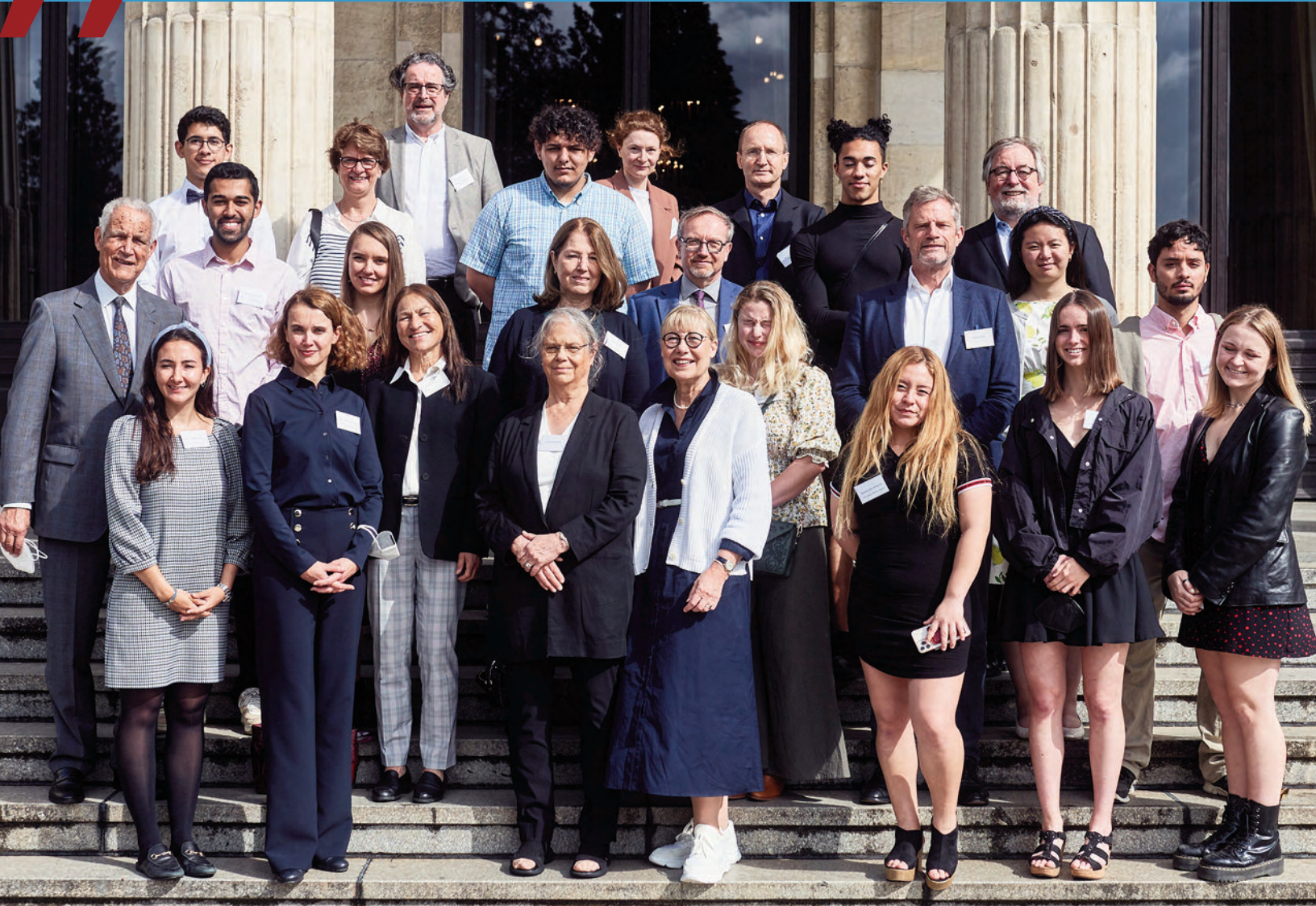


Briefe aus Berlin

Alumni Newsletter

of the KRUPP INTERNSHIP PROGRAM FOR STANFORD STUDENTS IN GERMANY



My Takeaways as Immersed *Famulant* in Cardiology

by Callum Trainor

Coffee and Cars: My Work with Bosch

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Stanford Bing Overseas Studies Program
Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education



Alfried Krupp von Bohlen
und Halbach-Stiftung



Grußwort der Krupp-Stiftung

von Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Ursula Gather und Heike Catherina Mertens



Nach zwei Jahren Pandemie mit großen Reisebeschränkungen war es in diesem Jahr endlich wieder so weit: 17 Student*innen aus Stanford konnten mit einem Krupp-Stipendium nach Berlin reisen, um am Stanford Study Center in Berlin zu studieren und anschließend ein dreimonatiges Praktikum in einem Betrieb oder einer Institution in Deutschland zu absolvieren. Wir haben uns sehr gefreut, zehn von ihnen im Mai in der Villa Hügel zum traditionellen Austauschtreffen begrüßen zu können. Nach der langen Zeit der Entbehrung von gesellschaftlichen Zusammenkünften haben wir in der Stiftung den Austausch mit unseren Stanford-Stipendiat*innen als besonders wichtig und anregend empfunden. Dabei waren wir überrascht zu erfahren, dass die in Deutschland sichtbaren Folgen des Ukrainekriegs bereits Auswirkungen auf die Art der gewählten Praktikumsplätze hatten. Zwei der Stipendiat*innen hatten sich für eine Praktikumsstelle in Aufnahmestationen von Geflüchteten aus der Ukraine entschieden. Dieses großartige Engagement hat uns besonders beeindruckt.

Das Krupp Internship Program for Stanford Students in Germany besteht nun seit 40 Jahren. Ein Grund zu feiern, denn noch immer gilt Einsteins Ausspruch „Der Fortschritt lebt vom Austausch des Wissens!“ Mehr als 1.300 Studierende aus Stanford ha-

ben seit 1982 am Krupp Internship Program teilgenommen. Im vergangenen Jahr war aufgrund der coronabedingten Beschränkungen nicht abzusehen, ob im Frühjahr 2022 eine Jubiläumsfeier würde stattfinden können. Daher hatte die Stiftung beschlossen, sie auf das kommende Jahr zu verschieben. Zum Jubiläum wird die Stiftung sowohl die aktuellen als auch einige ehemalige Stipendiat*innen einladen, um zu erfahren, wie ihr Aufenthalt in Deutschland ihre berufliche und private Entwicklung geprägt hat. Schon jetzt sind wir neugierig und gespannt auf die persönlichen Geschichten und hoffen, dass sie dazu beitragen, die Verbindungen zwischen den ehemaligen und aktuellen Stipendiat*innen und Deutschland und den USA gerade auch in der jetzt von Krisen geprägten Zeit zu stärken.

Ebenso wünschen wir uns, dass dieser Newsletter mit den Erfahrungsberichten der diesjährigen Stipendiat*innen und den Neuigkeiten und Beiträgen von Frau Dr. Kramer und Herrn Dr. Junghanns das Band zwischen den beiden Staaten auf vielfältigen Ebenen

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Ursula Gather, Vorsitzende des Kuratoriums der Alfred Krupp von Böhlen und Halbach-Stiftung

Heike Catherina Mertens, Vorsitzende des Vorstandes der Alfred Krupp von Böhlen und Halbach-Stiftung



The future summer interns and also former interns exchanging experiences with representatives of the Krupp Foundation, the Stanford Club of Germany, and Berlin faculty and staff in the garden hall of Villa Hügel, Essen, May 24, 2022.

The photo on the cover shows the same group in front of the library.



What's New in Berlin

by Karen Kramer



The war in Ukraine is unquestionably the most terrible development of this year; it has global dimensions that seem to defy resolution, and for those of us in the middle of Europe, it is in our *Kiez*. All of us here know Ukrainians in exile, countless have helped to find interim spaces for them to carry on despite the terror, the tragedy, the grave interventions into their lives. On our recent Will Trip to Warsaw we had an intense exchange with displaced Ukrainian professionals and students. Beyond the suffering of those impacted directly by the war, the massive transfer of resources into rearmament, the creation of “artificial” energy crises whose effects ripple around the world, and staggering challenges to diplomacy impact much of the world. But despite our closer proximity, we, too, are dependent mostly upon news reporting and upon experts in whose hands we by default find ourselves. All of us, scattered around the world, hear varying interpretations and proposals, but it is unclear where it all will lead. Let us hope that when I write to you next year there will be light at the end of that tunnel.

Closer to home, in BOSP-Berlin's H.G. Will Center on the Pacelliallee, where all of you began your extended stay in Germany with us years or decades ago, we are enjoying our fourth post-(still)-Covid quarter of on-site teaching and mentoring. The co-

Karen Kramer, BOSP director professor Aron Rodrigue in discussion with Dr. Ingomar Lorch and Margret Heymann of the Krupp Foundation in the Garden Hall of Villa Hügel.

horts who have joined us in Berlin, last year and this, spent some 18 months in mostly virtual education, some of them even “did” their frosh year “at Stanford” in their parents’ homes, missing the peer learning that is such an essential component of residential education. But things are up and running again and students are returning to overseas study in large numbers, grateful to continue with their educations in the ways they had expected, learning and exploring together with faculty and peers on site, both in California and at BOSP campuses.

