

MINISTERO DELL'ISTRUZIONE, DELL'UNIVERSITÀ E DELLA RICERCA  
Direzione Generale per il Coordinamento e lo Sviluppo della ricerca  
PROGETTO DI RICERCA - MODELLO B  
BANDO FIRB - PROGRAMMA "FUTURO IN RICERCA"

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LINEA D'INTERVENTO 3

1 - Principal Investigator

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<b>Ricercatore confermato</b>		<b>30/08/1974</b>
(Qualification)		(Date of Birth)
<b>Università degli Studi di VERONA</b>	<b>Dipartimento di ANGLISTICA, GERMANISTICA E SLAVISTICA</b>	
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2 - Description of composition and tasks of Research Member

The Verona unit will focus its attention on the flight of the Germans from the bombed cities (Flucht) during the years of the conflict and on their expulsion from the eastern territories of the Reich (Vertreibung) in the years following the war. This theme, which in German literary scholarship has recently become a real Leitmotiv, has not been sufficiently investigated by the German studies scholars in Italy. Initially the thesis of the "German collective guilt" for crimes committed by the Nazis has hindered a debate on a theme that had directly to do with the consequences of the aggressive military politics during World War II. The expulsion of thousands of Germans from that which had become their new Heimat/homeland was perceived as the just expiation for all the Umsiedlungen/resettlement suffered by the defeated people of the World War II. In the '50s there was a long debate on the status of these Germans, that is, whether they should be considered as refugees or simply as emigrants. At the end of the '40s German literature starts to confront itself with the distressing view of destruction and misery inherited from the World War II. The figures of this exodus are frightening: it involved 16.500.000 Germans, which roughly corresponds to the inhabitants of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Of these, 2.409.000 died from hardships, ill-treatments, deportations, and capital executions. Among the survivors, 10.326.000 found shelter in the Federal Republic, 3.324.000 in Austria. From the discussion of the Flucht and of the Vertreibung three important issues arose: the destruction of German cities, the evacuation, and the flight of millions of Germans from their homeland. These are the emblematic characteristics of the end of the war and its immediate aftermaths. This is a history of mass migrations towards West Germany in order to escape from the advancing Red Army. The crossing of the frozen Vistula Lagoon and the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff liner in January 1945, recently brought back to literary fame in «Im Krebsgang» (2002) by Günter Grass, are the most poignant and recurring reminiscences of the German collective memory. These two events, in fact, are for millions of Germans connected to the loss of their beloved ones in the icy Baltic waters.

As with the themes of the other four research units, the subject of the Flucht and of the Vertreibung will also be discussed adopting a diachronic perspective divided into three phases (1945-1961; 1961-1989; 1989-2009). The literature in the aftermath begins immediately after the defeat of Germany in 1945 and displays specific features in the representation of this thematic complex. The '50s and '60s are characterised by a desire to reconstruct and preserve the experiences of the flight and of the expulsion through diaries and memoirs. In this phase books become a means of transposing and transmitting the experience of those who lived this reality directly. «Ich sah Königsberg sterben» (1949) by Hans Deichelmann and «Striegau. Schicksal einer schlesischen Stadt» (1951) by Erich Martin-Bosdorf Bojanowski focus on the destruction of the cities by air raids from 1943 onwards. Others texts of the same period, such as «10 Jahre nach der Vertreibung. Ausserungen des In- und Auslandes und eine Zeittafel» 1945-1955 (1956), «Die Flucht, Ostpreussen 1944-45» (1964) by Günter Edgar Lass and «Die Vertreibung - Sudetenland 1945/1946». «Nach Dokumenten, Erlebnis- und Kreisberichten» (1967) edited by Emil Franzel deal with the theme of the flight from the territories threatened by the Soviet advances and with the expulsion of German communities from Northern and Western-Central Germany.

The first literary representations of these events date back to this period. One of the main advocates of this mnemonic work is Arno Schmidt with his novels «Leviathan» (1949), in which the protagonist is a German soldier fleeing from the Red Army and «Die Umsiedler» (1953), which is about two German refugees. Also in «Hamlet oder Die lange Nacht nimmt ein Ende» (1956) by Alfred Doeblin, the protagonist, Edward Allison, is a soldier that returns home mutilated and psychologically stricken.

