

INTERRUPTED SILENCE

Actively Engaged Intellectuals,
Intellectually Engaged Activists

compiled and published
AUTUMN QUARTER 2022

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Letter from the Chair: Shailja Sharma

Greetings from the International Studies department. I am so glad that we can bring out the Fall edition of our Newsletter. The INT department has been busy getting back to a full schedule in this our first year completely back from COVID-19. Of course, post-pandemic life has its ups and downs. After experimenting with different modalities, we have settled into offering a mix of mostly in-person courses, along with hybrid, synchronous, and asynchronous courses. We would love to hear how this mix is working for you.

This academic year, three of our faculty are on research leaves. Profs. Ehsani, Malik and Nast are taking some well-deserved time for their research and writing. This means we are offering fewer electives than usual. This gives all our students an opportunity to explore related courses in Anthropology, PAX, Geography and Political Science.

In other exciting course offering news, Prof. Gil Gott is offering a great concentration of 3 courses in Law and international Studies. INT 324 (International Economic Law from Colonialism to Globalization) is the Winter quarter offering. In the Winter again, Prof. Stump is offering a course in America as Empire (INT 332). For the Spring quarter, Prof. McIntyre is offering an INT 407 (Race, Gender and Empire) in a new form, so do sign up for that. It will be cross listed with INT 307 under the same title.

The event calendar in INT has been full of exciting talks by speakers as well. The two student reps, Amelia Cochran and Giorgia Fiorina, joined with Prof. Ehsani to feature his talk on "Mining and Global Environmental Crisis". Prof. Shiera Malik followed that up with a lecture on her new work "A Letter to Baba", in which she spoke about working in First World academia while learning from anti-colonial struggles that shaped her father's family.



As we continue to struggle globally against multiple wars, ecocide and financial turmoil, the environment of the Anthropocene is becoming a big part of our department's focus in terms of learning and activism. Not just the event itself but its impact on migration, history and politics are going to impact us in powerful ways. We will continue to focus our course offerings and student projects on issues related to this complicated juncture.

A shout out to alumni: please stay in touch with our department via email and social media. Tell us what you are doing in the world. And if you are in Chicago, please get in touch and connect with our current students.

Till next time.
Shailja

Student Assistant & Editor

Hi all, my name is **Sara Aqariden** and I'm this year's Student Assistant! I'll be working alongside **Rhea Ghelani** at the office where you can find me working on our departmental quarterly newsletters at the front desk. I'm a second-year undergraduate student majoring in International Studies and minoring in Applied Diplomacy.

Like many of you, I definitely struggled in finding a major that best fit my current interests while also ensuring a definite career path after graduation. Something I love about International Studies is the wide range of possibilities that it provides both during undergrad, as well as afterward. I'm very excited to begin my winter internship with WorldChicago, a non-profit organization that fosters citizen diplomacy between Chicagoans and our global counterparts. If you are looking for opportunities surrounding foreign affairs or global development, I'd love to chat!



Outside of the classroom, I love spending time with friends and family, visiting the lake, and crocheting when it's too cold for anything else. I'm originally from the suburbs, so I'm always grateful when I get the chance to travel and get away from the brutal winters here. My favorite destination spot is definitely Morocco, where I visit most of my family and sometimes even travel up north to Spain! It's super interesting to apply the things I learn in class to the real world when I travel, even if it is just noticing a particular trait among many Moroccans, Spaniards, etc., and trying to understand how they came to be. There are so many lenses to see the world through, and International Studies can sometimes provide you with more than you may be able to use at one time!

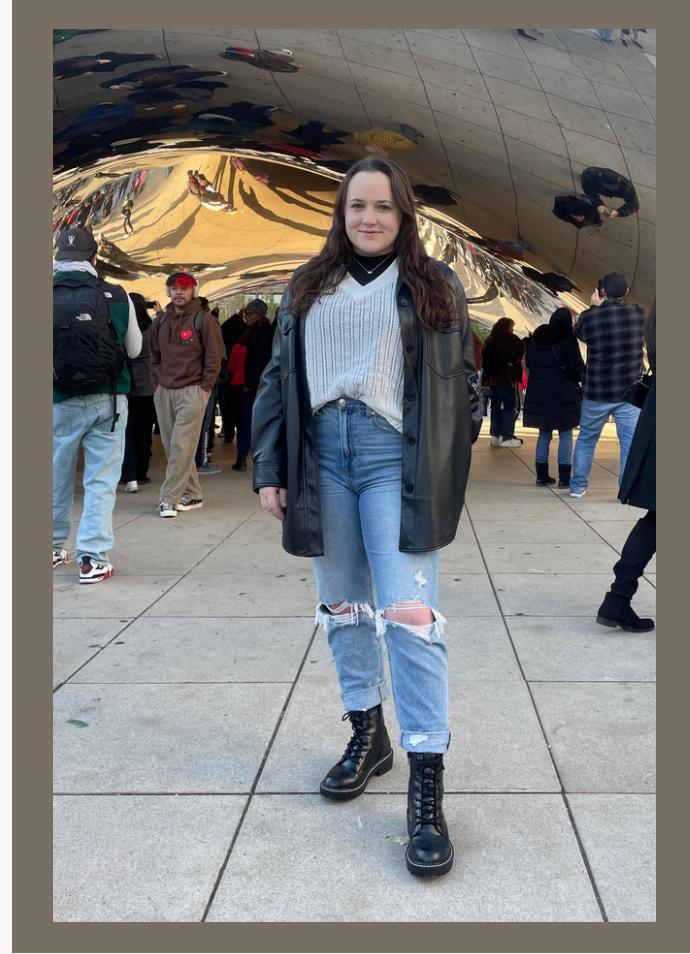
I love the INT Department, especially being able to work on this newsletter and seeing all the amazing work that you guys submit throughout the quarter. I've learned so much from past and current INT students and I'm so excited to be involved with everyone so directly. Consider submitting a piece for one of our next student newsletters and email it to me at saqaride@depaul.edu, thanks!

Junior Representative

2

Hi everyone! My name is **Amelia Cochran**, and I am excited to be an International Studies Student Representative alongside Giorgia this year. I am a Junior majoring in International Studies and am in my final year of the BA/JD program. I will be attending law school in the fall of 2023 and have been through both the law school application and LSAT process. If anyone has any questions about law school, I would love to help out in any way I can.

I am originally from Gardnerville, Nevada. I came to DePaul and Chicago because I fell in love with the experiences, atmosphere, and diversity that this city and school has to offer. When I'm not at school you can find me thrift shopping, visiting my favorite Chicago location (the bean), hanging out with friends, or spending time downtown.



I love the international studies department and am excited to be a more active part of it. I am especially eager to work with the department on increasing student involvement and creating lasting connections. Giorgia and I have some exciting events planned for this year to achieve these goals including an alumni panel, career center event, holiday-themed events, and our faculty lecture series. Make sure you check out our Instagram page which is where you can find all events and any updates.

I highly encourage every student to take the opportunities available to connect with fellow students and staff, we have a great team in this department and fantastic opportunities. I hope to be a friendly face around campus for students. I truly believe this department is exceptional and I look forward to this upcoming year and all the experiences it will bring. Please feel free to reach out to me for anything you may need or any suggestions or questions you may have. I'm looking forward to a great year!