Although this is the 41st year of the Krupp Internship Program, we deferred the celebration of the 40th until this coming June, when the Berlin and Krupp Programs will have returned to full cohorts. As we prepare to commemorate over four decades of Krupp Foundation support and the German internship experiences of over 1300 of you at Villa Hügel in June, and as we formulate our proposal for continuation of the Foundation grant that sustains the Krupp Internship Program, we will be reaching out to you with an impact survey. We thank you for reflecting upon your experiences in Germany and how they may have impacted your professional and personal lives as well as your understanding of the small

© Raymond Zhen: The **Berlinale** brings the big stars of international cinema to Berlin and discovers new talents. It accompanies filmmakers of all disciplines on their paths into the spotlight and supports careers, projects, dreams, and visions. It is one of the largest public film festivals in the world, attracting tens of thousands of visitors from around the globe each year. Relevant Course: OSPBER 17: Split Images: A Century of Cinema.





Spring quarter students and faculty with Greifswald students and students from Syria at the market of Greifswald. In the background, the 14th century town hall.



Spring quarter Students in front of the *Wendelstein 7-X* fusion device at the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics in Greifswald.

Below: Demonstration of a coal extraction machine with a self-advancing, hydraulically powered roof support.



world in which we live, and for sharing with us your responses.

This year we welcome new partners even as we also take leave. For many years, chair of the Krupp Foundation Operating Board was Dr. Thomas Kempf, whom many of you met during the annual Internship Seminar in Essen. Dr. Kempf retired from his post last year to continuing his historical studies and writing. He is succeeded by Heike C. Mertens, who has been a strong actor in German-American cultural diplomacy, having served for several years as managing member of the Board of the Villa Aurora and Thomas Mann House in Pacific Palisades. But the year brought sadness as well. Kenneth C. "Ken" Kaufman, who as special assistant to the president of the university, with alumnus Claus Zoellner, made the seminal visit to Berthold Beitz in 1982 that launched the Krupp Internship Program, sadly passed away. See the Memorial for Ken in this issue of *Briefe aus Berlin*.



From Essen, the spring students took the *Autobahn* to Bochum to visit the German Mining Museum, one of the country's most popular museums.

There is a Swabian saying, “schaffe, schaffe Häusle baue” (“toil, toil, build a little house”); in the case of our venerable, 110-year-old facility Haus Cramer (aka “The Villa” ... which it is not, according to its architect Hermann Muthesius, who termed it a “Landhaus”), the diminutive ending “le” doesn’t really apply, and when you build a city on swampland, as is the case with Berlin, building the house is only the first step. Then comes keeping it intact and, importantly, keeping it dry. This summer’s work on Haus Cramer addressed dampness seepage around the entire basement periphery, using new injection technologies and materials, as well as sealing the ceiling of the subterranean library that lies under the rose garden. It was one of countless summers when BOSP’s Berlin team, in this case Konrad Riedel (together with architect Burckhardt Fischer, who has managed the preservation and historically valid modernization of the Haus since 1988), pivoted from education to the upkeep of Stanford’s historic German campus.



Employees of the company GFI Baumanagement, Oetzberg near Frankfurt/Main, specializing in concrete repair and masonry drying during the insulation of the exterior walls of the library of Haus Cramer.



The concrete ceiling above the library also needed to be re-insulated during the summer.



During a storm in April, one of the old trees fell in the park Im Dol.



Students, faculty, and staff celebrate February 1 with a barbeque.

Finally, among our deepest connections to the home campus in California, beyond the students themselves, whose very presence informs us about doings and discourses in the US, are the Stanford faculty who join our local faculty each quarter, forming a kind of BOSP-Berlin support-diaspora in California. In academic year 2022 we welcomed faculty couple Barbara Pitkin and Brent Sockness (both Religious Studies), Charlotte Fonrobert (Religious Studies/ Jewish Studies), and Greg Walton (Education/ Psychology). Prof. Walton’s seminar on education of immigrants in the German classroom, for which he adapted an instrument he uses successfully in schools in the Bay Area, provided fertile ground for an intense exchange with Syrian immigrants during spring quarter’s H.G. Will field trip to Greifswald and later in the quarter when we invited them to join the seminar in Berlin. In Greifswald, we also met with students and faculty of the Junges Kolleg Greifswald, sponsored by the Krupp Foundation, the most recent of several workshops we have jointly held over the years. And every year or two, one of our local faculty is appointed “Stanford Club of Germany Visiting Lecturer in German Studies” to teach and do outreach/ advising for BOSP-Berlin programs on the home campus. The current SCoG Lecturer is philosopher and Krupp Internship coordinator Wolf Junghanns, who is editing this Issue of the *Briefe* in Palo Alto. Our post-geographic era of dispersed presences makes many things possible – some of them good! ■

Dr. Karen Kramer, Director, H.G. Will Center of the Bing Overseas Studies Program Berlin

From Neuroscience to Concerts and Arts in Berlin:

What I have Learned by Julián Rodríguez Cárdenas

Near the end of my winter quarter, when I was doing the BOSP program in Berlin, I realized I did not yet want to return to Stanford. Instead, I decided to do an internship in the spring, on top of the one I had planned to do in the summer. By the end, I had stayed in Berlin for eight months, and it was one of the best experiences I have had in my time as an undergrad at Stanford.

In the spring, I interned at the ReDI School of Digital Integration, a not-for-profit startup that teaches computer science skills to people with forced-migration backgrounds, with the main goal of supporting their professional development. There, I developed some course content for a pilot class teaching Data Analysis with Python, and I then taught it on Saturdays with other colleagues who were volunteering. The work felt fruitful, and the people at the startup were very welcoming, which was fortunate since I no longer was surrounded by other Stanford students, and now it was up to me to engage socially with the rest of the world. There, I made some friends who were genuine Berliners, which led me to discover so many spots and areas of Berlin that I wouldn't have been able to experience the same way on my own.

That is how I realized how important it is to have friends who are local and are especially chatty to random Germans. For example, my friend Nils would spring conversations with everyone we ran into. We once found

and life there. I, as someone born at the turn of the millennium, seldom interact with people older than 30. It was easy for me to forget that a significant number of the people in the city lived behind the Iron Curtain. This gave me a greater appreciation of how lucky I was to live in Berlin for the time I did.

I also had a great time engaging with other aspects of the culture of Berlin and the rest of Germany in different ways. I went to the concerts of a number of Ger-

Collecting data from brain activity at the Clinical Neurotechnology Lab Berlin of the Charité Berlin.



Hiking in the Elbe Sandstone Mountains of Saxon Switzerland.

ourselves discussing which meat dishes served at REWE are local to Berlin with the lady working over the counter. One Saturday afternoon, we went to Teufelsberg, the abandoned espionage center the US used during the Cold War, where there is now a small museum about East vs West Germany. My friend couldn't remember if a specific area of Berlin had been formerly in the east or west, so he asked one of the people going around the exhibition. Turns out, this person had grown up in East Berlin, and so we went on a conversation about his education

man artists that I started listening to once I began learning German, which is now about four years ago. One of them, Berge, who had a concert in Berlin, is a duet of pretty much modern-day hippies (they sing about nature, peace, climate change, happiness, etc.) Another artist, Lotte, had a concert in **Rammelsberg**, a mine which has been turned into a mining museum and concert venue. This place was very close to the Harz Mountains, so on the same trip I hiked up the Brocken. I was excited for that hike, since it inspired Goethe himself to write some poems and is alleged to have cleared up his creative blockade. In all honesty, I found the hike a little disappointing (especially compared to the German Alps), but, along with the concert, it still made for a great weekend.

I also started to appreciate having a structured workday, which means you have *mandatory free time* every day. I started going repeatedly to art galleries for one hour at a time, focusing on some pieces I really liked, since one doesn't have to pay to enter with the *Jahreskarte*. The Neue Nationalgalerie and the Alte Nationalgalerie, almost opposite in the type of paintings they host, are great for focused visits. Speaking of other

artforms, as someone interested in films that are long and boring, I had a great time attending the Berlinale film festival. However, Berlin has a great cinema culture year-round, with small arthouse cinemas showing good films all the time, in places that seem like abandoned houses fitted with a projector. The pleasant amount of time I had outside of work, combined with the stipend provided by the Krupp Foundation, allowed me to afford all these things, and others I normally wouldn't. For example, Berlin hosted a Formula-E race in May. Once I bought a ticket, going there was as simple as riding my bike for 10 minutes to go from Kreuzberg to Tempelhof Feld. I am thankful I was able to do so much and was placed with internships that led me to so many great things.

