

# Centre news

No. 19      October 2016

**16<sup>th</sup> International Limerick Conference in Irish-German Studies - Connections in Motion: Dance in Irish and German Literature, Film and Culture**, Irish World Academy of Music and Dance, University of Limerick, 31 October – 1 November, 2016.



16<sup>th</sup> International Conference  
in Irish-German Studies

*Connections  
in Motion:  
Dance in Irish and German  
Literature, Film and Culture*

Irish Centre of Transnational Studies (Mary Immaculate College) and Centre of Irish-German Studies (University of Limerick) in collaboration with the Irish World Academy for Music and Dance, the National Dance Archive of Ireland, the School of Culture and Communication and the School of Design (University of Limerick)

31 October-1 November 2016

The conference will explore Irish-German connections through dance from the 1920s to the present. It includes presentations on dance in literature, theatre, film, architecture, archives and education. Presentations address dance in Irish and German modernism, choreographies of space in locations such as Ardnacrusha, dance in early German film and contemporary literature, and the transgression of boundaries. Films to be screened will include Deirdre Mulrooney's *Dance Emergency* (2014) about the Irish-German modern dancer and teacher Erina Brady, and Wim Wenders' film *Pina* (2011), based on the work of the

*Centre for Irish-German Studies, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland*  
00353 (61) 20 -2395/-2354, Fax -2566, [Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie](mailto:Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie) or  
[Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie](mailto:Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie) <http://www.ul.ie/llcc/Irish-German/>

German pioneer of “Tanztheater”, Pina Bausch. The event will open with an exhibition on the Irish choreographer Marguerite Donlon, who made her name in Saarbrücken, and is currently working with the Bolshoi Ballet; it will close with a live performance of a new choreography by Donlon herself. The conference is organised by the Centre for Irish-German Studies (University of Limerick) and the Irish Centre for Transnational Studies (Mary Immaculate College) in collaboration with in collaboration with the Irish World Academy for Music and Dance, the School of Culture and Communication, the School of Modern Languages and Applied Linguistics and the School of Design. The organising committee consists of Dr Sabine Egger (MIC), who suggested the theme, Dr Catherine Foley, Jan Frohburg, Prof. Meg Harper (UL) and Deirdre Mulrooney (Dublin) as well as Dr Gisela Holfter. For more information and the programme, see the Centre website <http://www.ulsites.ul.ie/irishgerman/upcoming-events>. For further information and registration via Eventbrite see <http://www.ictstudies.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Connections-Registration.pdf>

## German Traces in Ireland

The *Goethe-Institut*, Dublin has designed a project entitled “German Traces in Ireland”. This project, which is available online or to download as an app, serves as an international travel guide to discover the traces of historical figures and events in Ireland. There are twenty-six traces in total, all of which are connected in some way to both Ireland and Germany. The project was launched on 17<sup>th</sup> June 2014 by the German Ambassador to Ireland at the *Goethe-Institut*, Dublin. Some of the German Traces in Ireland include: German singer Agnes Bernelle, Richard Castle (architect from Kassel), writers Heinrich Böll and Annette Kolb, sculptor Imogen Stuart, the Hydroelectric power station at Ardnacrusha, the Irish Palatines and also the Children of Operation Shamrock. Five students from the MA in Irish-German Studies Programme at the University of Limerick carried out some research based on such traces. Students



constructed an annotated bibliography on each topic. The idea behind this was to provide recommendations for further, more in-depth research, as the information provided gives just a brief overview of each “trace”.

Although the website provides a list of original German traces in Ireland, the five MA students also investigated new German traces, some of which include: The Aldi Brothers, Ernst Lewy, Karl Gottlob Küttner, Falko Behsen of Glasnevin Cemetery, Thomas Carve and Hugo Hamilton. The MA students found this research extremely interesting and it has deepened their understanding of German-Irish links as a result. In some cases, it has even encouraged students to develop their research further on such an aspect of these “German Traces in Ireland”.

Eimear Murphy

### **Conference report – “What Could Germany Do for Ireland?” German Dimensions of 1916, UL, 28 September 2016**

The Colloquium for the 100-year anniversary of the 1916 Easter Rising was one of the many events of the Centre for Irish-German studies this autumn and took place on 28<sup>th</sup> September in UL with the support of the School of Modern Languages & Applied Linguistics, the Ralahine Centre for Utopian Studies and the President of the University of Limerick, Prof. Don Barry.