Other novels dealing with the Flucht and the Vertreibung are those by Edwin Erich Dwinger, «Wenn die Dämme brechen. Untergang Ostpreußens» (1957), Wolfgang Borchert «Draußen vor der Tür» (1947), Ernst Wiechert, «Missa sine Nomine» (1950), and Siegfried Lenz, «So zärtlich war Suleyken» (1955). The beginning of a second phase in German literature concerning the World War II is marked by the erection of the Berlin Wall in August 1961. From this moment onwards a fracture in historical German literature becomes apparent: the desire to reconstruct is substituted by a desire to reflect on these events. Also the evaluation of the period changes: «Die Hölle von Lamsdorf» from Heinz Esser (1971) and «Verbrechen an Deutschen. Die Opfer im Osten» (edited by Wilfried Ahrens in 1975) both underline the cruelties of the Allies who seem to put into practice a politics of revenge, spreading death and fear among the civilians. In addition to these literary documents, the theme of "pain" suffered by the German people also makes a cinematographic appearance in the productions of Frank Wisbar, «Nacht fiel über Gotenhafen» (1959), and Wolfgang Liebeneiner, «Waldwinter» (1956). It is only after the collapse of the Berlin Wall that it is possible to speak about a third phase in the representation of the conflict. The constant return of the debate, on the role of memory and on the history of the reunified Germany, determined a new confrontation of the German collective conscience with the most traumatic episodes of the recent past of this nation, such as the flight of thousands of refugees from those parts of the country that had been reduced to heaps of ruins after the Allied air raids and from those territories of the Reich that had been occupied by the Red Army, as well as the expulsion, beginning with the last year of the World War II, of millions of civilians from Eastern Germany implemented by the Soviets. In the '90s the necessity of commemorating the German victims fifty years after the end of the war comes to the fore: «50 Jahre Vertreibung» (1995) by Rolf-Josef Eibicht and «Die Wahrnehmung von Flucht und Vertreibung in der deutschen Nachkriegsgeschichte bis heute» by Hans-Werner (Rautenberg, 1997) are two of the most symptomatic works of this phase.

Also Günter Grass expressed himself on the theme of the flight of the Germans at the end of the war and thanks to his controversial and, often, unpopular political choices he is considered as the preceptor Germaniae. «Im Krebsgang» by Grass is the first novella dealing with the dangers involved in the denial of the past (or worse, the dangers of a distorted historical reconstruction, based on taboos). In this phase of the research historic-cultural themes will be analyzed, such as the problem with the German oriental borders, the events of the «Vertreibung aus dem Osten» between 1945 and 1947, and the debate - topical in the present Germany of the Berliner Republik - on the "German victims". All this will be considered as part of a wider reflection articulated around the works of authors who have recently dealt with this specific topic: «Das Echolot. Fuga furiosa» (1990) and «Alles unsonst» (2006) by Kempowski, «Sommer 44» (1990) by Arno Suminski, «Berlin-Moskau» (2003) by Wolfgang Büscher, «Himmelskörpers» (2003) by Tanja Dückers, «Ostpreußen Ade» (2003) by Ralph Giordano, «Menschenflug» (2005)

by Hans-Ulrich Treichel, and «Ein Unsichtbares Land» by Stephan Wackwitz.

Nowadays "German suffering" has become a debated topic of great interest among European historians who have, after many years, rediscovered a chapter in history that has been, by the majority, forgotten and censored. From the end of the '90s the theme of the Vertreibung has become part of an international debate. In Italy the first editions of many novels and critical studies have appeared, but they have been met by the interest of a limited number of scholars. Recently the work of Guido Knopp has been translated and published in Italian (Milano, Corbaccio, 2004). He dedicated his latest work to «The German Fugitives» («Tedeschi in Fuga»), underlining the importance of giving a voice to those who have first-hand experience with the end of the Third Reich and the odyssey of their flight. These tales need to be collected and listened to as they deeply imbricated in the European conscience that, despite these calamities, is slowly growing and taking shape. The unit of Verona will organize a conference titled "La fuga dal Reich. Memoria e rappresentazione della 'Flucht' e della 'Vertreibung' nella cultura tedesca" (The flight from the Reich. Memory and representation of 'Flucht' and 'Vertreibung' in the German culture) and publish the proceedings. The task of the young researcher that we demand should to search and filter the material published in German on this topic. To foster the discussion on the End of the Third Reich in Italy it will be necessary to translate fundamental critical essays and narrative texts like «Himmelskörpers» (2003) of Tanja Dücker, and Mairie-Louise Roth «Denk ich an Schelklingen» (2001). We suggest to invite Italian and international experts to speeches.