My second internship, in the summer, was doing neuroscience research about neurotechnology in the Charité, the biggest hospital in Germany and well-respected for its science as well. The start was slow, as I had very little background in the specific areas of neuroscience we were targeting. So, for the first couple weeks, I was mostly just reading papers and asking lots of questions. It was certainly hard, but I started to become more useful as time went by. I started coding the pipeline for analyzing the EEG data, understanding a bit more about how things hung together. The analysis of the data focused on the brain activity in some specific frequency bands, which have to do with working memory and motor activity. Eventually, I started using myself as a test subject, performing an experiment I had coded myself, and later analyzing the data from my own brain.

One of the best parts of my internship was realizing that doing science can be *fun*. I started to enjoy the loop of thinking about ways to change the experiment, recording, and analyzing the data. One of my fondest memories is starting a recording session at around 4pm, once a colleague helped me set up the EEG cap. According to my calculations, I was only going to need two hours max to record the experiment, but somehow I ended up leaving the lab at 10pm. My brain was exhausted. Nevertheless, I was happy to have new data, and I cleaned up the EEG cap, turned off the amplifiers, batteries, and computers which all together function to record the data from the EEG system. Then, I closed the lab and went home. It felt nice having a notable degree of independence in running my experiments and being mostly responsible for how it went. Although I do not want to be the kind of PhD student that works at the lab until 10pm, I think I can now see myself doing science long-term.

The experience was also a lesson both in humility and the state of neuroscience. I am interested in neuroscience because of the *big* questions. How does the brain work?

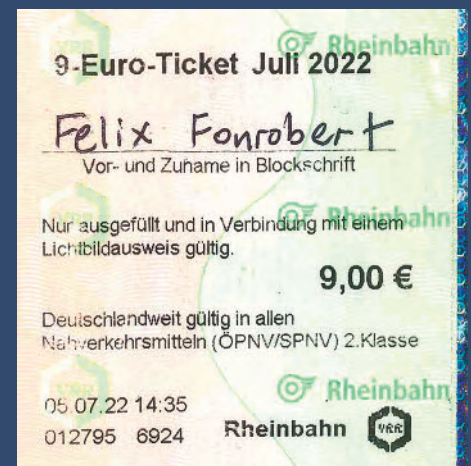
How do the neurons in the brain work together to give meaning to the inputs it receives from the world? Why do brains come with consciousness, as opposed to being a system that operates in the dark? However, I was working with a system that detects the average electrical activity of millions of neurons, after being damped by the resistance of the scalp and the hair. It is like we are trying to read a book, but each page has all the letters rearranged randomly (also, the book is like *Faust* in the original German). I still find the work interesting, but I am aware that I will not get satisfying answers in the near future.

These eight months in Berlin are something I will remember fondly forever, both for the things I did in my internships, and for those I did outside. In retrospect, I realize that I was able to experience so many different aspects of life I had not before, and it would not have been possible without the support of the people who made it happen. Back at Stanford, I am pursuing neuroscience with greater passion, and as a different person. Auf Wiedersehen, Berlin! ■

Julián Rodríguez Cárdenas (Symbolic Systems) studied in Berlin in winter 2022. He interned at the ReDI School of Digital Integration in spring and with the Clinical Neurotechnology section of the Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences at the Charité Berlin in the summer.

➔ From the 9€-Ticket to the Deutschlandticket

From June to August 2022, all public transport buses and trains nationwide could be used with a 9€ ticket per month pass. This was in response to rising energy costs, especially the prices of gasoline and diesel. It was intended to relieve the burden on frequent travelers, attract new customers and be climate friendly. The special offer was so successful – over 50 million tickets were sold – that there was quickly a call for it to be continued. A *Deutschlandticket* is expected to be available in 2023 for € 49: It will be on a monthly subscription and valid for all German local public transport, with the cost shared by the federal and state governments. Cities such as Berlin are



also planning an even lower offer for trainees, students and welfare recipients. This reform will significantly reduce the price of a monthly pass in many places. It will also abolish the many different local fare models along with the associated

bureaucracy. At the same time, this part of the planned *Verkehrswende* means a departure from free-market principles, which also raises new problems. Not to mention the urgently needed expansion and modernization of the infrastructure.

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



After two years in which the university did not allow on-site internships, this year students were able to work in Germany again. We commenced the new late- or post-pandemic period with 17 students doing 18 internships of three-month duration in the academic year 2021–22 – smaller than customary, but a solid restart. By comparison: We had 29 internships in 2018–19, the last year before the pandemic. Enrolments in BOSP programs are gradually rising, and we trust that we shall soon, with robust outreach efforts, once again reach our traditional number of internship placements.

As always, the internship hosts were varied. There were long-term hosts like Bosch Automotive Electronics in the Stuttgart area, one of the seven internships away from Berlin



Camryn Franke (Bioengineering, German Studies) did oncological research in gynecology at the Charité Campus Virchow-Klinikum in Berlin-Wedding.

She was the first intern in the framework of a new collaboration between the Charité, Stanford Medical School, and the Berlin Center.

Aman Malhotra (Mathematical and Computational Sciences, German Studies) worked as natural language processing intern for the AI &

Data Analytics Team of MBition GmbH, a subsidiary of Mercedes-Benz Group AG.

to climate change and international development which are funded by the European Commission, German government, and other international institutions at the Collaboration Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP). Like Jordan, two Symbolic Systems majors worked on neurotechnologies: Daniel Contreras Esquivel developed software for the study of postural control in healthy human subjects at the Department of

Microsystems Engineering – IMTEK, University of Freiburg, and Julián Rodríguez Cárdenas (Symbolic Systems) developed, in his second internship, an experiment in which human decisions are recorded with EEG at the Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences (CCM) of the Charité. In his first internship he taught at the local branch of the ReDI School of Digital Integration – see his report in this issue. Camryn Franke (Bioengineering, German Studies) was our first intern in the Department for Women's Health

and Potsdam; the Charité, though with new departments; and the Sana Klinikum Lichtenberg, both in Berlin. And eight hosts were completely new. To name a few: Sylvie Wilson (Bioengineering, Mathematics) worked on 3D printing technology at Cellbricks, Aman Malhotra (Mathematical and Computational Sciences, German Studies) developed parts of a Natural Language Understanding system at MBition for cars, and Drake Kirby (Product Design) worked on the company-wide design language of SQ Lab, a manufacturer of bicycle accessories in Taufkirchen near Munich. Jordan Rothkowitz (Mathematics, German) helped improve data modeling from EEG signals at the Fraunhofer Institute for Industrial Mathematics ITWM. She was our first intern ever in Kaiserslautern! We placed students in the rather rare internship locations of Bochum and Wuppertal: Stephen Queener (International Relations, Philosophy) did historical research at the Institute for Diaspora Research and Genocide Studies (IDG) of Bochum University and McKenna Beck (Earth Systems) supported projects focusing on creative and sustainable solutions

at the Charité, focusing on oncology. In the future we hope to be able to extend our cooperation with this department by offering a recurring course on medical themes in spring quarters which can be coupled with either wet lab or bioinformatics research.

The war against the Ukraine is causing substantial problems for the German economy, but these have not, thus far, negatively impacted the program. However, two students placed with refugee aid NGOs in Berlin





Left: Anabelle Colmenares (Computer Science) designed data visualizations for AlgorithmWatch GmbH in Berlin. See for example the **DataScope** platform.

Below: Julia Kwak (Philosophy, Education, Data Science) did quantitative educational research at the Psychology Department of Potsdam University, here in the library with PhD student Katharina Schnitzler.



Above: As a data scientist, Dawson Sproul (Computer Science) supported a clinical study at biotx.ai GmbH in Potsdam, working mostly remotely though.

Bottom left: Joey Clough (German Studies, Linguistics) in the clothing store of Moabit hilft e.V. Many refugees arrive with only the clothes on their backs.

worked directly with consequences of the war itself, even though these organizations support not only Ukrainian refugees. Joey Clough (German, Linguistics) interned with Moabit hilft e.V. to support the reception of refugees and Rachel Zila Hidalgo (International Relations, Spanish) did similar work with Schöneberg hilft e.V. Volunteers and interns are an important pillar of refugee relief.

Two trends are unmistakable: due to the internationalization of workplaces, English is increasingly the common language with the result that German is spoken only in nonofficial contexts – during team lunch hours, in small talk, or after work; it takes a more concerted effort by interns to improve their German. Many companies and institutions, as in the US, allow or even require more home

office work than in the days before the pandemic, be it for economic reasons (to save the cost of office space, for example, or in response to the demand of more flexible work regimes by employees. This development seems to be a tenacious “new normal,” but it impedes the program’s goals to some extent. To counteract this tendency, we strive to place students with internship hosts who require of employees at least three days of in-office work per week.