Senior Representative

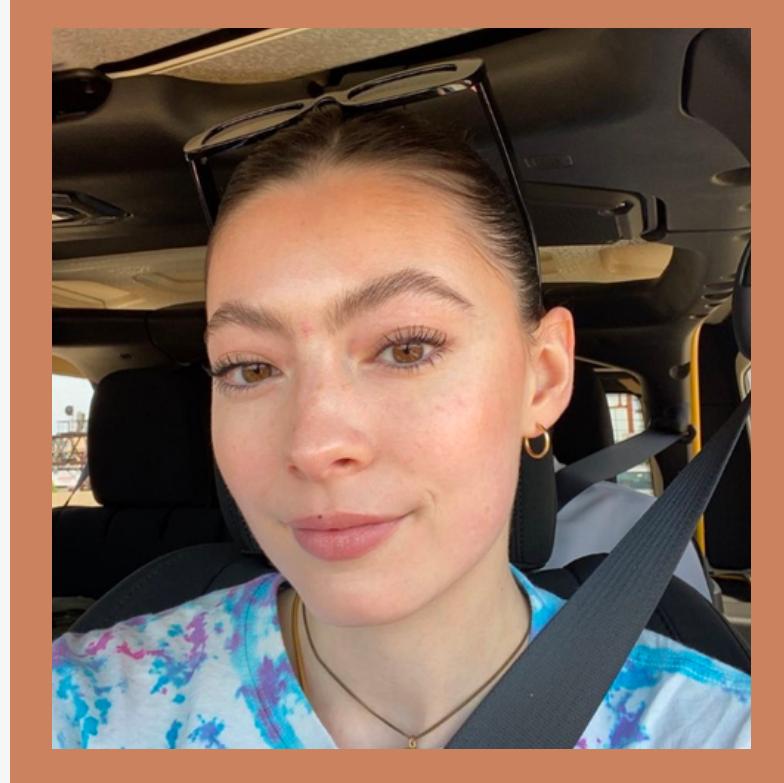
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Hi everyone! My name is **Giorgia Fiorani** and I am a senior majoring in International Studies and minoring in Italian. I am also one of the student representatives for the INT department this year. I was born and raised in Chicago and love living in the city, but one of my favorite things to do is to travel. Traveling abroad specifically and getting to see other parts of the world was definitely one of the things that made me interested in international studies, to begin with!

So far this quarter I have loved meeting new people in the department through my role as student rep and I am excited to continue getting to know the INT community throughout the rest of the year. I love the INT department because I think this major really teaches you how to think and write both critically and analytically. I think since declaring my INT major both my writing and thinking skills have improved greatly!

I am very passionate about voting rights in particular so this fall I worked as a Voter Registration Genius for Vote DePaul which is a non-partisan grant-funded project aimed at increasing student voter participation in elections. I really enjoyed this job and I hope in the future to continue this type of work.

My goal as one of your student reps this year is to increase student participation in our INTuesday events. These events are great ways to learn about important topics as well as to meet new people in the department. I hope to see you all at these events so keep an eye out for our updated winter and spring event schedule!



Student Tutor

2



Hey everyone! My name is **Mariana Byker** and I am the INT department tutor/ student mentor this year. I am a senior double majoring in International Studies and Psychology. I also currently work in the dean's office at DePaul's law school. After graduation, I am going to pursue a career in law. I've changed my mind a few times about what I want to do, but I spent last year in Paris, studying human rights law at Sciences Po and became really interested in the field.

Studying at Sciences Po was a really great experience because I got to interview UN special rapporteurs, leaders of NGOs, and world-renowned economists. Can you imagine asking one of the main authors of the Paris Climate Accord why it was failing to her face? That was a tough room to be in

man. I also met and sat with Lula, who recently made a fascinating political comeback in Brazil. During my time in Paris, I worked with a refugee organization to distribute emergency material needs at asylum camps in the northern parts of the city. I also issued and explained the Watizat guide and learned a lot about European immigration policies. This helped me write a statement on student action when the war in Ukraine broke out, seeing firsthand the effects it had on the sociopolitical climate in Europe. Being outside of the U.S. gave me a new perspective on what it means to be an American. So, I'm happy to answer any questions about traveling as a student, especially for those interested in international relations!

Outside of school, I like to read. I'm trying to get my hands on more Fran Lebowitz, but at the moment, I'm rereading The Master and Margarita because it's one of my favorites around this time of year. I also love tennis. I went to the French Open this year, but if I'm being honest, I much rather play tennis than watch it (and I'm always looking for new opponents)... I also got into photography while in Paris, guided by the likes of Robert Frank, Diane Arbus, Gary Winogrand etc.. I've submitted a few shots from Portugal for this publication, so maybe check them out!

Let's talk... If you have any questions, or want to go over anything, I'm here as a resource. Thanks!

Alumni Highlight: Kunza Shakil's Philanthropic Studies

KUNZA SHAKIL | NOVEMBER 13, 2022

A career in philanthropy was not something I planned, rather it very much fell into my lap. I had been on the academia track up until my second semester of graduate school. I decided to take a break from pursuing further studies and at the recommendation of close friends and colleagues, explored consulting as a broad next step. A friend forwarded a position at my current workplace, and as I interviewed and learned more about the firm, I saw myself fitting into its values of impact and social justice (values I had acquired during my time at DePaul!).

I currently work at Arabella Advisors, a philanthropic consulting firm, with clients that range from corporations to family foundations to individuals. I'm on the advisory team, which has been a great experience thus far because the work itself is diverse; my projects span from strategic planning and organizational design to grants management. While there is consistency in the projects that I'm staffed on, my day-to-day responsibilities look different. One day I might be researching organizations in Washington, DC that provide relief to migrants infamously bused in from Texas for a client to contribute to, and another day I could be facilitating a meeting for experts in environmental justice.

The sheer variety of tasks, people, skills, software, and knowledge that I come into contact with is one aspect that inspires and motivates me in this field. Also, I find myself surrounded by intelligent and like-minded people. This is important to me because I thrive in values-aligned communities where I have the space to have big-picture-oriented and out-of-the-box conversations. Thinking critically (again, a skill developed while at DePaul), neither the philanthropy sector nor my firm are perfect.

Philanthropic entities are still largely white-dominated. Equity is a concept that is still very new for many. I see how power, capitalism, neoliberal economic policies, neocolonialism, imperialism, and racism all play out and stretch into philanthropy – sometimes near to the work that I do, and at other times, implicitly. Despite this, I still value the impact of my work. At the present moment, I believe I am in a good spot in my career, one where I am absorbing and learning what my workplace and philanthropy more broadly entail, and at the same time, thinking ahead to future aspirations.

My advice to current INT students is what I have heard countless times so far in my own professional and academic journeys: take the non-linear path. Apply to organizations, programs, scholarships, fellowships, internships, and jobs that intrigue you even if it doesn't necessarily "make sense". Take the time to invest in yourself (challenge yourself, rest, explore, do the scary thing, seek experiences in unusual places), continually revisit your priorities at different stages in your life, and surround yourself with kind and supportive people involved in your growth. Find the sweet spot between planning for the future and being grounded in the present. I don't believe your time at DePaul is when you need to have your life figured out. The other piece of advice I put forth is to build relationships with your INT network: your classmates, professors, alumni, advisors, etc. Make the most of these individuals' presence in your life. Connections are paramount not only professionally, but also for building community. Majoring in INT at DePaul is an experience that only other INT students at DePaul will understand and it's an experience you carry with you after graduation regardless of your future careers.