The first presentation by Jérôme aan de Wiel (UCC) dealt primarily with the question of how involved Germany really was with the Irish independence movement. Its main argument was that the German officials neglected Ireland and other colonies, although cultural support existed. As the war broke out and during its progression, Germany became more involved, though the foreign ministry remained sceptical. Angus Mitchell challenged the notion of Germany not being enthusiastic about supporting the Irish uprising afterwards, though Jérôme aan de Wiel clarified that most ardent supporters of the Irish cause were not involved in making policies and the powers that were, remained reluctant.

In the second presentation, Joachim Fischer (UL) provided insights into two distinct Irish Dystopias about a German invasion of Ireland.

The first and longer one, *The Germans in Cork* by Mary Carbery, started as war propaganda. The author's background is apparent, but the book, being published one year at a time changes its narrative after the end of WWI and becomes more philosophical. The second text, *The Germans at Bessbrook* by James Nicholson Richardson is propaganda throughout. However, it is not only aimed at imperial Germany. It also touches on national identity and makes Northern Ireland's religious diversity key in defeating the Germans. Afterwards, the short discussion mostly dealt with the effects of modernity on national identity.

The main focus of the second part of the colloquium was Sir Roger Casement. He is a person of particular importance with regards the 1916 Easter Rising and in terms of relations between Ireland and Germany as was demonstrated recently by Angus Mitchell's book *One Bold Deed of Open Treason: The Berlin diary of Roger Casement 1914 – 1916* (published in February of this year). Angus held quite a personal and very engaging presentation with the title *On the wrong side of history: Roger Casement and Germany*. He started his talk with a very short but concise video recording of Roger Casement in Berlin. The main aim of the presentation was to demonstrate the complexity of the topic of Roger Casement and why he "still matters". The fourth contribution by Fergal Lenehan (Jena) was based on the 1968 German television broadcast mini-series "Sir Roger Casement". Roger Casement is usually portrayed in only one of his roles (as an Irish national hero, a human rights activist, or as a homosexual). This series depicts Casement in a multifaceted manner. It also highlights all sides of Casement in a balanced manner – which is unusual for this contemporary illustration of Roger Casement in the media. The fact that his homosexuality is not presented as devilish, pathological or preposterous, which would have been common in the 1960s, is also to be noted.

Eugenia Principali and Felix Falkenberg

## **The Irish Palatine Heritage Tour 2016**

**9 September – 19 September, 2016**

The tour, organised by the Irish Palatine Association with the help of

the Centre for Irish-German Studies of UL, took place between 9<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> September in Ireland. The twenty guests, most of whom are descendants of the Irish Palatines, came from all around the world, including the UK, Canada and Australia, to name but a few.

The diverse tour programme included a half-day colloquium on 10<sup>th</sup> September. Following a welcome by Lorna Shier and Austin Bovenizer of the Irish Palatine Association, Peter Adams, Attaché for Cultural, Press and Political Affairs at the German Embassy in Dublin, drew insightful parallels between events in 1709 and today. A presentation on the German background of the Irish Palatines was delivered by Dr Hermann Rasche (NUI Galway). Dr Joachim Fischer (UL) addressed the topic of German-Irish contacts in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and Dr Gisela Holfter (organiser and member of the Irish Palatine Association Committee) spoke mainly about German refugees in Ireland in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. During the twelve-day tour, a number of sites associated with the Irish Palatines were visited, including the Irish Palatine Museum, the Embury Heck Memorial Church, the site of Philip Embury's home, Ballymacelligott Church of Ireland, St. Mary's Church, Ballyseede Castle, Switzer's Store, and Collins Barracks in Dublin. Talks on various topics in the Irish Palatine context were presented by academics including Dr Patrick O'Connor, Dr Vivien Hick and Dr Pat Wallace. On 14<sup>th</sup> September, guests visited the Centre for Irish-German Studies located on the UL campus.