### 3 - ERC (European Research Council) research fields

SH Social Sciences and Humanities

SH5 Cultures and cultural production: literature, visual and performing arts, music, cultural and comparative studies

SH5\_3 Literary theory and comparative literature, literary styles

SH5\_10 Cultural studies, cultural diversity

SH5\_11 Cultural heritage, cultural memory

### 4 - PI's Scientific Curriculum

Massimo Salgaro graduated in 1999 at the University of Verona. His Graduation was on 28.06.1999 with full marks 110/110 cum laude with the thesis *Le difficoltà del narrare. Forme e strutture in «Die Amsel» di Robert Musil*, (The Difficulty of Telling a Story. «Die Amsel» of Robert Musil). His thesis was published in 2003. From 2001 to 2004 he was research fellow in the Department of German Literature at the University of Verona with the project *The Narration of Musil as Laboratory of Structuralist and Poststructuralist Models*. 2004 he received his Phd in *Filologia moderna* at the University Ca' Foscari of Venice with the thesis *Musil teorico della ricezione (Musil: Theorist of the Reader Response)*.

He was twice research scholars in foreign Universities: from 30.04.2000 to 30.09.2000 at the University of Constance (Germany) from 01.10-31.12.2008 at the German Department of Columbia University (NY) from 01.11-31.12.2010 at the Peter Szondi institut from the Freie Universität of Berlin.

Since 01.01.2005 he is tenured professor in the Department of German and Slavic Studies at the University of Verona (Italy).

He is member of Professional Memberships like the Robert Musil Gesellschaft and the Associazione italiana di Germanistica (AIG). Since 2006 he is partner of the three-years European research project "ACUME2-European Thematic Network under The Socrates Programme on Interfacing Science, Literature and the Humanities", coordinated by Vita Fortunati, University of Bologna.

His research areas include the German romanticism (Kleist) and modern German (Franz Kafka, Oskar Panizza) Austrian (Robert Musil, Oswald Wiener) and Suisse authors (Peter Bichsel). He has translated important contemporary German Authors like Oswald Wiener and Peter Bichsel.

He presented papers at the following Italian and international Conferences: *Le loro prigioni: scritture dal carcere* (Verona, 25-28 maggio 2005), *Ernst Bloch-Spuren* (Verona, 15-17 novembre 2006); Szondi-Institut from the Freie Universität of Berlin, university of Bari (22.04.2010), annual meeting of the germanisti literature association (Pisa 20-22.06.2010). In 2007 he organized a Conference on neurosciences and literature titled *La lettura della mente* (Verona, 23rd november 2007).

### 5 - PI's most relevant scientific publications

n°	Publication	Journal title
1.	SALGARO M. (2009). <i>The Text as a Manual. Some Reflections on the Concept of Language from a Neuroaesthetic Perspective</i> . JOURNAL OF LITERARY THEORY, vol. 3; p. 155-166, ISSN: 1862-5290	JOURNAL OF LITERARY THEORY
2.	SALGARO M., R. CALZONI (a cura di) (2009). »Ein in der Phantasie durchgeführtes Experiment«. <i>Literatur und Wissenschaft nach Neunzehnhundert</i> . Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, p. 1-398	
3.	SALGARO M. (a cura di) (2009). <i>Verso una neuroestetica della letteratura</i> . Di AA.VV., Roma: Aracne, p. 1-175	
4.	SALGARO M. (2008). <i>Titel als Spuren</i> . In: Ernst Bloch Spuren. Verona, 15.-17.11.2006, Bolzano: Edition Sturzfluge, p. 79-94	
5.	SALGARO M. (a cura di) (2008). <i>Saggi sulla letteratura</i> . Di Oswald Wiener., Verona: Edizioni Fiorini, ISBN: 978-88-87082-85-2	