PORUGAL PICS

MARIANA BYKER | FEBRUARY 2022





NEWBERRY LIBRARY SEMINAR: NATALIE DELGADO

ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Written by Natalie Delgado

The Newberry Library Seminar is a semester long research project at which selected students from DePaul, Loyola, University of Illinois at Chicago, and Roosevelt University come together to work at the Newberry, a renowned research library in Chicago, where we get access to materials that we will later use to write our own research on. The seminar begins on January 17th and goes through May 4th of 2023, which stretches through the winter and spring quarter. My application process may not have been the most ideal, I was actually on my way to INT 204 (shoutout to Dr. Stump) when I saw a posting in the Arts and Letters lobby screens. The screen read: Inventing Mexico: Maps, Manuscripts, and Materiality, 1521-1921. As I researched what this could mean, I learned how special an opportunity like this could be for any INT student looking for the chance to start a research project while being given tools and resources necessary to undertake what can feel like a very overwhelming process. Some things that stood out to me about the Newberry Seminar was the ability to walk away from the opportunity not only with a great skillset that's further developed, but I now can explore what it would be like to publish and continue this kind of work on my own. The investigation of this seminar asks us as students to analyze how texts and images have shaped 'Mexico' as a concept. We get to use mostly primary documents that can be used as an exploration of what it meant to be imagined as a state and as people who inhabited it. Looking through possible lenses of Mexico as an idea, empire, nation, and racialized place allows us as researchers to take on a research project within this concept to produce our own work, which we get to present to the Newberry scholarly community at the end of our semester together. I immediately thought of past INT courses where we discussed the invention of borders and states and everything it takes to uphold that imagination. I knew I wanted to apply, but I didn't know where to start! I stand by the fact that if I didn't have the support of the department and specifically Dr. Shiera Malik, I couldn't have gotten my application in time. My application required my transcript, a few questions to gauge my abilities as a researcher, and a recommendation letter. I would urge any INT student to look into future Newberry programs, as a selected student you get access to certain privileges like reserving research space and extended hours at the building. Every seminar at the Newberry is different, but I would always recommend talking about how the theory and research skills we develop in INT can translate to many different mediums and materials. I think many times as students we can miss opportunities when we think that we might not have all the things that are listed as the type of 'student' they are looking for. I would tell you to try anyway! If you see me around, please feel free to ask me about it! I would love to get more INT students in this space, and I can't wait to see how it all unfolds.

FORMER INT STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

"THE NATION'S EXPANDING NETWORK OF RAIL TRAILS STARTED IN CHICAGO WITH ONE WOMAN'S AMBITIOUS VISION"

Paul Gordon | September 29, 2022



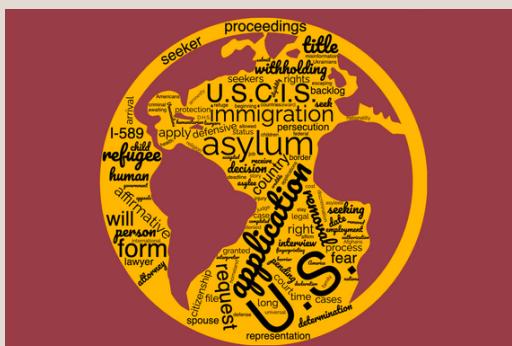
"CHICAGO'S SOUTHEAST SIDE PUSHES BACK AGAINST POLLUTION"

Paul Gordon | October 5, 2022



"WHO ARE ASYLUM SEEKERS AND WHAT IS ASYLUM?"

Diane Bou Khalil | October 20, 2022



The Bavaria Project

The following "Letter to King Ludwig II" by DePaul student Marjorie Ambre Axelle Spiriliotis is a featured piece from Professor Sharma's INT 201 class. This letter falls under the Germany/Bavaria Project, as all INT students are familiar with it. The assignment requires students to imagine themselves as an aged Bavarian nobleman who serves as the chief advisor to King Ludwig II in the early 1870s. The letter is composed of advice for King Ludwig following the proposal of unification with Prussia, and whether the King should proceed with the integration or avoid it at all costs. In this time period, Prussia was a rising European power that sought unification with Bavaria and sometimes forced integration with other nations. This project forces students to take a professional diplomatic stance and truly embody the 74-year-old Bavarian nobleman through diction, language, and educated advice.

This particular case study encourages students to "dig deep" into the social consciousness of the imagined character they are pretending to be in order to wholly understand the political, social, national, and humanitarian circumstances at the time. Some main inquiries that inspire the content within this letter (from Professor Gotts' description) include:

- What was the nature of the national movement in German-speaking lands, and how was rooted, or not, in a social or historical basis "in fact" (was there such a thing as "German" identity)?
- How is the German national question relevant for Bavaria (what was or is "Bavarian" identity)?

Letter to King Ludwig II

MARJORIE AMBRE AXELLE SPIRILOTIS | STEINGADEN | SEPTEMBER 15, 1870

Your Most Serene Highness and Supreme Majesty,

The Von Lech Schongauer family has been the loyal and humble servant of your Most Serene family since the thirteenth century and is firmly intent on honoring this seven-century long friendship through the course of your Supreme Reign.

I was blessed to have shared many precious memories with your late father, King Maximilian II, who sadly passed away too early and is profoundly missed. I was just slightly older than your Majesty's dearest father when we first met as young lads at the Austrian Ambassador's home in Rome in 1831. He was still Prince Maximilian then, but already wiser, and more knowledgeable than most of us, and had just finished studying in Göttingen, much like me some years earlier. Later, I had the utter honor and pleasure of meeting His Majesty on several occasions as we both had become honorary members of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

In memory of our beloved King Maximilian of Bavaria and in honor of your most Serene Majesty, I beg your Highness to accept my deep gratitude for giving my humble letter Your most sincere consideration.

It has now come to my attention and to the attention of our people that the question of a German kaiserdom is being severely disputed and that it is essential we reach an agreement soon or see our peace threatened by Prussian forces.

Much like Your Majesty, I do hold Bavaria's freedom and harmony close to my heart's most profound wishes and would want nothing less for my land than see it thrive according to God's Will and under your most esteemed supervision. We have stood united and proud as Bavarians for far longer than some countries have existed and need not prove our strength and importance to the world. Unfortunately, our fate is now undoubtedly associated with that of our German brothers and sisters across lands that once seemed so very far from us but are coming closer to us one railroad and one train at a time. Bavaria is not alone anymore; our own economy and history have navigated past our own borders and into other German lands.

We have already witnessed our own limitations in 1866 in Sadowa when our respectable and heroic army lost alongside our Austrian brothers and forced Your Majesty into pledging allegiance to Prussia to maintain our peace and survival. I thank Your Majesty for honoring his word with humility and for following Prussia's steps into the current war against the French. I know that it must not have been a

simple decision to make as a ruler for the good of his people, but I believe that it was the wisest decision to make for them. So far, the direction Your Majesty has taken has proven to be successful as only two weeks ago. Our troops were victorious in Sedan despite the French army using chassepot rifles, which I hope our valiant army will soon be able to acquire as well. The people all around Bavaria are now chanting our victory and praising our land and Your Majesty for all the glory that has recently fallen upon us.