Juntao Li

*Centre for Irish-German Studies, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland*  
00353 (61) 20 -2395/-2354, Fax -2566, [Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie](mailto:Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie) or  
[Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie](mailto:Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie) <http://www.ul.ie/lcc/Irish-German/>

## Impressions of Ireland by the first Austrian lecturer in University College Galway (UCG)



In September 1977, I travelled to Ireland. It was my first time working in a foreign country. I had just finished my studies in “Germanistik” / German Studies and Art and my contract as an assistant in the German Dept. at the University of Vienna was finishing up, when I got the offer of a lecturing position in the German Dept. of UCG. It was my first opportunity to live in a foreign country - not for a

holiday but to work. At that time, I had to show my work permit at the border because there was such a high rate of unemployment in Ireland. I had to contact the Austrian Culture-Institute in London



Tim Casey and Rosaleen O’Neill

because there was no such Institute in Dublin. And I was excited because everything was new: I was impressed by the sea and found a place to stay with a family in Claddagh. Being near the seashore was very important for me because in Austria we have many beautiful things but no sea. Later, I heard from other people, that I was living in the working class district, but I didn’t care. It was the right place landlady telling me about her childhood in a poor fishing family. Her husband kept the

boilers going in the Great Southern-Hotel just behind the railway station. (He told me he was a boilerman). Every first Sunday of the month there was a free jazz-session where I recognized the musicians as the people who worked in the shops and the markets during the week. I arrived on a rainy afternoon at the railway station in Galway and was warmly welcomed by Prof. Tim Casey, his wife and his assistant Rosaleen O’Neill. Their spoken German was so perfect that for a few seconds I doubted I was in a foreign country. Prof. Casey, the head of the German Dept. in UCG, had spent a few years as a guest professor at the Austrian University of Graz and was a specialist on the poetry of Georg Trakl. I started working and after 4

weeks I dared to ask Rosaleen: “How did I get this job? I had never expected to be successful for I had filled in the application form with ‘proficient’ instead of fluent at the rubric ‘English knowledge’.” Her simple answer surprised me: “First of all we wanted a female lecturer and you were the only female applicant”. But the main reason was that Prof. Casey preferred a teacher for his students who was not studying English because he was fed up with these German lecturers brushing up their English while the Irish students were not made to speak German. Tim Casey’s plan succeeded in my case. I preferred to speak German to hide my imperfect English. There was one group which avoided mistakes by keeping silent constantly. I broke their silence by explaining: “The main thing of learning a language is to speak, no matter of making mistakes!” – and I said that in my broken English. They smiled and were encouraged.

As a lecturer from Vienna, I decided of course in addition to the work in the language lab to provide special examples of Austrian literature. An early experience was reading the famous ballad *Der Liebe Augustin* (by Franz Karl Ginzkey) with my students. All of them read the text fluently and in the right rhythm so that I was sure they understood what they were reading. But I soon got wise that I was mistaken when we started to translate. When we came to the line:

“Ganz beseligt von Mondschein und Wein  
fiel Augustin in ein Pestloch mitten hinein”

all of them translated as: Augustin was drunk on whisky and wine and fell into an open mass grave for people who died of the plague. I was puzzled and explained, that there was no whiskey in Vienna during the Middle Ages. Where had the whiskey come from? And they enlightened me by pointing out the word Mondschein: “Here it is! Moonshine is the name of illegal whiskey (made in the still of the night).” And they liked this ballad for its tale of a drunken piper who survived and even defeated the Black Death by singing happily and not losing his Viennese humour in a dark time. Another very good way of learning the German language was the theatre evening where all interested students and lecturers rehearsed and played on the “stage” of the German Dept. acting in little dramas by German authors (for example: Bert Brecht or Kotzebue’s *Die Kleinbürger*).

This gave me the opportunity to get to know the students as gifted actors. There was nothing theoretical about my pedagogical know-how here; I was "learning by doing". At the same time, this cooperating with students was the best training for my following job as a teacher in the Austrian "Gymnasium" afterwards. Whenever I was praised as a good teacher by school headmasters or parents or pupils, I felt a great joy as I remembered my time in Ireland. Teaching Irish students was a matter of giving and getting. I loved and admired their earnest way of diligently learning such a difficult language as German (with all the cases and the complicated system of articles ...). There was not this kind of arrogance like: "I don't need to learn another language because everybody speaks English". The students were gifted and very intelligent with a high level of willingness to learn German quickly with all its grammatical difficulties. I loved my students and I loved my colleagues who