You will remember that every year we organize a day-long “conversation,” during which the summer interns report on their experiences in the workplace and beyond, discussing their insights and new perspectives with peers and the Stanford team. The recurring theme of this year’s observations was the work-life balance in German culture, especially in comparison to Silicon Valley. Several interns found it striking that their German colleagues also had a life outside work. Of course, one has to take into account the somewhat lower intensity of work during the summer months. While it is probably the case that German employees, and European employees in general, have more free time than their US counterparts, here, too, complaints over a work-life imbalance are increasing. Comparative observations like these evidence one of the reasons why foreign internships are so interesting.

I would like to thank all faculty, staff members, and students who supported the internship placements with their ideas, recommendations, and institutional contacts! ■



Coffee and Cars: My Work with Bosch in Stuttgart

by Raymond Zhen



I sat on a bench on the tenth-floor balcony of the office, sipping on a chocolate cappuccino, and feeling the breeze blow by. It was a partly cloudy, warm afternoon. Below me were the large research facilities of the campus, and in the distance, I saw grassy hills and villages distinguished by houses with red roofs. I overheard my colleagues chatting about the vacations they were planning for next week, and I experienced a peace I hadn't felt at work before. During my summer in Germany, everything seemed to relax.

I had a great experience interning at Bosch, a large engineering and technology company most known for home appliances, power tools, garden tools, and smart home products. Most people aren't aware that they also have a research and automotive division, which is the department I worked in. Our group produces concepts for car companies like Mercedes, BMW, Porsche, Suzuki, Audi, and so on. My role was an automotive engineering mechanics intern, focusing on creating hardware technology that replaces or improves on the dashboard, speedometer, and other heads-up information such as the navigation display of cars. The campus I worked at was in Renningen, a suburb of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg. The biggest perk of this location was definitely the pristine view.

My primary project was to create designs to replace a conventional car dashboard with a holographic display on transparent glass. I learned and conducted 3D design in CATIA, calculated tolerances for car assemblies, brainstormed assembly steps, performed heat transfer calculations and simulations, and created engineering drawings. Although I wasn't used to the company software and calculation techniques, I learned fairly quickly, given the classes I had taken at Stanford. I had daily morning meet-

ings to align with colleagues on different projects and to set expectations for what we were working on each day. In these daily meetings, we all used headsets and communicated using video-calling software, even though most of us were already close to each other in the same room, which I found amusing.

"*Rechtwinkligkeit, Wärmeübertragung, Lieferant,*" words meaning perpendicularity, heat transfer, and product supplier. These were all technical vocabulary words I struggled with while working in Germany. When I first arrived, I wanted to make a good impression by trying to speak as much German as possible. Although my colleagues commended my efforts, it was best to communicate in English for engineering concepts. Thankfully, everybody spoke fluent technical-level English. This was quite a relief, since employees at Bosch regularly communicate with suppliers and part manufacturers in China, Japan, and Portugal, all of whom universally use English.

Still, my colleagues and I agreed that we would speak entirely German during lunch, which I appreciated. As soon as noon rolled around, we all went down to the canteen. "*Mahlzeit*" was where I learned most about German culture. Although I didn't understand everything, I learned to pick up on some new words and became less overwhelmed with the pace that my colleagues were speaking at over time. Although I didn't know the meaning of each word, I could spell them, type them in my notes, and learn about them later. Having lunch as a team helped me get to know my colleagues outside of

the workplace. Our favorite conversation topic, of course, was vacation. I started to understand why my colleagues worked on the same team for so long, because we felt like a cohesive group.

Even though there were deadlines we were expected to reach, the work environment at Bosch felt relaxed and collaborative. I felt like I could always ask someone for help,



The view from my workplace at Bosch in Renningen.

and my colleagues were all friendly. They all wanted to know what it was like to study in the US. One of my colleagues visited New York and Las Vegas during his vacation week, and his remark was that everything here is fun but "so verrückt." Given our different backgrounds and age differences, I was surprised at how well I connected with my colleagues by the end of the summer. The best thing I did with my team was going to Weindorf, in Stuttgart's city center. It was an event where many shops set up wine tasting stalls, and I got to try delicious Swabian food (*Spätzle* noodles and *Maultaschen*).

Since I only worked 35 hours each week, and nobody bothered me after work, I was able to leave early on Friday and travel. Several countries were only a couple hour train ride away, like France, Italy, and Austria. Being exposed to so many cultures and experiences in close proximity was a very rewarding experience. As for things I did in Stuttgart, I visited the shopping center in the city center, the Stuttgart TV Tower (Fernsehturm), the Wilhelma Zoo, and took pictures from all the tall hills, like in Weißenburgpark. Another notable location was the Porsche Museum (Stuttgart is very famous for its automotive industry). Compared to Berlin, Stuttgart was not as busy and crazy, but it wasn't as touristy and had a more cozy, laidback vibe.

Berlin has an intense sport culture, and handball is no exception. *Füchse Berlin* brings the hype before the game! The excitement continued as a cheer squad banged their drums and chanted the players' names. I went with my peers in OSPBER 66: Theory from the Bleachers: Reading German Sports and Culture.



I learned a lot from my internship this summer, but I think I would like to try something different in the future. I am open to try another form of mechanical engineering, perhaps in robotics/mechatronics. For this reason, I will be pursuing an MS program in Mechatronics at Stanford. I am also open to a different form of work, in a different field entirely. Next time, though, I think I'd like to try working at a startup, rather than a large corporate setting. I would like to try being on a team where I have a higher level of agency and ability to express my creativity. Overall, my Krupp internship was an awesome experience, where I was challenged culturally, linguistically, and intellectually. Germany has a special place in my heart, and I can't wait to visit again in the future. ■

Raymond Zhen (Mechanical Engineering) studied in Berlin in winter 2022 and interned at Robert Bosch GmbH Automotive Electronics in Remmingen near Stuttgart in summer 2022.

➔ New in Berlin

The **Käthe Kollwitz Museum Berlin** (there is also one in Cologne) was located on Fasanenstraße in Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf for over 30 years. In the summer it had to move to the theater building at Charlottenburg Palace. The theater was built between 1787 and 1791 according to the plans of the architect Carl Gotthard Langhans (1732–1808), who also designed the Veterinary Anatomy Theater (1787–90) in Mitte. However, his most famous building is the Brandenburg Gate (1789–93). Unfortunately, a museum location near the Prenzlauer Berg apartment of Käthe (1867–1945) and her husband, physician and politician Karl Kollwitz

(1863–1940), could not be found. During the move, the museum offered the digital tour **Käthe TO GO**. This tour is still available online.



Käthe Kollwitz „Saatfrüchte sollen nicht vermahlen werden“ (end of 1941, lithograph).
Photo: Kienzle | Oberhammer © Käthe-Kollwitz-Museum Berlin

Bettina

<https://salzgeber.de/bettina>

Bettina Wegner ist eine der ganz großen Liedermacherinnen und Sängerinnen deutscher Sprache, eine Frau mit einer so außerordentlichen wie exemplarischen deutsch-deutschen Biographie und nicht zuletzt eine, wie man so sagt, waschechte Berlinerin, die das Berlinerische bis heute pflegt. Als Mensch und Künstlerin ist sie bekannt für ihre humanistische Haltung, die sie in dem Lied „Gebote“, das die Film-erzählung strukturiert, zusammengefasst hat (siehe S. 17). Lutz Pehnerts Film verfolgt die Lebensgeschichte von Westberlin, wo sie am 4. November 1947 geboren wurde, und dem Umzug ihrer Eltern nach Ostberlin über ihre Ausbürgerung aus der DDR 1983 bis in die Gegenwart. Die wichtigsten Etappen werden mit Konzertaufnahmen gekennzeichnet. Eindrucksvoll dokumentiert wird auch der politische Prozess gegen sie, mit dem sie für das Verteilen von Flugblättern gegen die Niederschlagung des Prager Frühlings 1968 zu einer Freiheitsstrafe verurteilt wurde.

Elfriede Jelinek – Die Sprache von der Leine lassen

<https://www.polyfilm.at>

Der Dokumentarfilm von Claudia Müller gilt als erster, Person und Werk umfassender Essay über die äußerst produktive Schriftstellerin Elfriede Jelinek, der aufgrund ihres virtuellen Umgangs mit Sprache der Ehrentitel Dichterin gebührt und die 2004 als erste Österreicherin den Nobelpreis für Literatur erhielt. Besonders in Österreich, doch nicht nur dort, wird sie entweder gehasst oder geliebt. Die Gewalt hinter den Fassaden des schönen, idyllischen Landes zu zeigen und an das „Vergessen“ des Nationalsozialismus zu erinnern, gehört zu ihren besonderen Anliegen. Der Film enthält erstmals veröffentlichtes Material. Er stellt Jelineks Sprachkunst in den Mittelpunkt, will aber auch ein visuelles Erlebnis sein.