There is in fact nothing I want more than to fortify our land and this would be best achieved through the strengthening of our army. To do so, it has become clear to me that we must follow Prussia's example. Their army is well organized, highly skilled and trained, while our army has often proven to be slightly less organized and inadequately stocked in terms of uniforms and rifles. As we already do find much deserved pride in our peasantry, arts, and ancient Germanic and catholic traditions, we must also start finding pride in our army if we so desire to stay relevant and valued among our current and future allies. Prussia's strength not only lies in its strong economy and leadership, but also in its strong defense, so sharing their army would enhance our own forces.

Of course, a strong, respectable, generous, and wise ruler is also necessary for a country to be respected, and for this, we already have Your Majesty while the Prussians have Otto Von Bismarck. The Wittelsbach Dynasty has already proven to be a most honorable one and has even given Old Germany many illustrious Emperors. Your Majesty has been anointed Emperor of Germany and the incarnation of the heightened spirit of Germandom by many of your most obedient and worthy subjects. You would therefore be the best candidate to rule a newly formed German Empire, encompassing not only the already allied northern German states, but the southern states as well as Alsace. You would rule a territory as large as the Austrian Empire and bring back the Holy Empire Glory and Spirit to this continent. As the future ruler of the German Empire, you could even influence our German Protestant brothers and sisters to follow the Vatican again, at last.

Moreover, even in the very unfortunate and unlikely event that Your Majesty was not granted the Imperial crown of the German Empire, Your Majesty would still greatly benefit from the newly acquired Prussian and other kingdoms' treasury. It is well known that since our terrible defeat in 1866, Bavaria still owes a great amount of money to Prussia and that it has severely strained our finances. Sooner or later, Your Majesty would not be able to go on with the construction of great architectural marvels and the people's anger could rapidly grow at the learning of such dreadful news. But as a significant living part of the German Empire, Your Majesty would be entitled to obtain the necessary funds to continue supporting the most admirable and talented Richard Wagner whom I applauded at the opening of Tristan, as well as other artistic and architectural endeavors which I know you so greatly and generously favor. Your delightful taste in the arts is already renowned by all and admired by even the most unrefined Prussian. I am therefore quite certain that the Empire would recognize your undeniable

talent and extend to Your Majesty all the financial and material means which Your Majesty may necessitate in the future.

It is utterly certain however that Bavaria must demand numerous conditions to be accepted in exchange of its allegiance. I suggest that Your Majesty demands that our Banks, Railroads and Posts still retain their own independence. Moreover, I suggest that Bavaria shall not depend entirely on the Empire's finances and possesses special rights in terms of the supervision of the army, the voting of new laws and the decisions pertaining to Foreign Relations. Bavaria should also be able to obtain more seats within the newly formed Parliament and be able to obtain the Parliament Presidency, shall it become necessary. If these conditions are agreed upon, then we shall benefit from an alliance with the Northern States and Prussia as we would both keep our autonomy and be highly protected from any external or internal harm. May Your Majesty never forget our famous Bavarian adage "The only way to get along with a Prussian is to step on his toes until he apologizes", so let's make them accept all our demands until they beg us to join our forces.

I do recognize that Your Majesty has close ties with the Habsbourg Family through Her Supreme Empress Elizabeth and our shared Catholic Faith. I, too, admire the Empress and find it paramount to keep peaceful relationships with the mighty Habsbourg family. Yet, I am quite convinced that peaceful relations would be more easily and lengthily maintained if we faced the Habsburgs with comparable force as it would prevent the Austrian Empire from attacking us. Unifying ourselves with the Prussians would make us more powerful and intimidating. I must acknowledge that honor and loyalty often become forgotten values when faced by power and wealth. Families, countries, have often been torn apart and all alliances are suddenly put aside for the sake of riches or expanded territories. Your Majesty must therefore know that the Habsburgs or even the French would never hesitate to attack Bavaria if their interests were endangered, even if you shared the same blood or admiration. Politics should not impede on your personal affairs and interests. And France is not the France of Louis XIV anymore, nor will Elizabeth be the only Empress of Austria, but they will always be part of history and never forgotten, much like Your Majesty.

At almost seventy-four years old, I have seen our world change through the course of this century. I witnessed the success of the creation of the Bavarian Constitution at only twelve years old, and its first application at twenty-two years old. I lived through the ruling of both your father and grand-father and saw a complying monarchy attempt to get along with a new industrialized society and upcoming Bourgeoisie. It now seems obvious to me that one must accept the changes in our society and find new ways of living within it if we do not want to repeat the mistakes made in 1848. I notice that changes are occurring more and more rapidly. In fact, in last year's elections we have witnessed the first ever Patriot Party's victory against the Liberals in response to the fear of change after our failure in Sedowa. Yet, as we have heroically won against the French in the past year, the people are now warming

themselves to the more liberal idea of being unified with the rest of the powerful German states and are even demanding it. We, Bavarians, are as powerful and important as the Prussians, we share the same language, the same history, and the same desire for peace and greatness. Peace can only be achieved through unity, so let us unify our people together! Let us stop fighting together and start living together! Let us choose to join ourselves with the Brandenburg Family that has so successfully brought a small territory to the size of an empire in only two centuries. Religions, languages, dynasties may all change, but power makes history, so let us be powerful and remembered! I beg Your Majesty to think about all the good Bavaria would benefit from such a wise and modern decision, and to direct Your people towards greatness and beauty.

I can only assure that, as long as I live, I will be devoted and obedient to Your Majesty in reverent gratitude, and I will always consider myself fortunate to be at Your Majesty's service.

Filled with deep awe, I am, always, Your Majesty's most humble and obedient servant.

Count Karl Von Lech Schongauer

LA ROSA MORTAL

SYDNEY CERNEK | SEPTEMBER 26, 2022

La rosa se sienta allí, flotando encima del suelo. Sus pétalos se sujetan a su mamá, quien los sacude de su cuerpo.

Los sacude para que el suelo los agarre, rápidamente, y los tira en sí mismo.

El suelo devora los pétalos cadavéricos y los mastica hasta que se vuelvan grava. Grava que se llena el jardín donde la niñita juega.

Donde juega con su mamá, quien se da cuenta de la pestilencia que infiltra el viento y asfixia a su hija.

Su hija quien devuelve en la tierra, y cultiva sus propios pétalos mortales.

THE DEADLY ROSE

SYDNEY CERNEK | SEPTEMBER 26, 2022

The rose sits there, floating above the ground. Its petals fasten themselves to their mother, who flicks them from her body.

Flicks them so that the ground grabs them, quickly, and pulls them to itself.

The ground devours the cadaverous petals and chews them until they turn into gravel. Gravel that fills the garden where the little girl plays.

Where she plays with her mother, who notices the stench that infiltrates the wind and chokes her daughter.

Her daughter who returns to the earth, and grows her own deadly petals.