From left: Eoin Bourke, Paul Casey, Tim Casey, Eva Curtis, Rosaleen O'Neill

always helped me without hesitation when I needed some advice. The nuances of different languages were new for me, too. It was interesting for me to see that the difference between Austrian

German and "German German" was similar to that of Irish English and British English. Tim

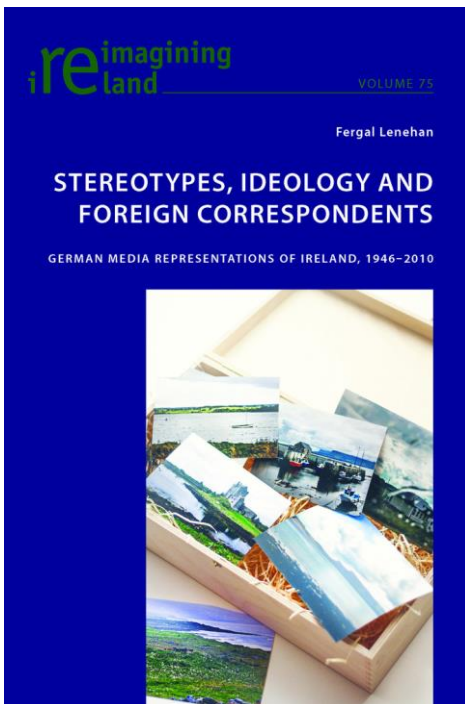
Casey, Rosaleen and even the lecturers from Germany were sympathetic to this. They told me that they always enjoyed hearing Austrian German: We sit in a "Sessel" in Austria, not on a "Stuhl" - and instead of "Tomaten" we eat "Paradeiser" (from the Persian name of the red "fruit of Paradise" which the bride gets from her husband on the morning after their wedding). After my return to Vienna it was not like "out of sight – out of mind", because I am still in contact with most of my Irish friends today. And I would always visit them in Galway and in Dublin when I came with my 17-year-old pupils to attend an English Language-Institute. 1977 is a long time ago. Time is flying, now that I am getting older, but my memories of Galway are still fresh and young. The time I spent in Galway was,



and still is, a gift from God. I felt rich, and I still feel myself rich for being able to stay in Ireland for a short period of my life. Sometimes I feel a kind of home-sickness for the 40 Shades of Green and for Galway Bay ... where my daughter was born in 1980. But this is a story for another day.

Christine Athanassowa

## How do Germans view Ireland?



This book examines German media representations of Ireland from 1946 to 2010, from the post-war period to the years of the so-called “Celtic Tiger” and Ireland’s subsequent economic downturn. It charts both the patterns and the inconsistencies in depictions of Ireland in the weekly publications *Der Spiegel* and *Die Zeit*, as well as in German cinema. Cultural stereotypes may be employed in the furthering of a problematic cultural essentialism; however, they may also be used to “play” with readers’ or viewers’ expectations. They may be juxtaposed with newer cultural generalisations, or

re-moulded to fit a transformed cultural reality. The representations of Ireland examined in this book are revealed as inherently ideological, consistently locating Ireland outside of an evolving European societal “normalcy”. While this is often presented as something highly positive, the book argues that it implicitly places Germany at the centre of Europe and may be viewed as a type of excluding Europeanism. The author, Fergal Lenehan, not only teaches Intercultural Studies at the Friedrich Schiller University of Jena but is also a member of the Centre for Irish-German Studies. An insightful review of the book by the Berlin correspondent of the *Irish Times*, Derek Scally, can be found here: <http://www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/how-germany-sees-ireland-stubborn-creative-under-european-1.2811885>

## Swiss author Gabrielle Alioth at the University of Limerick, University of Limerick, 27 September, 2016

The Centre for Irish German Studies organized a reading of the new novel *Die entwendete Handschrift* by Swiss author Gabrielle Alioth at the University of Limerick on September 27<sup>th</sup>. Being supported by the Swiss Embassy, the event was open to university students and staff as well as to the public. Starting with an introductory reading from one of her previous short stories about the “Heimatbegriff”, Alioth introduced her novel as the first one to take place in her hometown of Basel. She invited the audience to talk about their definition of “Heimat” and posed the question if there even is a “Heimatbegriff” in the society of the 21<sup>st</sup> century facing globalisation, which led to an exciting discussion amongst all those present.

