

Körper History Forum Connecting Politics and History

Talk with, not about each other! For over 50 years, the Körper Foundation has been committed to dialogue across political, national and religious boundaries. The aim is to build bridges to overcome the absence of discussion and to initiate debate.

This is the context in which the Körper Foundation has initiated the Körper History Forum. Annually, this international discussion forum promotes cross-border dialogue on the political dimension of history. The topics of the Körper History Forum reflect major current challenges, such as nationalism, migration, religion, values and world order in the light of their historical roots and often varying – if not conflicting – historical interpretations.

The *Körper History Forum 2017* will take place on 16 and 17 June, at the Humboldt Carré, Behrenstraße 42, 10117 Berlin.

Programme

Friday, 16 June

6:00 p.m. Opening

Thomas Paulsen, Member of the Executive Board, Körper Foundation, Hamburg

6:15 p.m. Keynote

The end of the West as we knew it?

The concept of the “West” was a transatlantic-European team effort which was determined by the rule of law, separation of powers, inalienable human rights and representative democracy. Because of a fundamental political credibility crisis, the concept of the “West” has been put to the test in the 21st century. How do we define the “West” today? What significance does the western value system currently have? What effect will the political change in the United States have on the continued existence of the western order system? What alternative order criteria are available?

Joschka Fischer, former Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany; Founding and Managing Partner, Joschka Fischer & Company, Berlin

Followed by reception

Saturday, 17 June

9:30 a.m. Coffee and Exchange

Moderator throughout the day: **Gabriele Woidelko**, Körber Foundation, Hamburg

10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. Panel discussion

Is Europe paying the price for globalisation with renationalisation?

Whether “Britain first”, “Priority to the French”, or “No German liability for foreign banks”: renationalisation, isolationism, and populism are on the rise almost everywhere in Europe (and not only there). This goes hand in hand with fears concerning economic and social decline, immigration and “foreign infiltration”. Which ghosts of the past are being awakened? Do we need strategies to overcome nationalism and populism?

Shlomo Avineri, Hebrew University, Jerusalem

Zanda Kalniņa-Lukaševica, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia, Riga

Gwythian Prins, emer., London School of Economics and Political Science, London

Andreas Wirsching, Institute of Contemporary History, Munich

Moderator: **Stephan Detjen**, DeutschlandRadio, Berlin

11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Panel discussion

How can a stable blueprint for lasting peace be facilitated?

The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 ended the Thirty Years War in Europe. It created a peace and a European security architecture which existed for 150 years. Are there mechanisms and models from the peace order of the 17th century, from which peace processes inter alia in the Middle East could be derived for the present day? How should Europe act in order to grasp adequately the historical impulses of the early modern period and interpret them for the present time?

Samir Altaqi, Orient Research Center, Dubai

Wolfgang Ischinger, Munich Security Conference, Berlin

Henry Laurens, Collège de France, Paris

Anuschka Tischer, Julius-Maximilians-University, Würzburg

Moderator: **Dietmar Pieper**, Der Spiegel, Hamburg

In cooperation with Der Spiegel within the series of debates “Making peace – what diplomats can learn from history”.

Lunchtime: Parallel, thematically oriented breakout sessions (see appendix)

2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. Debate

How much Germany can Europe take?

Whether the European Union can handle the geopolitical challenges and the continued crisis phenomena depends very largely on the extent to which Germany is prepared to defer its national interests and reduce its dominance in Europe. What lessons can Europe learn from the history of the “German question”? What do the historical experiences of the 19th and 20th centuries mean for Germany and its role at the “centre of Europe” today? What opportunities does a “European Germany” offer in comparison to a “German Europe”?

Pierre Moscovici, European Commissioner for Economic and Financial Affairs, Taxation and Customs, Brussels

Moderator: **Matthias Naß**, Die Zeit, Hamburg

4:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Panel discussion

Is Russia entering the post-European era?

The collapse of the Soviet Union has left Russia with a still unresolved debate about values. This affects not only the self-understanding of the country, but also its relationship with its European neighbours. Is Russia currently breaking away from its 300-year tradition of a European future perspective? Has the dream of one common European house finally come to an end?

Nina L. Khrushcheva, New School, New York

Fyodor Lukyanov, Russia in Global Affairs, Moscow

Gwendolyn Sasse, Centre for East European and International Studies, Berlin

Moderator: **Cathrin Kahlweit**, Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich

5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. Panel discussion

Who regulates the world?

History is characterised by numerous attempts to shape the world with the help of hegemonic models and principles of order so as to strengthen security, stability and inner peace in the affected regions: From the “Pax Romana” in pre-Christian times via the “Pax Britannica”, which cemented Britain's naval supremacy, to the “Pax Americana” of the 20th century. How can past order approaches be evaluated? What stimuli do they provide for the organisation of global order in the 21st century?

Patrick Cohrs, Central European University, Budapest

Karen Donfried, German Marshall Fund, Washington, D.C.

Christoph Heusgen, Federal Chancellery, Berlin

Adam Roberts, Balliol College, University of Oxford

Moderator: **Sylke Tempel**, Internationale Politik (IP) und Berlin Policy Journal, Berlin

6:30 p.m. Dinner at the Austernbank, next to the Humboldt Carré

Lunchtime: Parallel Breakout-Sessions

1. **To what extent are religions capable of modernisation?**
For some years now, an increase in orthodox tendencies has been observed in the major world religions. What does this development mean for the tradition of Enlightenment and the related value order in Europe?
Marian Burchardt, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen
Moderator: **Carmen Ludwig**, Körber Foundation, Hamburg
2. **The Mediterranean: “mare nostrum”, or “mare confinium”?**
Confrontation and colonial European hegemony have shaped the Mediterranean as well as economic connections via trade routes and similarities in culture and lifestyle. What experiences from history can help the Mediterranean countries and the rest of Europe to deal with current political challenges?
Maria Fusaro, University of Exeter
Moderator: **Malina Emmerink**, University of Hamburg
3. **A return to a “single truth”?**
Heroism and victimhood once again have momentum in politics, society and historiography. What does renationalisation of historiography mean for an enlightened, critical, multi-perspective examination of history?
Paweł Machcewicz, formerly Museum of the Second World War, Gdansk
Moderator: **Bernd Vogenbeck**, Körber Foundation, Hamburg
4. **Can Germany pay its historical debt to Greece?**
Greece's demands for financial compensation for the damage resulting from the German occupation during the 2nd World War continue even today and are from different sides generally assessed to be valid. What can be considered as appropriate reparation for historical guilt? Is the intertwining of past war crimes, reparations and current economic policy permissible?
Constantin Goschler, Ruhr University Bochum
Moderator: **Katja Fausser**, Körber Foundation, Hamburg
5. **1917-2017: Russia at the end of the revolutionary century?**
Opinions differ regarding the importance of the Russian Revolution for politics and control in Russia today. Which interpretation of 1917 will Russia choose in the anniversary year 2017? And what implications does this have for the self-understanding of the power and ruling elites in Moscow?
Orlando Figes, Birkbeck College, University of London
Moderator: **Gabriele Woidelko**, Körber Foundation, Hamburg
6. **Are we at the beginning of an era of climate wars?**
Global warming and its associated natural disasters and resource shortages as well as numerous wars around the world have long been considered key factors in global migration movements. What impacts did climatic changes make on human societies and cultures in history and what can we learn from that?
Harald Welzer, FUTURZWEI.Stiftung Zukunftsfähigkeit, Berlin
Moderator: **Sven Tetzlaff**, Körber Foundation, Hamburg