Studying Abroad in Jerusalem: The City of Tombs, Temples, and Tensions

CLARA COX | NOVEMBER 7, 2022

One of the first things that stood out to me about DePaul was their First Year Abroad program, also known as FY@broad, that allows first-year students to study abroad. My mother is a professor at a small liberal arts college in my hometown in South Carolina and she has been leading study abroad trips for over 20 years, so study abroad has always been on my radar. I knew I wanted to take full advantage of the study abroad opportunities DePaul offered, so when winter quarter came around, I began looking at the FY@broad programs for that summer.

Immediately, the Jerusalem program called my name. My family and I are big travelers and have traveled a fair amount around Europe, so I knew I wanted to go somewhere completely different for study abroad. I knew very little about Jerusalem and had never thought about traveling there beforehand, but once the idea sprouted in my mind, I was hooked and knew I needed to try my very best to get accepted into the program. Luckily, through a carefully written essay, recommendations from past professors, and an interview, I was finally accepted! I was elated when I found out and began preparing for the trip right away.



Photograph 1: The al-Haram al-Sharif and site of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, more commonly known as the Dome of the Rock, a place of great religious significance for mainly Muslims, but also Christians and Jewish people.



Photograph 2: The Western Wall, considered a greatly religious site for Jewish and Christian people, where many go to pray and leave notes full of prayer requests within the cracks of the wall.

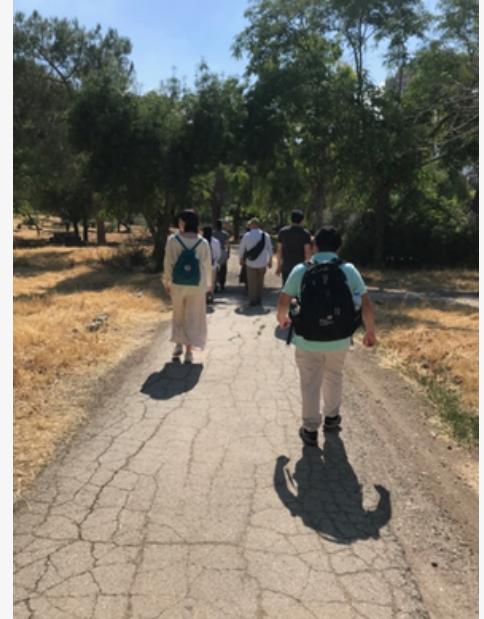
The FY@broad program is great in that you get a sense of what studying abroad is like without fully committing to a quarter or year abroad. I was able to fulfill my honors history requirement while learning about a culturally and historically rich city that I would soon travel to for ten days. Additionally, I was able to take tons of beautiful pictures and put my photography minor to practice. One of my favorite assignments was our final essay on a historic site in Jerusalem that we would visit. I chose to write on the Mamilla Cemetery, or the Ma'aman Allah Cemetery, which is Jerusalem's largest and oldest Muslim

cemetery. The cemetery has undergone a series of excavations and construction projects despite its nationally recognized historic importance, as it is the burial site of many Muslim scholars and warriors of Salah al-Din al Ayubi's army, who helped defeat the Crusaders. Despite efforts to stop the destruction of this historic cemetery, Israeli nationalist groups continue forward with excavations plans and construction projects, negatively impacting the Muslim and Arab population, as their presence has been erased from their own terrain at the hands of Zionists.

Writing on the Mamilla Cemetery and then being able to visit it was such a valuable learning experience for me. Because much of the cemetery's destruction is related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, researching and writing on it was not only incredibly interesting, but also very introspective. Furthermore, visiting the cemetery was so impacting, as I was able to personally see the destruction and disregard for such a historically important and valuable site. Our tour guide also gave us further information and knowledge on what the cemetery was before the destruction, as well as the religious significance behind it. It was one of my favorite moments on the trip, and it will forever stick with me.

I am such a strong advocate for study abroad, especially for those who have not previously had the opportunity to travel. I was able to make strong connections and relationships with my

peers, as well as my professor and staff advisor. I am forever grateful for the experience I was able to have thanks to DePaul's FY@broad program. Studying abroad not only allows you to learn about new cultures and different ways of life, but it also makes you an internationally educated student.



Photograph 3: My peers and I walking through the Mamilla Cemetery, Jerusalem's oldest and largest Muslim cemetery.



Photograph 4: Our study abroad group posing next to the "I Love Jerusalem" sign.

STUDY ABROAD: SUMMER 2023



COSTA RICA: INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE AMERICAS

DePaul's Human Rights Law in the Americas program in Costa Rica provides a comprehensive, foundational understanding of the key elements of human rights law, including women's rights, children's rights, and criminal procedure. Upon completing the program, students are better prepared for more specialized areas such as family law, asylum, and immigration, public interest law, legal defense and advocacy for the underprivileged.

Application deadline: 05/01/2023

NORTHERN IRELAND: PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

This program will provide students an experiential opportunity to see peace and reconciliation efforts through public policy and nonprofit social organizations.

The program will be run in coordination with Politics Plus a nonprofit organization that is the outreach arm of the Northern Ireland Assembly. Course sessions would be held in the historic Stormont parliamentary buildings in addition to site visits and housing would be provided at Queen's University Belfast.

Application deadline: 02/01/2023



FRANCE & ENGLAND: INTERNATIONAL PORTFOLIO BUILDING

This course will help you gain an international advertising perspective and build an international portfolio by combining classroom content with first-hand cultural and professional immersion. This hands-on course will inspire your creative thinking and advertising savvy, then give you the opportunity to apply that thinking by developing advertising campaigns for an international market.

Application deadline: 02/01/2023



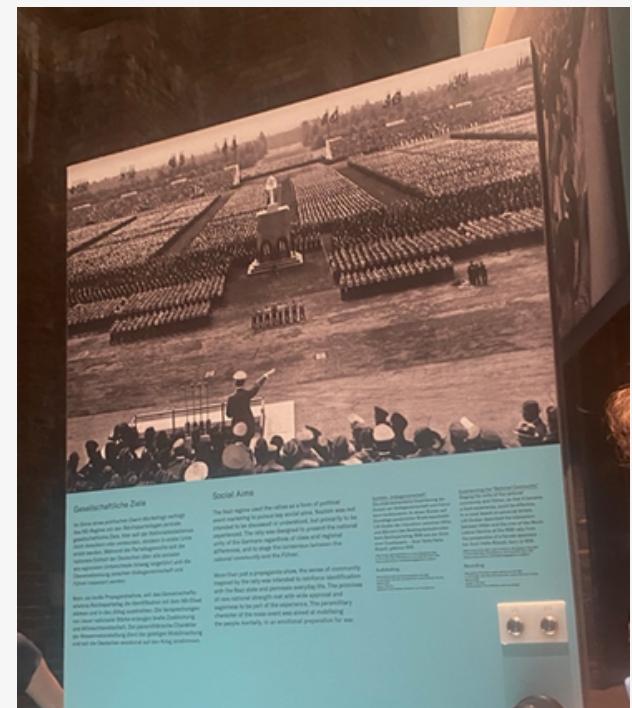
The Continuum of Displacement, Art, and Institutional Memory

EMILY STAHL | AUGUST 15, 2022

The past informs the present, while the present also informs the past. How we think about the current moment is rooted in how history and public memory are preserved. However, the past is also continuously being recontextualized based on the conditions of the present. It is not a straight line from past to present, but rather a continuum of past and present both informing each other and existing simultaneously. The linear conception of time is common, but philosopher Alan Watts explains in his book *Out of Your Mind* how one can conceive of time in the reverse. He writes, "We must abandon completely the notion of blaming the past for any kind of situation we're in. We must reverse our thinking and see that the past always flows back from the present—now is the creative point of life" (Watts 2017, 87).¹ As we look at the realities of modern-day Berlin, Germany, understanding the current situation requires a critical reflection on the past. In doing so, one is also forced to examine how the present has influenced the past—its memory, its preservation, and its power over this moment. In this paper, I will examine how the political history of Germany has contributed to its current refugee situation, as well as how the present-day condition in Berlin informs that political past.