For Alioth, this term has a strong correlation with a certain place, a city that means something to a person. This is also the reason she gave for the 30 years that it took her to actually write a story taking place in her hometown. In her understanding, a writer always needs a certain distance to write – also an explanation as to why she usually prefers writing historical novels. *Die entwendete Handschrift*, though, is very close to Alioth’s own life experiences. Considering the reaction of her audience at the University of Limerick, Alioth surely achieved her goal writing a thrilling novel at the borderline between the reality of her own biography and fiction.



Corinna Hunger

## Bi-lingual homage to Peter Jankowsky Berlin 1939- Dublin 2014, published as a file-print in Berlin and Cork in September 2015, 48 pages.

Edited by Profs. Manfred Schewe (Department of German, UCC) and Heiko Steffens (Technische Universität Berlin) this homage contains contributions from Irish and German friends of the late Peter Jankowsky. In his eulogy at the funeral in September 2014, the Irish writer Brian Lynch points out the extraordinary range of Peter’s professional activities. As an actor, he played the role of Dr.

*Centre for Irish-German Studies, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland*  
 00353 (61) 20 -2395/-2354, Fax –2566, [Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie](mailto:Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie) or  
[Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie](mailto:Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie) <http://www.ul.ie/llcc/Irish-German/>

Hermann Goertz in the RTE television series “Caught in a Free State”, as a writer he published his biography “Myself Passing By” and in cooperation with Brian Lynch he translated Paul Celan into English. At the Goethe-Institut in Dublin he worked as an inspirational fulltime teacher of German. Peter Jankowsky was also invited as a speaker of ballads and prose to many an academic German-Irish conference all over Ireland. A catalogue of works at the end of the homage presents an impressive abstract of his mission as a passionate bridge builder between two languages and cultures. The homage to Peter Jankowsky is available for free and online as a file on demand. Contact: [stefjjjd@mailbox.tu-berlin.de](mailto:stefjjjd@mailbox.tu-berlin.de)

### **Austrian Donation**

Austrian Ambassador Dr Thomas Nader visited the University of Limerick during the summer 2016 and brought with him a book donation worth 800 euro, consisting of numerous publications by Austrian authors and on Austrian-Irish relations. He met with UL president Prof. Don Barry as well as members of the German Section and the Centre for Irish-German Studies.



Austrian Ambassador Dr Thomas Nader and Prof. Don Barry, President UL, 7 June 2016

## Recent visitors to the Centre for Irish-German Studies

Adjunct Professor of the Centre for Irish-German Studies, Professor Emeritus **Eoin Bourke** (NUI Galway) delivered a wonderful lecture on George Clare and his memoir “Last Waltz in Vienna” on 19 October 2016. George Clare was born Georg Klaar in Vienna in 1920 to a wealthy and cultured Jewish family. He emigrated to Ireland, his parents perished in a concentration camp. His book won the WH Smith Literary Award, was praised by John le Carré, Graham Greene and others and was translated into six languages. Proposed by Eoin Bourke, George Clare received an Honorary Doctorate from NUI Galway in 2005. His German-born wife **Eva Bourke**, an acclaimed poet and member of “Aosdána” (the affiliation of creative artists in Ireland, established by the Arts Council), accompanied him and had another reason to be in UL that day as “Fermata – Writings inspired by Music”, edited by herself and Vincent Woods, was launched that evening in the Irish World Academy for Music and Dance by its founding director, Professor Mícheál Ó Súilleabháin.



Eva and Eoin Bourke on the Living Bridge

On 7<sup>th</sup> September 2016, **Herbert Rimmel** and **Karin Rimmel** visited Limerick. Herbert Rimmel was one of the German children

who was brought to Ireland after World War II by the Red Cross. His book “From Cologne to Ballinlough” (Aubane Historical Society, 2009) is a story about a German and Irish boyhood in World War II and post war years 1946 - 1949. He is among the contributors of a forthcoming volume of the Irish-German Studies series on connections between the GDR and Ireland.



A visiting travel group tracing Heinrich Böll’s footsteps in Ireland organised by Gaeltacht Reisen and adult education organisations in Germany, led by Christian Ludwig and Eckhard Ladner – were treated to a tour of the campus and a talk on Heinrich Böll, specifically his links with Limerick by Dr Gisela Holfter, 19 August 2016. The group showed their appreciation with a donation towards a fee waiver for the MA in Irish-German Studies.