### 6.1 - Permanent staff (A. 1.1) and/or staff with temporary job (A.1.2)

#### Personnel of Research Member's Institution

n°	Family name	Name	Division/Department	Qualification	Typology	Months/Man	Cost
1.	SALGARO	Massimo	ANGLISTICA, GERMANISTICA E SLAVISTICA	Ricercatore confermato	Tempo Indeterminato	8	37.538
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>8</b>	<b>37.538</b>

#### University Professors outside the Research Member's Institution

n°	Family name	Name	Institution	Division/Department	Qualification	Typology	Months/Man	Cost
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### Other Institution/Company Personnel

n°	Family name	Name	Institution	Division/Department	Qualification	Typology	Months/Man	Cost
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**6.2 - Personnel - Scholarship , PhD, Post PhD, Fellowship (A.2) - Already acquired by other funds and employed occasionally on the project.**

n°	Family name	Name	Institution	Division/Department	Qualification	Typology	Months/Man
TOTAL							0

**6.3 - Staff with temporary contract, fellows, PhD students to be appointed to the project**

n°	Qualification	Typology	Months/Man	Cost
1.	Assegnista	assegno di ricerca	24,00	38.024
TOTAL			24	38.024

**6.4 - Young Researchers Contracts (C.1) and/or International Well-Known Researchers (C.2)**

n°	Typology	Months/Man	Cost
TOTAL		0	0

**6.5 - International Institutions Personnel**

n°	Family name	Name	Institution	Division/Department	Qualification
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**7 - Total Months/man allocated to the project**

	Number	Months/Man	Cost
Permanent personnel (A.1.1)	1	8	37.538
Personnel with temporary contract (A.1.2)	0	0	0
No employed personnel (A.2)	1	24	38.024
Young Researcher contracts (C.1)	0	0	0
International Well Know Researcher contracts (C.2)	0	0	0

**8 - Description of equipments for the Project**

n°	Year of acquisition	Description (Italian)	Description (English)	Estimated value	Percentage of use for the submitted activities	Equipment project cost
TOTAL						0

**9 - Total cost of the Research Member**

Cost item	Cost	Description (Italian)	Description (English)
Costs (A.1.1)	37.538	Costo del personale a tempo indeterminato dell'Università di Verona impegnato nell'unità di ricerca	Internal staff cost of the investigators of the University of Verona
Costs (A.1.2)	0		
Costs (A.2)	38.024	Contratto biennale per un assegno di ricerca	Two year contract for a research fellowship
Cost B Overheads	45.337	Spese generali direttamente imputabili all'attività di ricerca (obbligatoriamente nella misura forfettizzata del 60% del costo del personale di cui alle voci A e C)	Spese generali direttamente imputabili all'attività di ricerca (obbligatoriamente nella misura forfettizzata del 60% del costo del personale di cui alle voci A e C)
Cost C.1 At least Three-year contracts (young-researchers)	0		
Cost C.2 International Well-Known Researchers	0		
Cost D			
Cost E			
Cost F			
Cost G			
TOTAL	120.899		

**Cost item legend:**

**Cost A:** Cost for staff ( A 1.1 permanent staff; A 1.2 staff with fixed time job; A 2 non permanent staff ( post doc- phd - fellowships);

**Cost B:** Overhead (compulsory, 60% of total personell costs A+C);

**Cost C:** at least 3 year contract with young researchers (C.1); at least 6 month contract with recognized international researchers (C.2);

**Cost D:** Equipment

**Cost E:** Abroad travel;

**Cost F:** Subcontractors;

**Cost G:** Other

## 10 - Financial overview of the Research Member

	Requested funding budget	Own funding	TOTAL
Research activities cost	84.629	36.269	120.898
At least Three-year contracts with young researchers	0		0
International well-known researchers	0		0
Total cost of Research Project	84.629	36.269	120.898

## 11 - English language knowledge

I certify to have an excellent knowledge of English language: YES

## 12 - Course of project activities

I undertake to complete the project activities at the institution indicated in the project:

*Data..... (inserita dal sistema al termine della redazione della domanda)*