Point A to B: From the Past to the Present

The rise of fascism in the 1920s and 30s, World War II, reconstruction after the war, and a divided country are all aspects of Germany's past that have an overwhelming influence on its present. All of these events have defined the nation's political history and therefore have directly informed how the country views and structures itself today. This narrative of the nation's current image, in part, began during the Nürnberg Rallies, where thousands of National Socialists gathered on the main market square in Nürnberg to hold rallies for the Nazi party. The Documentation Center Nazi Party Rally Grounds in Nürnberg that documents these events states, "It was no coincidence that [the rallies were] staged in Nuremberg: the völkish anti-Semitic faction was bent on flaunting its strength in the industrial working-class city characterized by social-democratic leanings". The movement had previously been a fragmented one, only aligned by the collective rejection of the Treaty of Versailles' that ended World War I. However, with the rise of the Nürnberg rallies, the



I Documentation Center: Nazi rallies in Nürnberg before WWII, showing unity and mass conformity.

movement quickly became an official state occasion, a unified front of almost one million industrial working-class participants. The Documentation Center writes, "The Nazi Party was no longer one of many; party and state had become one". The rise of the Nazi Party in Germany would lead to the Second World War, leaving almost 50 million people dead and radically changing the socio- and geopolitical condition of the world.

In Germany's present-day political climate, citizenship and immigration remain two of the most pertinent topics of discussion, with the 2015 Syrian refugee crisis only exacerbating these debates.



II Hotel/Restaurant in Kreuzberg, a neighborhood in Berlin with a large Turkish population, with sign that reads "Wir bleiben alle"

The country of Germany has traditionally had a model of ethnic citizenship, one in which the "nation is seen as an organic community based on the belief in a shared culture and ethnic origin" (Trittler 2016, 370). This type of citizenship explicitly denies national acceptance for people not of Germanic descent or ethnicity, historically being used to ostracize the Other. In the past couple of decades, Germany has seen a shift in its cultural understanding of citizenship. Trittler (2016, 390) writes, "Germany seems to constitute an exceptional case that has implemented a considerable liberalization of citizenship regulation and integration policies with a shift from ethnic to more civic and cultural assimilation requirements."

While this shift has not eliminated othering or

provided many legal changes to citizenship acceptance, it does mark a cultural shift in present-day Germany toward migrants and people who are not ethnically German.

The Continuum of Past and Present

The line from past to present is often seen as one that flows from the past, through the present, and ever-forward into the future (which ultimately becomes the continuous present moment we live in). In the context of modern-day Germany, one can think of its political past as a straight line from the rise of fascism and World War II to postwar reconstruction and the Cold War to current-day refugee crises and the rise of a new conservative party. It can be somewhat simple to draw that line, making connections from each point through the legacy of National Socialism or cultural understandings of belonging, but it is not so easily done when one looks at this line from another direction: how has the present informed the past?

Blind Spots

Jenny Erpenbeck's speech titled "Blind Spots", which is about her experience as an East German when the Berlin Wall fell, characterizes this flowing continuum as it has to do with placelessness in Germany. Erpenbeck talks extensively about her experience being treated as a second-class citizen within reunified Germany and related her experiences to that of refugees while

acknowledging her privileges. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, she experienced life as an outsider in a new place; the home she had known was now getting a “flashy face lift” and was being forced to integrate into a new culture that was not their own. Erpenbeck’s experiences from the historic collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War help us interpret the current day experience of refugees in Germany.

In her speech, Jenny Erpenbeck questions why searches for freedom from more Western (and more white) countries are seen as commendable and ones from other countries, such as Pakistan, Mexico, and Haiti, are met with contempt. In the 1990s, before any sort of official refugee crisis began in Germany, the country tried to integrate East Germans into the culture of the former West Germany, often othering East Germans and treating them as second-class citizens. This issue of integration was suddenly exacerbated in 2015 when the state began accepting large numbers of Syrian refugees. Chancellor Merkel’s decision to open the country’s borders and allow refugees to remain there was greatly influenced by the “German national narrative of living down the past” – it was a humanitarian task in response to the nation’s Nazi past (Betts & Collier 2018, 87). However, Merkel’s decision to accept Syrian refugees was informed by an advisor who argued that Germany should accept Syrians “instead of others who were less well educated and sophisticated [because they would be] easiest to integrate and the quickest to pay back into the system” (Erpenbeck 2018). The decision to accept

Syrian refugees in the face of their mass displacement was ultimately informed by the usefulness of the people. Jenny Erpenbeck’s experience as an East German integrating into unified Germany compared to Syrian refugees highlights how the search for freedom is seen differently depending on where you are from. East Germans were treated as second-class citizens but were still citizens, whereas Syrian refugees are seen as simply being the better, easier alternative than refugees from other countries.

As the war in Ukraine persists today, the continuum flows and informs the past. Though the source of the displacement is different, it is undeniable that Ukrainian and Syrian refugees are treated differently. According to Stanford News, Ukrainian citizens fleeing their country because of the Russian invasion have automatic permission to stay in any EU country for a year



III Flyers in Empowerment Radio, a radio station in Berlin organized by refugees and friends to create a space of positivity and empowerment.



IV Poster in Berlin Hauptbahnhof, welcoming Ukrainian refugees. In the train stations, services for Ukrainians are very accessible and in the public view.

(De Witte 2022). Earlier refugees in 2014-15 did not have these same protections, nor could they work in any European country until their asylum application was approved. The New York Times also writes in an article about Germany's acceptance of Ukrainian refugees, "But in welcoming the wave of Ukrainians— fellow Europeans and mostly Christians, unlike the Syrians— Germany now has plenty of company, with Poland and Hungary, usually vehemently anti-immigrant, among those taking the lead" (Bennhold 2022). It can be argued that because Ukrainians are European and closer culturally and religiously to Germans, they are more easily integrated and therefore more widely accepted. Though both Ukrainian and Syrian refugees are fleeing situations of generalized violence, they are treated differently largely because of the place they come from. The present influx of Ukrainian refugees informs the situation of Syrian refugees, raising the question of what more could have been done to relieve the placelessness Syrian refugees felt while searching for a new life.

ifa Gallery Berlin

The ifa Gallery in Berlin is perhaps the most explicit example of the flow of contextualizing and recontextualizing the past and present. In the "Spheres of Interest" exhibit, Isaac Chong Wai, Lizza May David, Wilhelm Klotzek, Ofri Lapid, Adrien Missika, and Gitte Villesen "interrogate the collection based on their own 'Spheres of Interest', searching for overlaps, parallels, and omissions" ("Spheres of Interest"). This exhibit in particular aims to preserve part of the collection formerly belonging to the German Democratic Republic's (GDR) *Zentrum für Kunstaustellungen*, allowing artists to examine these past works while also creating new pieces to inspire dialogue about the sociopolitical past and present. One of the driving questions of "Spheres of Interest" is: "How can we partake in and reconfigure collections like these from today's perspective?" ("Spheres of Interest").