### ***Heinrich Bölls Irland, 15 June 2016 on Arte***

As part of the series “Die große Literatur” the Franco-German TV network *Arte*, that promotes programming in the areas of culture and the arts produced a wonderful portrayal of Heinrich Böll’s connection with Ireland. It was shown to great acclaim in June 2016 in Germany and will be broadcast internationally. Insightful interviews with Heinrich’s son, artist René Böll, Dr Edward King (son of the doctor’s wife in Böll’s story on “The Most Beautiful Feet in the World”) and UL’s Dr Peter Williams (grandson of Harry Rice who features in “A Small Contribution to Occidental Mythology”) added greatly to our understanding of Böll’s influential *Irish Journal*.

*Centre for Irish-German Studies, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland*  
00353 (61) 20 -2395/-2354, Fax –2566, [Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie](mailto:Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie) or  
[Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie](mailto:Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie) <http://www.ul.ie/lcc/Irish-German/>

Especially fascinating was the inclusion of hitherto unused film material, mostly produced in the context of Böll's 1960 film *Children of Eire*. Gisela Holfter acted as advisor for the programme.

### **RTÉ Building Ireland – Ardnacrusha and the German influence on its design**

The story of Ardnacrusha was presented to a general audience through an RTÉ programme on the Shannon Scheme as part of “Building Ireland,” a documentary series in which experts explore Ireland’s building and engineering achievements.

This particular programme highlighted the German influence on the design of Ardnacrusha and interrogated its generally assumed status as a milestone in the modernisation of Ireland shortly after independence. Questions of location were central to building a hydroelectric power station on the river Shannon, as were the many engineering challenges. Civil engineer Prof Tom Cosgrove (UL) gave an enthusiastic account on how these challenges were mastered by the local Irish workforce led by a team of German experts.

German architect Jan Frohburg (UL) discussed the ambivalent design of Ardnacrusha. Housing giant turbines in a cathedral-like space, the architecture of the power station balanced classical influences and Heimatstil against the potentially threatening powers of modern technology. German design at the time was aiming to transport craft sensibilities into an era of mass production, and even this building near Limerick in its great form as well as its well-made details showed clear evidence of that. Also typical of the time, the Shannon Scheme’s ambitious programme was advertised in a striking mixture of modern graphics and mythical imagery.

The half-hour programme was broadcast on Friday, 14 October 2016.

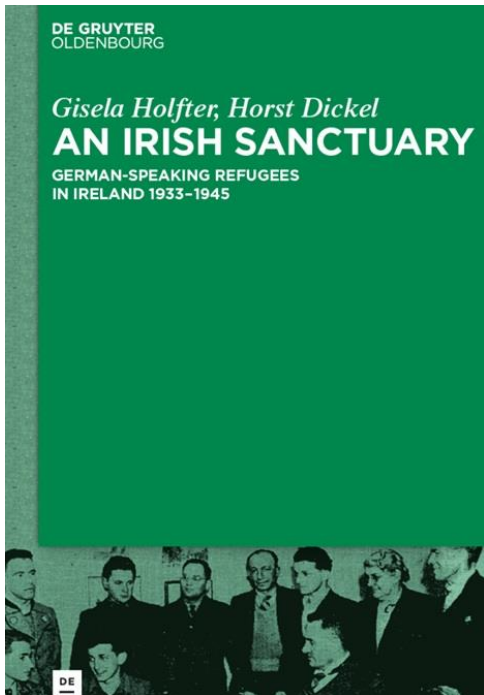
### **Erasmus+ Visits**

Helen Kelly-Holmes spent two weeks on an Erasmus+ visit to Universität Bielefeld. While she was there, Helen gave seminars on modern foreign language teaching and learning in Ireland, Irish-German relations in the media and teaching of English as an additional language in Irish schools. She also participated in a one-day doctoral student conference in which PhD students in Bielefeld

working in the area of DaF/Daz (German as a Second or Foreign Language) presented their work.

Fergal Lenehan came from Jena to UL in September 2016 and taught different modules for third and fourth year students, giving seminars for example, on Irish-German intercultural business communication (with examples of Kerrygold advertising in Germany).