Werner Herzog – Radical Dreamer

<https://3b-produktion.de>

Auch dieser Film von Thomas von Steinaecker wird als ein erstes umfassendes Portrait „eines ikonischen Künstlers unserer Zeit“ beworben. Werner Herzog wurde in diesem Jahr 80 Jahre alt, sein berühmtester Film ist „Fitzcarraldo“ (1982) mit dem unvergesslichen Klaus Kinski in der Hauptrolle und einem Boot, das in Peru über einen Berg gezogen wird. Sein Werk ist viel größer, doch „Fitzcarraldo“ erscheint

vielen exemplarisch für seine unermüdliche Suche nach neuen und unverbrauchten, nach „ekstatischen Wahrheiten“, für die er weltweit ungewöhnliche Orte und Menschen besucht. Diese Dokumentation ist hingegen eher unpathetisch, soweit das mit Herzog möglich ist. Sie bietet Einblicke in seinen Arbeitsprozess, Archivmaterial sowie Interviews mit Arbeitskollegen und mit ihm selbst. Er beklagt, dass immer nur Techniker in den Weltraum geschickt werden, keine Dichter – wie wahr und was für ein Verlust!

Alice Schwarzer

<https://aliceschwarzerfilm.de>

Alice Schwarzer – Journalistin, Autorin, Verlegerin und Talk-showdauergast – ist bei weitem die bekannteste Feministin Deutschlands, deren Verdienst es ist, seit den 1970er Jahren unermüdlich feministische Themen in die Mitte der Gesellschaft getragen zu haben, nicht zuletzt mit der Zeitschrift „Emma“. Anders als bei den o. g. Filmen will die Regisseurin Sabine Derflinger vor allem den Menschen hinter der öffentlichen Figur zeigen, indem sie Schwarzers Lebensweg anhand von Archivaufnahmen und Gesprächen mit ihr verfolgt. Damit bewahrt sie einen wichtigen Teil deutscher Frauengeschichte. Auch erinnert der Film daran, mit welchen enormen Widerständen die zweite Emanzipationsbewegung zu kämpfen hatte. Die Kritik moniert allerdings einen Mangel an kritischer Distanz zur Protagonistin: Wichtige Themen würden ausgeklammert, Gegnerinnen kämen nicht zu Wort und die Frage nach Schwarzers Bedeutung für junge Feministinnen werde nicht gestellt.

Mutter

<https://kino-zeit.de>

Auf der Grundlage von Interviews lässt Caroline Schmitz die vor allem als Komödiantin bekannte Schauspieler Anke Engelke in einer Solo-Rolle die Lebensgeschichten acht verschiedener Frauen spielen. Während die Originalstimmen zu hören sind, ist aber nur Engelke zu sehen, die synchron die Lippen bewegt, während sie Alltagsbeschäftigungen nachgeht: Sie badet, geht Einkaufen, macht sauber, wechselt ein Rad ihres Autos. Durch diese Verfremdung werden die Erzählungen allgemeingültig, zu der Geschichte einer Frauenfigur, wie der Singular des Titels nahelegt, doch Engelke macht letztlich verschiedene sogenannte normale Frauen sichtbar. Das ist anstrengende, hohe Kunst, die überzeugt. Die Monologe berichten von den Schattenseiten des Mutterseins. Jede Szene „eine Frau in Gefangenschaft. Eine einsame Frau, die mit großer innerer Kraftanstrengung und auch einer gewissen Härte der Überforderung trotzt“ (Johanna Adorján; SZ, 29.9.2022, 9). – Müssen, wollen wir so leben?

Einfach mal was Schönes

<https://www.warnerbros.de>

1,5 Millionen Zuschauer sahen Karoline Herfurths Überraschungserfolg „Wunderschön“ (2021), in dem sie die Mehrfachbelastungen von fünf Müttern darstellte. In ihrer neuen romantischen Komödie bringt sie mit Standardmotiven wie Torschlusspanik, Traumhochzeit und Horroddates bloß eine Frau in Verlegenheit: Eine Radiomoderatorin hat den richtigen Mann für eine Familiengründung nicht gefunden und beschließt mit 39, allein ein Kind zu bekommen. Allerdings hat sie nicht mit den Einwänden und Zweifeln ihrer Eltern, Geschwister, Freundinnen und Nachbarn gerechnet. Und ausgerechnet jetzt verliebt sie sich in einen „viel zu jungen“ Mann. – Wie befreit Frau sich von gesellschaftlichen Konventionen, Geschlechter- und Familienrollen und den Erwartungen der Nächsten?

➔ Filmportale

Filme, Filmliteratur, Filmbildung

<https://www.fbw-filmbewertung.com>

<http://www.filmportal.de>

<http://www.kinofenster.de>

(ein filmpädagogisches Onlineportal) <https://www.kinofilmwelt.de>

<http://www.bpb.de> (Mediathek, Shop – Materialien – Filmhefte)

<https://filmbildung.grandfilm.de>

Kinderfilm

<http://www.kinderfilmwelt.de>

<https://mideufilms.de/>

Deutsches Fernsehen in den USA:

<http://www.onlinetvrecorder.com>

Berliner Filmfestivals

<http://www.festiwelt-berlin.de>

Rabiye Kurnaz gegen George W. Bush

<https://www.pandorafilm.de>

<https://www.kinofenster.de>

Das vielfach ausgezeichnete Duo Laila Stieler, Drehbuchautorin, und Andreas Dresen, Regisseur, ist bekannt für außergewöhnliche Spielfilme („Stilles Land“, 1992; „Die Polizistin“, 2000; „Wolke 9“, 2008; „Gundermann“, 2018). Der neue Spielfilm behandelt noch einmal auf originelle Weise den bereits mehrfach dokumentierten und fiktionalisierten Fall des in Deutschland aufgewachsenen türkischen Staatsbürgers Murat Kurnaz, der von 2002 bis 2006 ohne Anklage im Gefangenenlager Guantánamo festgehalten wurde. Die Bremer Mutter Rabiye Kurnaz (gespielt von Meltem Kaptan, Preis der Besten Hauptdarstellerin der „Berlinale“ 2022) kämpft mit Hilfe eines Rechtsanwalts für die Freilassung ihres Sohnes in Berlin und Washington DC. Obgleich der Film überzeugend schreiendes Unrecht anklagt, fragt die Kritik, ob ein tragikomisches Plädoyer für den Rechtsstaat der politischen Dimension des Falls gerecht wird, denn sowohl die traumatischen Erfahrungen Murat Kurnaz' als auch das Versagen der bundesdeutschen Politik – verantwortlich war damals z. B. der heutige Präsident Frank-Walter Steinmeier – kämen darin zu kurz

In einem Land, das es nicht mehr gibt

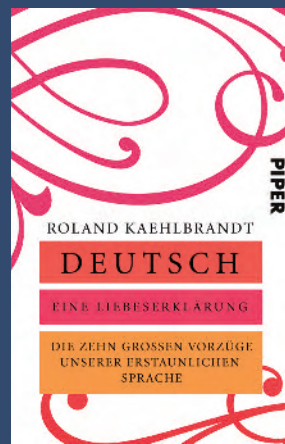
<https://tobis.de>

<http://arnofischer.com>

<https://sibyllebergemann.com>

<https://www.ostkreuz.de/fotografen/ute-mahler>

Der Spielfilm beruht auf Erlebnissen und Erfahrungen der Regisseurin Aelrun Goette und einer ihrer Kostümbildnerinnen, Grit Seymour, in der DDR. Im Frühjahr 1989 muss eine Ostberliner Abiturientin wegen der Lektüre von Orwells „1984“ die Schule verlassen und zwecks Rehabilitation in einer Fabrik arbeiten. Die zufällige Entdeckung als Fotomodell gewährt ihr Zugang zum inzwischen legendären DDR-Modemagazin „Sibylle“, das anspruchsvoll fotografierte praktische Kleidung zeigte. Über die Mode in der „Vogue der DDR“ sagt Seymour, nach Studium und Arbeit in Westeuropa heute Professorin für Modedesign an der HTW Berlin in Karlshorst: „Es ging um Klarheit, Schönheit, Reduktion, hohe Qualität. Die Stücke waren langlebig und zeitlos.“ (FAZ-Magazin, 2022/9, 92) Man kann die Handlung als Coming-of-Age-Geschichte in der Endphase der DDR verstehen. „Entweder du bist frei, dann bist du's überall, oder du bist es nicht, dann nützt dir auch der Westen nichts,“ heißt es im Film. Wichtiger



© Courtesy of Piper Publishing

München: Piper Verlag
2022, 256 pp.

This book has received much critical acclaim. It refutes Mark Twain's verdict against the German language ("That Awful German Language," in *A Tramp Abroad*, 1880).

jedoch erscheint der Kritik die nicht-ostalgische Korrektur an der prägenden westdeutschen Wahrnehmung der DDR: Der Osten ist hier farbig, nicht nur grau, neben der staatlich verordneten Ästhetik gibt es die experimentierenden Untergrundszenen. Im Vergleich zu Goettes Ansatz erscheint der Blick von „Rebellinnen“ (2022), einer Dokumentation über die Künstlerinnen Tina Bara, Cornelia Schleime und Gabriele Stötzer, die die DDR verließen oder dort blieben, bestenfalls als naiv, eher als Othering und Westplaining.