Many pieces in the exhibit represent a similar sort of relationship between past and present as discussed in this paper. One piece in particular, by Isaac Chong Wai, references a piece from 1922/23 by Käthe Kollwitz titled *Die Mütter* which represents mourning mothers in the face of the First World War. In response to Kollwitz's artwork, Wai developed a performance piece in which people of all ages, races, and genders sing songs of mourning and dance around in a circle to "open up the body of resistance and protection depicted by Kollwitz" ("Spheres of Interest"). It is seemingly self-aware as it calls back to a time of past suffering but informs of the present of its current resistance. It represents a continuum of past and present collective struggle and mourning.

The title of the current exhibit represents a piece entitled "Spheres of Interest" by Ruth Wolf-Rehfeldt, who is strongly associated with the GDR's Mail Art Movement, along with her husband Robert Rehfeldt ("Mail Art in the GDR"). During a curator's tour of the exhibit that I participated in, one of the curators explained how much of the Rehfeldt's art during the Mail Art Movement was only attributed to Robert, with no mention of Ruth Wolf-Rehfeldt in the creation process. Through research on these artists and their pieces, it became apparent to the ifa Gallery Berlin curators that Ruth had also been a co-creator of various pieces in the collection. With this newfound

information, Ruth Wolf-Rehfeldt is now represented more accurately in the gallery, with her own solo piece being reflected in the name of the exhibit. Where the past of the Rehfeldts' work has informed the present installation of the ifa Gallery and current understanding of the GDR Mail Art Movement, the new findings of Ruth as co-creator of many of the works alongside her husband Robert recontextualizes the history of the movement. Robert Rehfeldt is regarded as the pioneer Mail Artist of the GDR and the most well-known; however, the ifa Gallery works to investigate the whole truth of these claims and represent the true artists of the pieces.



V Source: Victoria Tomaschko

Ruth Wolf-Rehfeldt and Robert Rehfeldt's pieces in the ifa Gallery in Berlin.
"Spheres of Interest" is pictured on left.

Topography of Terror

History and memory can be preserved in a myriad of ways, institutional memory being one of those modes. With its abundance of museums and memorials, Germany has used this type of memory to aid in the process of *Vergangenheitsbewältigung* – coming to terms with the past. On the site of the former Gestapo headquarters and the Reich Security Main Office, today stands the Topography of Terror, a permanent exhibition that stands to teach the horrendous crimes of the Holocaust that were organized on the same grounds. Another permanent exhibition stands next to the remains of the Berlin Wall along Niederkirchnerstraße and tells of Berlin's role in the Weimar Republic, the Nazi rule, and the consequences and legacy of that rule ("Topography of Terror"). The site of the Topography of Terror tears down the layers of history and forces one to confront the horrific past that was so extensively organized and only possible with the support of the masses. The exhibits in the Topography of Terror very consciously preserve the history of "perpetrators and the existence of authentic traces", to provide a site of thinking, learning, and remembrance (Wüstenberg 2018, 112). The past is remembered here to teach how the Nazis were able to come into power, what the consequences of their rule were, and how we can identify similar grasps for power today.

The construction of the Topography of Terror holds much significance to the way the past is remembered. The museum stands on the grounds where the events of the Holocaust were planned, directly next to remains of the Berlin Wall from the Cold War era, remembering the past of both while also representing a new kind of relationship between institutional and civil memory. Immediately after the end of World War II, Holocaust survivors and so-called memory activists

worked alongside Allied forces to create monuments and memorials of those whose lives were taken and the suffering of those still living (Wüstenberg 2018, 262). However, Jenny Wüstenberg (2018, 262) states,

These efforts were initially overshadowed by civic action of a different variety: veterans, expellees, and anti-Communist campaigners more effectively influenced the early memory landscape in West Germany. They initiated thousands of markers in public places commemorating fallen soldiers, lost homelands, and communist atrocities – all without reference to Nazi terror and Germans' participation in it. In East Germany, the memory of Communist resistance to fascism was elevated to state ideology while the majority of Nazism's victims were not represented – nor were the memories of expulsion or wartime suffering.

It would not be until multiple waves of protests and uprisings in the 1960s and 80s that confronting the Nazi past came to the forefront of German civil society. Wüstenberg (2018, 264) writes that through the Memorial Site and History Movements of the 80s, historical research and advocacy for public remembrance initiated the construction and reinvention of many memorials throughout the state, profoundly shaping the way state institutions fund and regulate public memory in unified Germany today. With the fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany in 1989, civil society and the state needed to negotiate what the process of public memory would be, ultimately leading to the construction and opening of the learning-centered Topography of Terror in 2010.

The current standing of the museum encapsulates these waves of public remembrance in Germany. The way in which one viewed history depended on which side of the Iron Curtain they resided on, which ultimately determined who was honored, who was memorialized, and what the consequences of the Holocaust were. Today, this self-critical remembrance of history is an integral part of the German state. Jenny Wüstenberg (2018, 264) writes, "Government officials pride themselves on intensive cooperation with grassroots activists at the local, state and federal levels. The resulting decentralized landscape of memory – strongly supported by civic institutions that helped create it – has become the hallmark of Germany's self-critical approach to history, which has done much to contribute to a 'deepening' of its democracy". The past and the present condition of public memory are intertwined in the Topography of Terror, remembering the Holocaust and divided Germany, in addition to how those histories influenced each other and how they have been remembered



VIA hole in the Berlin Wall at the Topography of Terror looking onto art installation and the Detlev-Rohwedder-Haus, an office building constructed in 1936 for the German Ministry of Aviation, headed by Nazi leader Herman Göring. Today, the building is used as the seat of the German Finance Ministry.

differently in the past. History informs how the modern public memory is preserved, but that changing public memory also informs how the past is constructed, viewed, and memorialized.

Conclusion and Prospection

An East German's experience of the fall of the Berlin Wall, an art gallery, and a museum about the perpetrators of the Holocaust seemingly have very little relation to each other. Jenny Erpenbeck's speech "Blind Spots" has to do with placelessness and the refugee crisis, the ifa Gallery Berlin exhibits pieces from the GDR and references to themes of that time, and the Topography of Terror teaches about the organization of the Nazi Party and its consequences. The speech, gallery, and museum, however, are all indications of coming to terms with the past. They all inform us of the present condition, while simultaneously making us rethink the past.

In the situation of refugees in Berlin, understanding the historic treatment of outsiders is crucial to understanding the current integration methods of refugees. However, as the present continues to inform our understanding, we see different groups facing different treatments and are forced to experience these realities. Why are certain groups seen as outsiders and others not as much? Why are certain struggles for freedom commended and others criticized? And what are the racial, hierarchical, and societal reasonings for these differences? The present will in time answer these questions and change the way we view these current realities.