### **Monograph on German-speaking refugees to be published in December 2016 by de Gruyter**



The forthcoming monograph by Horst Dickel and Gisela Holfter provides the first comprehensive account of German-speaking refugees in Ireland 1933–1945 and answers the question to what extent Ireland proved to be a sanctuary for them and what impact they had on Ireland. It closes a gap in the research on countries that received refugees from the Third Reich and breaks new ground: mapping the histories of the refugees who came to Ireland, beginning with their origins in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, and following their paths into exile and their lives in war-time Ireland and afterwards.

Extensive archive research in Ireland, Germany, England, Austria and the US as well as unprecedented access to closed files and numerous interviews have made it possible to give an almost complete overview.

### **Culture Night, 18 September 2015**

The Centre for Irish-German Studies participated in the country-wide *Culture Night* on 18 September 2015, offering a varied programme of short papers on the Limerick angle of selected Irish-German encounters. Speakers included Frauke Bröring of the MA in Irish-German Studies, Austin Bovenizer of the Irish Palatine Association (see below) and Gisela Holfter.

*Centre for Irish-German Studies, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland*  
00353 (61) 20 -2395/-2354, Fax -2566, [Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie](mailto:Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie) or  
[Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie](mailto:Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie) <http://www.ul.ie/llcc/Irish-German/>



## Trilingual Reading with Nadja Küchenmeister, Gabriel Rosenstock and Hans-Christian Oeser in November 2015

Award winning translator Hans-Christian Oeser, German poet Nadja Küchenmeister and Irish poet Gabriel Rosenstock gave a well-attended trilingual reading on 25 November 2015. The event was supported by the Goethe-Institut and was followed by the annual Mulled Wine Reception of the Centre for Irish-German Studies. Fiana Ní Chonaill and Siobhan Bailey provided seasonal harp music.



Christian Oeser, Nadja Küchenmeister, Fiana Ní Chonaill, Siobhan Bailey, Gabriel Rosenstock



## Recent Publications

Sabine Egger, with W. Bonner & E. Hess-Lüttich (Eds), 2016. Introduction. In *Germanistik in Ireland 11* (2016). Special Issue: Transit or Transformation? Border Crossings in Language and Literature. 5-10.

Sabine Egger, with W. Bonner & E. Hess-Lüttich (Eds), 2016. *Germanistik in Ireland 11* (2016). Special Issue: Transit or Transformation? Border Crossings in Language and Literature.

Gisela Holfter, Ernst Lewy, in: James McGuire and James Quinn (eds), *Dictionary of Irish Biographies*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2015 (online addition December 2015).

Gisela Holfter, Die grüne Insel als Fluchtort – Zur Kontextualisierung von Hans Kohlseisens Bericht über sein Exil in Irland, in: Margarete Affenzeller, Gabriele Anderl (eds.), *Und ich reise noch immer - Die Geschichte des Hans Kohlseisen zwischen Gmünd, Stadlau und Irland*, Vienna: Mandelbaum 2015, pp. 9-15.

Fergal Lenehan, *Stereotypes, Ideology and Foreign Correspondents: German Media Representations of Ireland, 1946-2010*. Peter Lang: Oxford, Frankfurt 2016.

## Selected Papers and Presentations

Patricia Conlan (with J. Lund, L. Moreno and S. M. Buettner), Re-energising the European idea – do the responses of the Europeans to the financial and refugees crisis undermine the founding values and principles of the EU? 26th Freudenstadt Symposium, European Regionalism Solidarity, Integration and the Regions. 1-3 July 2016.

Patricia Conlan (with H.E. Dominick Chilcott, Edward Moxon Browne, Marian Harkin, MEP and Orlaith Borthwick), The UK, Ireland, and the EU: Reform, Renegotiation, and Referendum. Public Discussion, 10 February 2016.

Sabine Egger, Yeats's Ireland in German Post-Modernist Writing, Institute for Irish Studies, Mary Immaculate College Limerick, 24 February 2016.

Joachim Fischer, The building of Ardnacrusha – A German perspective. Limerick Historical Society, Mary Immaculate College, 9 May 2016.

Joachim Fischer, Irish discourses on Germany, from the 2008 economic crash to the 2016 centenary of the Rising. Institute for German Studies, University of Birmingham, 17 May 2016.