Aşk, Mark ve Ölüm – Liebe, D-Mark und Tod

<https://www.askmarkveolum.de>

<https://www.songs-of-gastarbeiter.com>

Seit 2013 gibt es beim Münchner Label die CD-Reihe „Songs of Gastarbeiter“. Nun hat Cem Kaya anhand von Archivaufnahmen und Zeitzeugeninterviews die Geschichte türkischer Musikerinnen und Musiker, die nach dem Anwerbeabkommen mit der Türkei von 1961 in die Bundesrepublik kamen und hier große Erfolge feierten. Meist sangen sie auf Türkisch, mintunter auf Deutsch oder sie wechselten zwischen den Sprachen. Die Bandbreite reichte von Chanson und Schlager über Disco Folk und Rock bis zum HipHop, dessen Politikkritik aber nur kurz behandelt wird und einen eigenen Film verdient. Der Regisseur feiert diese Musik zu Recht als deutsches Kulturgut, das von den öffentlich-rechtlichen Sendern leider jahrzehntelang ignorierte wurde. Die Stichworte des Titels (nach einem von der Band Ideal vertonten Gedicht von Aras Ören) stehen für die drei Filmkapitel – „Tod“ für den Schock der Mordanschläge gegen türkisch-deutsche Familien von Mölln 1992 und Solingen 1993. Ein viertes Thema ist das Versagen der großen

→ What is Nancy Ojeda Mata doing today?



The Bing Overseas Studies Program in Berlin inspired me to continue studying abroad in Santiago and Madrid, and allowed me to explore career opportunities. For my first Krupp Internship, in the summer of 2006, I interned at the Charité-Universitätsmedizin where I worked on marketing their master's program Health and Society: International Gender Studies Berlin. Being in Germany during the World Cup, I enjoyed

watching games at the Fan Mile and attended the Mexico vs Portugal game in Gelsenkirchen. For my second internship, in the fall of 2006, I worked at the Werbellinsee-Grundschule where I taught English to elementary school children.

After graduating from Stanford, I pursued a master's degree in International Educational Development at Teachers College, Columbia University. As a grassroots organizer in New York, I

collaborated with students, faculty, and staff to advocate for humane immigration policies like the federal and state DREAM (Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors) Acts. To eliminate systemic barriers for communities excluded from higher education, I organized and hosted workshops for underrepresented students. In my previous role at **People's Theatre Project**, I liaised with families and staff to manage social justice theater programs

promoting cultural diversity and civic engagement. Recently, I returned to Stanford as the Executive Office Coordinator at the **Haas Center for Public Service**. At the Haas Center, I support our Faculty Director and manage Executive Office operations to connect students with community and public service. It is exciting to be back at Stanford increasing diversity in higher education, advancing social justice, and cultivating inclusive communities.

Medien, die sich auf die sozialen Probleme der Einwanderung konzentrieren. So kommentiert der Film die Geschichte der Bundesrepublik anhand der Lieder ihrer Einwanderer – eine Offenbarung.

Volksvertreter

<https://volksvertreter.co>

Andreas Wilckes dreijährige Beobachtung von vier AfD-Bundestagsabgeordneten in ihrem Arbeitsalltag, sowohl im Bundestag als auch in den Wahlkreisen, ist ein Film über die Rhetorik der Partei, mit der sie systematisch ihre rechten Ziele verleugnet. Wie in Simon Brückners „Eine deutsche Partei“ (2022), ebenfalls ein Kino-Dokumentarfilm, kommt nur die Partei selbst zu Wort, ohne Kommentar – der Filmschnitt erzeugt Distanz und erlaubt es den Protagonisten, sich selbst zu demontieren. Dabei wird nicht nur die Kluft zwischen Schein und Sein deutlich, sondern auch die Strategie, der zufolge der Hauptgegner nicht Linke und Grüne sind, sondern die CDU – solange sie nicht mit der AfD kooperiert.

We Are All Detroit – Vom Bleiben und Verschwinden

<https://www.realfictionfilme.de>

„Zwischen den beiden so unterschiedlichen Städten – Bochum, der Stadt im Ruhrgebiet, und Detroit, der Stadt im Rust Belt – gibt es eine gewichtige Gemeinsamkeit: Die Autoindustrie hat sowohl Detroit als auch Bochum geprägt. Und sowohl der Beginn als auch das Ende der Autoindustrie in Bochum wurden in Detroit besiegelt. Nach dem Ende des Industriezeitalters sind die Menschen hier wie da auf der Suche nach einer neuen Identität. Im Film lernt der Zuschauer sowohl die Bewohner kennen, die von den Entwicklungen betroffen sind und deren Lebensrealität davon bestimmt wird, als auch die Akteure – Planer, Wissenschaftler und Politiker – des Wandels, die alle große Versprechungen machen und Visionen für eine mehr als ungewisse Zukunft verkünden. Trotz aller Unterschiede verbindet die Menschen in



One of the traditions of the German courses is an excursion to Leipzig, where the students present on certain sights

in German, here in the fall quarter of 2021 (l-r): Caitlin Jaeggli, Cat Fergesen, Stephen Sharp Queener, Sylvia

Clötzer, Abhinav Agarwal, Camryn Franke, Charlie Curnin, Emilia Diaz-Magalon, Diana Böbe.

Bochum wie in Detroit das Verlangen nach einem würdevollen und glücklichen Leben und die filmische Reise durch die beiden Städte wird zu einer Reise in die Herzen ihrer Menschen. Die **FBW** bestätigte diese Beschreibung des Verleihs und verlieh ihrerseits der Langzeitbeobachtung von Ulrike Franke und Michael Loeken das „Prädikat besonders wertvoll“.

WDJ

➔ New in Dresden



In September, CUBE, the world's first carbon concrete building was opened opposite the Technical University. Fittingly, it is located on Einsteinstrasse – Albert Einstein had a taste for modern design: in 1929, Konrad Wachsmann, an architect and pioneer of industrial construction who emigrated to the US in 1941, built a **summer house** for Einstein in Caputh near Potsdam. The technology for this house was developed by the timber construction company Christoph & Unmack in Niesky, Upper Lusatia, whose prefabricated houses were a response to the

shortage of steel and cement that prevailed after the First World War. Carbon concrete is a combination of high-performance concrete and carbon fibers, which considerably reduces steel and concrete consumption and CO2 emissions compared to traditional reinforced concrete, and is also more recyclable. At the same time, it can be used to construct aesthetically sophisticated buildings. Experts expect the new material to be used on a large scale already in the next few years. In Dresden, initially, two school gymnasiums are also going to be built using carbon concrete.

REVIEW

Dawson Sproul (Computer Science) studied in Berlin in winter and interned with biotx.ai GmbH in summer 2022.

Julían Rodríguez Cárdenas (Symbolic Systems) studied in Berlin in winter 2022. He interned at the ReDI School of Digital Integration in spring and with the Clinical Neurotechnology section of the Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences at the Charité Berlin in the summer.

REVIEW

by Raymond Zhen

The strongest aspects of this film are the characters. The development of Cioma and his love interest is both heartwarming and tragic. Despite the hopelessness that unfolds around them, their bond and desire to protect each other grows. They make smart decisions for themselves but are inherently altruistic. They are compelling and sympathetically human. The same can be said for

Link: <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt15403362/>

REVIEW

money play a major role – has been raging in Potsdam for years over the baroque reconstruction or preservation of modern GDR architecture. DAS MINSK will show art created in the GDR as well as contemporary art. Accordingly, the museum opened with two corresponding exhibitions, paintings by Wolfgang Mattheuer (1927–2004) and photographs by Canadian artist Stan Douglas (b.1960) “Potsdamer Schrebergärten.” Both deal not only with the (Schreber-)garden but also, in principle, with humans’ relationships to nature. DAS MINSK will also become a public space for concerts, performances, and readings.

© DAS MINSK Kunsthaus in Potsdam. Foto: Ladislav Zajac

How to come back?

Tips for recent alumni

The *Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung* offers fellowships for U.S. scientists and scholars:

<https://www.humboldt-foundation.de/>

For many years the *Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDS)* has provided internships and practical training opportunities in business, engineering, finance, tourism, IT, media/communications, international relations, the non-profit sector, German studies, economics, and other fields for up to 12 months. After fusing with the Association for International Practical Training, CDS continues its initiatives under the new name "Cultural Vistas."

<http://culturalvistas.org>

"The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange for Young Professionals (CBYX) is a fellowship funded by the German Bundestag and U.S. Department of State, that annually provides 75 American and 75 German young professionals, between the ages of 18½–24, the opportunity to spend one year in each other's countries, studying, interning, and living with hosts on a cultural immersion program. [...] CBYX is open to candidates in all career fields who are interested in a year of academic, professional, and cultural exchange."