The ifa Gallery in Berlin also faces its own reconciliation with the past. While having presented many of Robert Rehfeldt's pieces, the exhibit unknowingly failed to give his wife, Ruth Wolf-Rehfeldt any credit for her contributions to those pieces. The gallery has since given her representation for these pieces, as well as named the entire exhibition after one of her solo artworks. With this new information, the legacy of the collection and of both artists was changed. Now, both Ruth and Robert have credits within the gallery for the art they both made and the ifa Gallery was forced to come to terms with their accidental dismissal of Ruth's art. The history of the two artists within the GDR's Mail Art Movement has informed the present moment of art, but the added representation of Ruth into the sphere changes how her artwork will be remembered and represented going forward.

Lastly, the Topography of Terror delivers a sight where past, present, and future all meet. On the site of the former Gestapo headquarters, the museum provides a lesson about the organizers of the Holocaust, how they rose to power, and how that has shaped the modern world, as well as an unspoken warning of what can happen again. The construction of the exhibition itself also represents the turbulent past the state of Germany has had in efforts, or lack thereof, to confront its past. The Topography of Terror was created to create a public memory of the past, remembering what the state did and who it harmed. While also having victim-centered memorials and museums throughout the city of Berlin and the rest of the country, Germany has created an ethos of self-criticism in its institutional memory that refuses to deny its past. The past has informed the present relationship between the state and civil society, and the present has informed

the how the past is remembered and preserved.

The past and the present are continuously intertwined– one cannot exist without the other. In the eyes of Alan Watts, the past flows directly from the present, making sense of the world as it comes to be. History informs what the present condition is, while the present informs the way in which we understand the past. The process of remembering in turn also influences what is remembered. A blissful present without a holistic memory of the past can only lead to a repetition of the failures that were chosen to be forgotten or ignored. Confronting the past is necessary to bring progress to the future. When one's public memory fails to confront the atrocities of its own past, it creates an idealized vision of the present, unable to see history's legacy, inept to imagine a better future, and doomed to repeat itself.

Notes

¹Watts explains further using two examples: forgiveness and language. He writes that as you forgive someone, you are directly changing the past and what it means. Regarding language, he states how oftentimes in German or Latin, the verb that is most important for understanding the sentence is placed at the end of the sentence. You must wait until the end of the sentence in order to understand its meaning. The eternal present always changes our understanding of the past.

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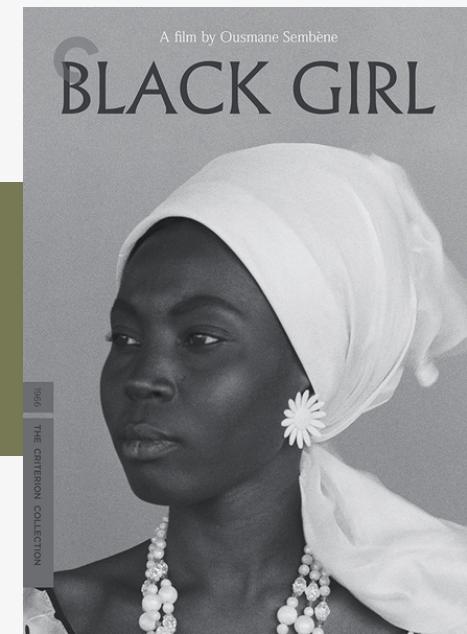
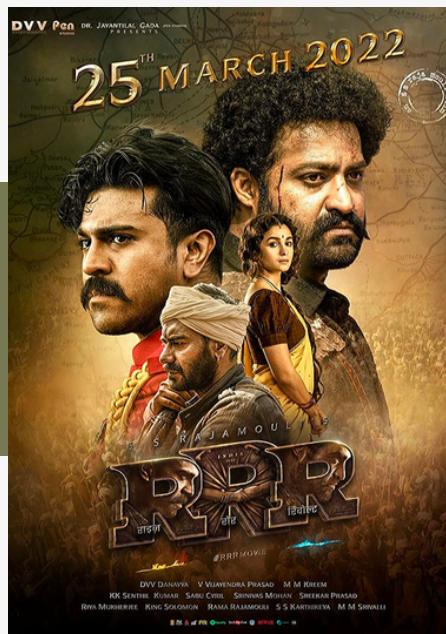
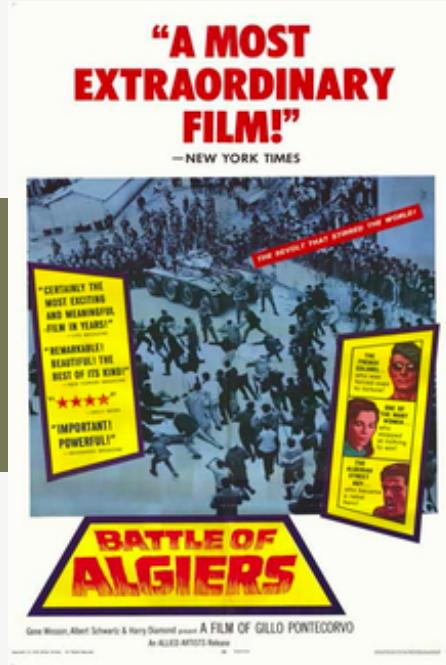
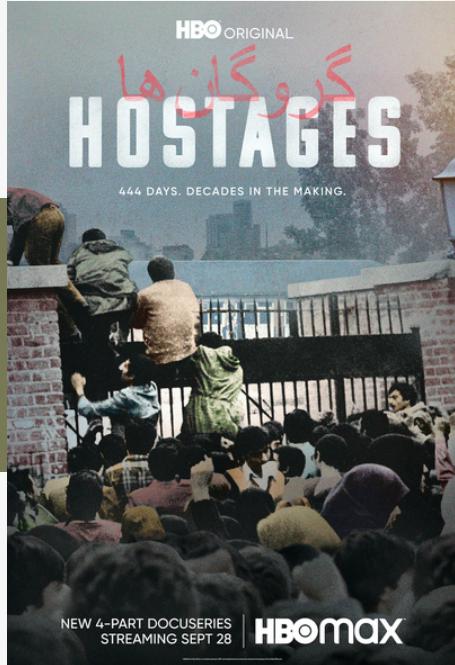
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INT MEDIA RECS

2023 WINTER QUARTER COURSE SCHEDULE

INT 100: INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

**Professor Kunza Shakil | MoWe | 4:20-
5:50PM**

INT 200: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ECONOMY

**Dr. Michael McIntyre | TuThu | 9:40-
11:10AM | Online Sync**

INT 202: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Dr. Jacob Stump | TuThu | 2:40-4:10PM

INT 202: THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**Dr. Michael McIntyre | MoWe | 9:40-
11:10AM | Online Sync**

INT 205: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Dr. Jacob Stump | TuThu | 9:40-11:10AM

INT 206: IDENTITIES AND BOUNDARIES

**Dr. Laura Gilchrest | MoWe | 2:40-4:10PM
| Online Sync**

INT 324: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW FROM COLONIALISM TO GLOBALIZATION

Dr. Gil Gott | Wed | 6:00-9:15PM

INT 332: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW FROM COLONIALISM TO GLOBALIZATION

Dr. Jacob Stump | Tu | 6:00-9:15PM