Joachim Fischer, As others see us: “Move lips, move minds and make new meanings flare”. Discussion at Merriman Summer School 2016, Ennis, 2 July 2016.

Joachim Fischer, Souvenirs of a Summer in Germany in 1836: A Study of the first travel book about Germany by an Irish woman. ISAIL Annual Conference 2016, 25-29 July 2016.

Joachim Fischer, Ireland and Germany in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Palatine Heritage Tour, Palatine Association of Ireland, Rathkeale, 10 September 2016.

Joachim Fischer, Ireland under German rule: Two Irish dystopias of 1916/17. “What Could Germany Do for Ireland?” German Dimensions of 1916. University of Limerick, 28 September 2016.

Joachim Fischer, The Poetry Programme on Rilke translations. by Seamus Hogan and Sean O'Mahony. *RTE Radio 1*, 22 October 2016.

Gisela Holfter, Not only the Palatines: German immigration to Ireland in later times, The Irish Palatines Colloquium, Rathkeale, 10 September 2016.

Gisela Hoftter, Das deutschsprachige Exil 1933-1945 in Irland, DAAD-Landeskundeseminar “Und das ist erst der Anfang. Deutschland und die Flüchtlinge”, WissenschaftsForum Berlin, 24-29 July 2016.

Gisela Holfter, An Example of Refugees in Ireland in the Past - Lessons for the Present, Final COST Action IS1205 Conference, University of Limerick, 7-8 July, 2016 (Keynote Address).

Gisela Holfter, A Marginal Experience at the Margins of Europe? "Exile: Marginality and Centrality" - Annual Conference of the Society for Exile Studies, University of Aberystwyth, 30 June-3 July 2016 (Plenary lecture).

Gisela Holfter, German-speaking Refugees in Ireland 1933-45, School of Modern Languages & Applied Linguistics Research Seminar series, University of Limerick, 13 April 2016.

Gisela Holfter (with Andreas Zürn, Goethe-Institut Dublin), Introduction "Darum Deutsch" – German Language Needs and Skills in Ireland, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 4 March 2016.

Gisela Holfter, Fluchtziel Irland, Jahrestreffen DAAD, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, England, 15-17 December 2015.

Gisela Holfter, German-speaking Refugees in Ireland 1933-45, Irish Jewish Museum Dublin, 29 November 2015 (available on youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDbUBx6xaiE>).

Gisela Holfter, German–Irish Links in the Limerick region, Culture Night Ireland, University of Limerick, 18 September 2015.

Gisela Holfter, Heinrich Böll's *Children of Eire*, 78th Conference of the Association for German Studies in Great Britain and Ireland, Mary Immaculate College, Limerick, 2 - 4 September 2015.

Fergal Lenehan, Countering gay stereotypes on prime time television: The West German mini-series *Sir Roger Casement* (1968). "What Could Germany Do for Ireland?" German Dimensions of 1916. UL, 28 September 2016.

Jérôme aan de Wiel (UCC) "We have no idealistic interest in Ireland and no revolution, no rifles": Imperial Germany's half-hearted attempts to support Irish republicans, 1904-1919. German Dimensions of 1916. UL, 28 September 2016.

## Join us - Become a Friend and Supporter of the Centre for Irish - German Studies!

Friends of the Centre receive invitations to events organised by the Centre, subscription to *centre news* and a price reduction of 30% on any volume of *Irish-German Studies*.

Yes, I would like to

Become a Business Friend: € 150 per year

Become a Friend of the Centre for 3 years: € 70

Become a Friend of the Centre for a year: € 30

Order a copy of the 98/99, 99/00, 00/01 *Yearbooks* for €50

Support the Centre's aims and work with a donation

Contribute towards a M.A. or Ph.D. Scholarship

Name

Surname

Address

Phone

Fax

Email

Institution

Date

Signature

*Please make cheques payable to 'University of Limerick (50382)'*

*Centre for Irish-German Studies, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland  
00353 (61) 20 -2395/-2354, Fax -2566, [Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie](mailto:Gisela.Holfter@ul.ie) or  
[Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie](mailto:Joachim.Fischer@ul.ie) <http://www.ul.ie/lcc/Irish-German/>*