<https://culturalvistas.org>

The *Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD)* and the German Committee of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE) help individuals find study and research opportunities at all levels as well as internships:

<http://www.daad.de>

<http://www.iaeste.de>

<https://www.daad.org/en/home/contact>

The Robert Bosch Foundation Fellowship Program enables young professionals from the US to spend one year working in their fields in Germany:

<http://www.bosch-stiftung.de>

The "Bundeskanzler-Stipendium für Führungskräfte von morgen" scholarship is offered in cooperation with the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung:

<http://www.humboldt-foundation.de/web/bundeskanzler-stipendium.html>

The Internationales Parlaments-Stipendium (IPS) lasts five months (March 1 to July 31) and includes meetings, seminars, and an internship with a parliamentarian:

<http://www.bundestag.de/ips>

The German Center for Research and Innovation (GCRI) in New York is a governmental initiative to internationalize science and research. It is a clearinghouse providing information on research and funding opportunities for researchers (graduate students, post-docs, etc.) all over Germany and logistical help:

<https://www.dwih-newyork.org/en>

The German-American Fulbright Commission has special programs for U.S. citizens, e.g. grants for teaching assistantships at German high schools:

<http://www.fulbright.de>

The International Cooperative Education (ICE) helps arrange summer jobs and internships:

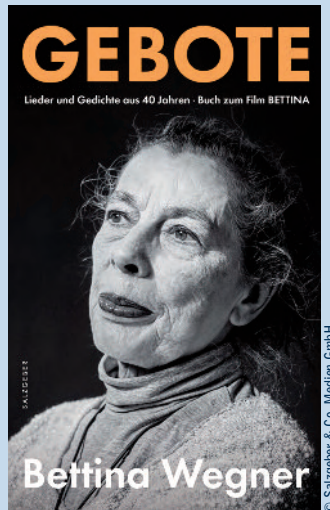
<http://www.icemenlo.com/index.shtml>

The *Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V. (KAS)* provides stipends to German and international graduate students for further education and graduate work, especially for young people who want to become leaders in the fields of politics, business, science, media, and culture:

<http://www.kas.de> (Über uns – Organisation – Hauptabteilungen – Begabtenförderung und Kultur)

The platform "Euer Link zu Deutschland" provides information about studying and working in Germany:

<https://www.deutschland.de>



GEBOTE (1980)

Na – Gebote braucht der Mensch wohl, um zu überleben
also schafft er ständig neue, sie zu übergeben
an die Welt, die nach ihm sein wird, und an seine Erben
denn es läßt sich mit Geboten wirklich leichter sterben
Lernte ich doch in der Schule: Keiner solle lügen
und so war ich völlig sicher: Niemand wird betrügen
Doch im Lauf von dreißig Jahren lernte ich verstehen
Das Gebot kriert man ja nur, um es zu umgehen
Wasserpredigt – Weingelage, so stehn die Gesetze
und wer heut Moral noch fordert, ruft schon auf zur Hetze
Darum sah ich mich gezwungen, eigne mir zu schaffen
Zehn Gebote für mein Leben als die letzten Waffen:

Aufrecht stehn – wenn andre sitzen
Wind zu sein – wenn andre schwitzen
Lauter schrein – wenn andre schweigen
Beim Versteckspiel sich zu zeigen
Nie als anderer zu erscheinen
Bei Verletzung nicht mehr weinen
Hoffnung haben beim Ertrinken
Nicht im Wohlstand zu versinken
Einen Feind zum Feinde machen
Solidarität mit Schwachen

Und ich hab sie nie gebrochen bis auf ein Gebot
Bei Verletzung wein ich manchmal, was ich mir verbot

Source: Bettina Wegner. *Gebote. Lieder und Gedichte aus 40 Jahren*. Berlin: Salzgeber Buchverlage, 2022, 96 pp. The book was published to accompany the documentary film "Bettina" (see p. 12) The DVD version with English and French subtitles was published by Salzgeber & Co. Medien GmbH, Berlin.

IN MEMORIAM

A year ago, on November 25, just after we had gone to press with the 2021 issue of *Briefe aus Berlin*, we received the sad news that Kenneth C. “Ken” Kaufman had passed, just a few days after his beloved wife Joyce. The programs that brought the readers of this newsletter to Germany, Stanford-in-Berlin and the Krupp Internship Program, are deeply indebted to the efforts of Ken, who came to Germany in 1980 as “Special Assistant to Stanford President” Donald Kennedy, charged with raising German financial support to sustain the nascent Berlin Program, which was on precarious “one-time-only” funding, subject to an annual vote of the Board of Trustees. Working closely with the newly formed Stanford (Alumni) Club of Germany e.V. (SCoG) and with me – I had been appointed to head the Berlin Program just months before – Ken raised a significant portion of the Program’s operating budget for several years until the Program was, eventually, included in the university budget. But over time, Ken’s efforts went far beyond assuring essential budget support, leaving an impressive array of what I sometimes, fondly and in jest, described as his “collateral damage,” given that he might have no idea what was to emerge from this chance encounter or that vague inkling – yet so much did. He nurtured robust, still vital, networks to support and sustain German-Stanford collaborations, including relationships that were to culminate in things like the restoration/modernization and eventual purchase (through the combined efforts of George Will and Gerhard Casper) of historic Haus Cra-



mer, aka Stanford’s “Villa” in Berlin-Dahlem. Unquestionably the project of greatest import and most dynamic reach to be facilitated by Ken’s engagement for German-American understanding was the “Krupp Internship Program for Stanford Students in Germany.” This program was the brainchild of the legendary Chair of the

Kuratorium of the Krupp Foundation, Prof. Dr. h. c. mult. Berthold Beitz, who was visited one day by Ken and SCoG Board member Claus Zoellner; they asked whether the Foundation would consider contributing to the annual operating costs of the Berlin Center budget. Beitz declined... and then asked them whether the university would perchance be interested in their sponsoring an internship program in Germany for Stanford students. Within the year, Stanford-Krupp engineering interns were working in German firms and institutes; a year later, the program was expanded to include students of all specializations. Over 1,300 Stanford-Krupp interns and their German hosts have, in the four decades since then, built a human bridge between the two cultures. Upon retirement from Stanford, Ken established in the name of his father the John Ernest Foundation, a mentoring network that supports social, cultural, and ecological projects worldwide. Ken will be remembered not only for his good works, but also for his *Begeisterungsfähigkeit*, which knew no bounds, and his profound intuitive sense that institutions are, after all, just folks. May Ken, with Joyce, rest in peace. ■

Karen Kramer

My Takeaways as Immersed *Famulant* in Cardiology by Callum Trainor



In autumn of 2021, I was able to complete a Krupp Internship at the cardiology department of Sana Klinikum Lichtenberg. I spent 10 weeks working in the hospital and living in Berlin. A medical internship in Germany is hard work but very rewarding and I will remember my time in Berlin forever. I am now near the end of my first year of medical school in Australia and I feel like my time at the Sana Klinikum Lichtenberg had prepared me for clinical placement more than anything else. Having a knowledge of the hospital, basic procedural skills, and patient interactions allowed me to have much more confidence when starting placements and given me the best chance to succeed in medical school.

An internship in a hospital in Germany or a *Famulatur*, as it is called in German, is an incredible way to get an insight into the life of medical students and doctors. The German system of medical education is very hands-on and medical students play an important role on the wards. Procedural skills like venipunctures and inserting cannulas are almost all done by medical students. Despite being an undergraduate, I was treated like a medical student and was able to contribute to the team from my very first day. I was taught how to do venipunctures and was expected to complete them almost every day. While this was quite daunting at first, I quickly became comfortable. While learning how to actually



The historical buildings of the Sana Klinikum Lichtenberg

draw blood is important, it was more challenging and rewarding becoming comfortable working with patients and getting used to the idea that you will have to learn and practice skills on real people as part of your medical education. This second idea is something that takes a lot of time to get used to in medical school, but having practiced this before even beginning has made me a lot more confident in my first year as an MD student. This confidence means I have been getting more opportunities to do procedural skills while on my clinical placements. There is really no better way to get a head start on clinical placements.

A typical day for me at the Sana Klinikum involved getting to the hospital around 8:30 am for the morning *Besprechung*, where the whole cardiology department from medical students to the chief doctor would meet every morning. The team would discuss all the patients on the cardiology wards and junior doctors would ask for advice on more complicated cases. This provided a large insight into many interesting medical cases and the practicalities of medicine. After this morning meeting I would return to the wards and check which patients needed blood drawn or IV medications. I would then do these, usually with a German medical intern (*PJler – PJ: Praktisches Jahr*). After this, I would shadow a junior doctor as they completed their ward rounds. The doctor would teach me about each patient and I would get a chance to meet all of the patients on a particular hall for the day. It was especially interesting getting to know some patients well and seeing their treatment from admission to discharge. After ward rounds I would accompany the doctor as they discharged patients and explained their future management plans. Some afternoons, I was able to watch surgeries, which was very interesting especially when the procedures were being done on patients I had got to know during my ward rounds. Overall, I was able to learn about all aspects of patient care in a hospital setting and was able to constantly practice German. While this was a typical day, my schedule was quiet flexible, and I was able to spend more or less time on a task depending on what I enjoyed and to see other departments in the hospital.

