than once during our discussions (both after the presentations in the conference room and during breaks) we had the unique opportunity to hear "the Chinese side" and to get an idea how "cultural codes" might often lead to misunderstandings, even when we think we are speaking the same language.

The Berlin Center delegation focused primarily on the economic impact of China's rise. As an export-driven nation, Germany naturally looks at the Chinese market as a great opportunity. As of 2004, more than 1,500 German companies were involved in the Chinese market. German foreign direct investment in China totaled 7.9 billion Euros in 2003 – a tenfold increase since 1995. Germany also became Europe's top investor in China, surpassing the United Kingdom, which underscores the fact that German companies have invested more in China than in any other developing Asian economy.

Further developing China's market for German exports is even more important to Germany's economy than creating direct investment in China. Currently, Germany is China's largest European trading partner. German exports to China more than doubled between 2000 and 2004. This is no surprise, considering that China has around 76 million consumers with significant disposable income. This number equals the size of the entire German population, and according to some analysts the figure will likely increase to 700 million by the year 2015.

Of course the "flip side" has to be taken into consideration. Globalization, the competition of "low-wage countries" with a huge labor force like China, and outsourcing (mainly of manufacturing jobs) put enormous strain on the secondary sector in industrialized countries. This phenomenon is known as "creative destruction." If Germany – and other industrialized nations like France – are to benefit from the creative destruction that accompanies a globalized market, they must reform their welfare states to cope with the changing job →

market. To which degree the welfare state should be reformed – and how – is, to say the least, a topic of major debate in most industrialized nations.

“Germany doesn’t have national interests,” former West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher once famously declared. Though this statement may no longer entirely hold true, Germany is firmly embedded in the framework of the European Union. The EU, however, has thus far failed to develop a stringent foreign policy towards China. Most EU member states focus mainly on the economic aspects of China’s rise and, unfortunately enough, often follow a path of “bilateral relations” rather than EU-Chinese relations. “Security issues” are put on a back burner. One major exception certainly is the “Iran issue.” France, Great Britain and Germany, in close cooperation with the United States, are trying to ensure Beijing’s support in keeping Iran from further developing its nuclear program.

The issues mentioned only touch upon the complexity of the Theme. “Study groups” led by renowned Stanford experts on “The Progress of Reform in China” (Nicholas Hope), the “Political Implications of Chinese Economic Growth” (Judith Goldstein), “US/China Relations: the 21st Century’s most Important Bilateral Relationship” (Randy Shriver) and “China and International Security: A Stabilizing Influence or the Reverse” (Daniel Snider) further enhanced our knowledge. A

“crash course” on those highly complex topics can only highlight how much more there is to learn.

Most certainly, presentations, study group sessions and lectures by the Stanford Overseas Centers, representatives of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Siemens representatives and the US Ambassador to China provided us with most useful insights. Fortunately, we had the opportunity to study China’s rise not only theoretically but very practically in one of the most vibrant cities in the world: during guided tours in the traditional Hutongs, we explored a fast-developing night life, shared the WC soccer craze and, last but not least, tested the findings of our discussions on copyrights and product piracy in the aisles of Beijing’s notorious Silk Market. ■



Danielle Lostaunau (International Relations, German Studies), Stanford in Berlin student in spring and fall 2006, intern with the Deutsche Bahn AG in summer 2006.

Dr. Sylke Tempel, a journalist and co-editor of <http://www.atlanticcommunity.org> (online from February 2007), teaches the course “Wotan’s Demise: Discourses of the Threatened Environment in Historical Perspective” at Stanford in Berlin. Her most recent books are “Globalisierung, was ist das?” (2005) and “Die Tagesschau erklärt die Welt. Ein Wissensbuch für alle, die die Welt besser verstehen wollen” (2006).



Dr. Franz Neckenig, Sanssouci.



## Impressum

Krupp Internship Program for Stanford Students in Germany  
Stanford in Berlin  
<http://www.stanford.fu-berlin.de>  
[internship@stanford.fu-berlin.de](mailto:internship@stanford.fu-berlin.de)  
Pacelliallee 18–20, D-14195 Berlin

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