In a hospital setting good German language skills are

particularly important. A common complaint for German language students is that, when they try to practice German, Germans will quickly begin replying in English. From my personal experience, in a hospital setting this does not occur at all. I spoke with all patients and doctors in German and was able to practice my German skills the whole day. I highly recommend taking the time to speak with friendly patients that you meet during ward rounds to practice German conversation and to practice taking medical histories. It was difficult to understand patients at first especially as they wore masks, but this became much easier after my first week.

During my time at the hospital I got to meet and work with a lot of German medical students and doctors. All big hospitals will have lots of students and it is another reason medical internships with the Krupp Program are so rewarding. It was nice getting to know people from all over Germany who had moved to Berlin for medical school or were just visiting to complete a *Famulatur* themselves. The other students are usually looking to make friends and explore the city as well so there are lots of chances to make German friends.

Other than my time working, I enjoyed my time exploring Berlin and was able to get to know some great people over my time there. Berlin is a very fun city and there are endless things to do on the weekends and after work. I lived in Kreuzberg and hanging out along the *Landwehrkanal* is a great way to unwind after work and an even better way to practice German and get to know Berliners. Make sure to allow some time before or after your internship to be able to enjoy Berlin. Overall, my time in Berlin was fun and taught me many skills that have made transitioning into medical school easier. ■

Callum Trainor studied in Berlin in autumn 2019 and completed his internship with the Sana Klinikum Lichtenberg in autumn 2021.



The journal **INTERNATIONALE POLITIK QUARTERLY** is published by the German Council on Foreign Relations DGAP which has been one of our recurring internship hosts. These placements were arranged in part by Dr. Sylke Tempel (1963–2017), long-term editor-in-chief of "Internationale Politik," who taught at the Berlin Center and inspired students to pursue political journalism.

Planning Outside the German Comfort Zone

by Guntram Wolff, Moritz Schularick, and Cornelia Woll, translated by Joann Skrypzak-Davidsmeyer

On February 27, in response to the Russian army's invasion of the Ukraine, German chancellor Olaf Scholz delivered an address to the Bundestag, in which he spoke of a *Zeitenwende*, a turning point in history: „*Die Welt danach ist nicht mehr dieselbe wie die Welt davor.*“ The term refers mainly to a turn-around in German foreign and security policy – significant increases in military spending and acceptance of a geopolitical tasks – but also to the acceleration of the *Energiewende* – the long-term plan of shutting down nuclear power plants and the transition to renewable energy – by quickly eliminating first of all the dependency on Russian energy which is a huge challenge for the energy-intensive German economy. Below we provide the English translation of a text on Germany's security policy published in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and by the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP).

In Germany, the danger that Russia poses to peace in Europe and economic stability in Germany has gone unrecognized. This must change – through forward-looking planning.

One question always arises in crisis situations: why had no one seen it coming? In 2008 it was none less than Queen Elizabeth II, who in the midst of the global financial crisis asked why no one had predicted the fragility of the global financial system.

A good ten years later, Germany is itself searching for an answer to the same question. How could it be that the country came to be so blindly dependent on Putin's Russia and its energy? Until very recently, the danger that Russia posed to peace in Europe, as well as to Germany's social and economic stability, was overlooked.

The causes of this collective guilelessness need to be addressed in the coming years. But the rhetoric about a turning point in time [*Zeitenwende*] should not obscure the fact that, even after February 24, German policy on key issues continued to be based on false premises.

Specifically, following Putin's brutal invasion of Ukraine, Berlin policymakers had to answer two crucial questions. First, what role can arms supplies play

in the war's development? Second, what is the short-term price for Germany regaining energy independence from Russia?

As for the first question, the prevailing view in Berlin has long been that Ukraine could not win the war, even with extensive Western arms supplies. The idea of allowing Germany to become a participant in a conflict and engage in a hopeless struggle that at worst could end in a nuclear escalation could thus be conveniently swept from the table. After more than half a year of war, this view has turned out to be wrong. Thanks to excellent training and Western weapons, Kiev's armed forces have not only been able to stop Russian aggression but have even recaptured significant territory in recent weeks.

As to the second question, Berlin policymakers likewise started from false premises. The German government predicted "mass poverty" in the event of a shortfall in Russian gas supplies and spoke of the possibility of an economic collapse of more than ten percent – far greater than, say, during the global financial crisis or the Covid pandemic. We are now wiser on this point as well. In the meantime, Russia has stopped its gas deliveries. Gas consumption in the manufacturing sector fell by a good twenty percent compared to last year. But production has roughly remained stable, and the gas reservoirs are continuing to fill up. To be sure, the next months will be hard, but with realistic cutbacks and good policies, Germany can get through the winter without Russian energy.

The bottom line is that Berlin was also wrong on two crucial military and economic issues after the *Zeitenwende*. With Western support, Ukraine was indeed in a position to defend itself, and the economic impact of a gas supply stop from Russia is less dramatic than the German government initially assumed. In both cases, precious months passed before the government laboriously corrected its course.

Above all, these misjudgments show that Berlin continues to lack the decision-making and evaluation structures to assess complex strategic issues and respond to unexpected events. Strategic analyses often resist the structure of agency responsibilities. By contrast, in in the core Anglosphere countries, strategic planning and risk management are not just the responsibility of the military but a cross-departmental task that combines economic, military, and other aspects.

In what framework do experts and decision-makers in Germany discuss how the country should respond if China were to provoke a military conflict with Taiwan?

For about 30 years, young international musicians have been trained at the **Kronberg Academy**. In September, a new chamber music hall, the **Casals Forum**, was opened. It is said to meet the highest audio-quality standards. The hall, designed by Volker Staab's architecture firm, has concave and convex wooden walls, which help spread the sound to 550 listeners across two levels. Volker Staab explained that the free-form design, which combines the advantages of a rectangular hall and a vineyard style hall – like the Berlin Philharmonic or Stanford's Bing Concert Hall –, was intended to resolve the contradiction between the ideals of acoustics and community experience. Dutch acoustician Martijn Vercammen from the



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Peutz company was also involved. One of the special features is that the acoustics can be adapted to different ensemble sizes with the help of adjustable panels. Also unusual for a concert hall is the partial

glazing, which allows views of the surroundings. The not-yet-finished roof, whose tent shape and yellow aluminum shingles connect the hall to the sky, also promises to be an attraction. In addition,

the hall is to be the first in the world to be operated in a CO2-neutral manner. In Berlin, the long-awaited extension of the **Bauhaus Museum** is currently being built according to designs by Staab Architekten.

What answers do we have if economic relations with China, Germany's most important trade partner, break down? How will Germany respond if an isolationist government takes office in the US in the next elections and terminates the alliance partnerships? What is Germany's plan B in these cases?

These and other questions are indeed taken up in planning committees and think tanks, universities, companies, and nongovernmental organizations. But currently there aren't any structures or institutions in place to rigorously think through such issues at the highest level and build competencies in ministries. As a result, Berlin's policies are repeatedly overrun by events and lag behind in crisis management. In the future, Germany needs to develop mechanisms for assessing systemic risks across departments and to combine economic, political, and military factors into an overall picture.

On the one hand, this involves taking a closer look at economic dependencies and technological capacities from a security policy standpoint. On the other hand, it will be important to test uncomfortable scenarios and unpleasant hypotheses. It will also be crucial that the

government be able to disengage from interest groups, since they have generally settled into the as-is situation.

In order to plan outside of its comfort zone, Germany needs to create new institutions. A national security council located in the chancellery, with a mix of decision-makers and independent experts, could be that sort of committee. Macroanalysis and international economics must also be strengthened in research and teaching at universities in order to do justice to Germany's increased role as a crisis manager in Europe and the world. After all, in the age of new uncertainties, one thing is certain: the next crisis is bound to come. ■

Prof. Dr. Moritz Schularick is a professor for economics at Sciences Po Paris and the University of Bonn. **Dr. Guntram Wolff** is director of the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) and a part-time professor at the Free University of Brussels. **Prof. Dr. Cornelia Woll** is the president of the Hertie School in Berlin.

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© Raymond Zhen's photograph "Neues Museum Sunset," won an honorable mention for the Photo Favorite category in BOSP's photo contest: The Neues Museum, housed in a beautiful neoclassical building, pulls together 9,000 interesting and unusual objects spread across three major historical collections. On this day, the beautiful sunset was peeking through the second-floor window.

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Krupp Internship Program
for Stanford Students in Germany
Stanford in Berlin
Pacelliallee 18–20, D-14195 Berlin

[http://www.stanford.fu-berlin.de/
krupp-internship@stanford.edu](http://www.stanford.fu-berlin.de/krupp-internship@stanford.edu)



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