



Heidelberg Center for American Studies

ANNUAL REPORT 2012-13

SPECIAL FEATURE

Manfred Berg and Wilfried Mausbach:
"Like a Prince in His Castle?"



Ruprecht-Karls-Universität
Heidelberg, est. 1386



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RECTOR'S WELCOME

PROF. DR. RER. NAT. BERNHARD EITEL
RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG

Dear Reader,

For the Ruperto Carola, the past year was dominated by the transition into the second round of the excellency initiative. We have worked hard toward "realizing the potential of a comprehensive university" and will continue to do so, solidifying and interweaving the disciplinary strongholds of our university. The interweaving of the disciplines that make up American Studies has been a hallmark of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies since its founding almost a decade ago, and in the past year the HCA has once more demonstrated its ability to engage scholars and students in a fruitful interdisciplinary dialogue.

Residing in an elegant baroque townhouse near University Square has been a great privilege of the HCA and has facilitated many of its activities. The former "Haus Neukirch" was acquired in 2006 by Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn, who generously granted the HCA rent-free use of the rooms for ten years. It is my great pleasure to announce that Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn have now decided to extend this period until 2026. I am convinced that the HCA will put this munificent gift to good use, holding classes for a total of more than 150 students, fostering multidisciplinary research, hosting international conferences, presenting exhibitions, and drawing the Heidelberg public to its lectures and other events.

Heidelberg University is not only Germany's oldest university, but one of the top European universities and among the best 100 universities in the world. One of the reasons for this is that we can count on friends and supporters like Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn. The university and the HCA are profoundly grateful for their generosity. I hope that their example will inspire and encourage other benefactors.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bernhard Eitel". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Bernhard Eitel
Rector of the University of Heidelberg



PREFACE

PROF. DR. DR. H.C. DETLEF JUNKER
FOUNDING DIRECTOR OF THE HCA

Dear Friends and Benefactors, Students and Colleagues,

When we inaugurated the HCA in 2004 we had two goals: to establish an interdisciplinary as well as an international center for American studies. We can proudly say that we have achieved these two goals. With the HCA entering its tenth year of teaching, I would like to focus your attention on the growing internationality of the HCA's student and faculty body. Our three degree programs and the Spring Academy reflect different ways of international networking. In fact, our Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS) is the most international program at Heidelberg University.

Most of our bachelor students have already spent considerable time abroad during or after their high school education. Still they want to seize the unique opportunity that the university's exchange programs offer to strengthen their intercultural aptitude and acquire valuable skills for their future studies and professional choices. In 2012, twelve students from our first B.A. class spent one year studying abroad, mostly in the United States. In 2013, nine students from our second B.A. class successfully applied for the chance to study at an American university for up to one year. In addition, some students chose to spend several months abroad for their internships, for example in the USA, at the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C., or in the Philippines, as part of the Life Project 4 Youth (an educational development program) in Manila. At the same time, the HCA established a new ERASMUS exchange with Charles University, Prague.

Our Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS) started in 2004 with 16 students from eleven countries. It has continued as diverse as it started. Over the last ten years, 173 students from 45 different countries have studied in the HCA's master program. They hailed from the following five continents: Africa (e.g. Ghana, Senegal, and Tunisia), Asia (e.g. China, India, Iran, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, and Turkmenistan), Europe (e.g. Germany, Greece, Poland, Serbia, Spain, and the United Kingdom), North America (Canada, Mexico, and the United States) and South America (Brazil, Chile, and Peru). Therefore, our students are truly contributing to our unique outside perspective approach on American Studies.

We have further pursued our active strategy to promote our non-consecutive MAS program to attract talented and ambitious students from all over the world. In our last annual report, we wrote about our experiences at the China Education Expo in Beijing, Xi'an, Chengdu, and Shanghai. After this enormous success, the MAS team and I took part in the EuroPostgrados Feria Internacional Becas Chile in Santiago, Antofagasta, and Concepción from May 4-9, 2013.

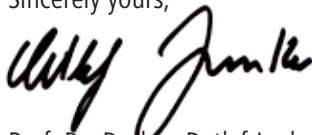
Meanwhile, our community of Ph.D. students continues to grow and prosper: This fall, six new doctoral candidates enrolled in our program. These ambitious young researchers from Germany, Greece, Ireland (both for the first time), and the United States now form part of a group of 27 bright minds from twelve countries. True to our idea of an international research community, we are currently establishing a Ph.D. exchange network with outstanding universities across Europe. This will provide further opportunities for our doctoral candidates to discuss their work with an international audience, with the HCA at the heart of it all.

A further pillar contributing to international networking is the HCA's annual Ph.D. conference, the Spring Academy. Founded in 2004, the Spring Academy brings together Ph.D. students from around the world for a week of presentations, workshops, and making friends. This year the Spring Academy celebrated its tenth anniversary, "a significant milestone," as Dr. Oliver Neumann, representative of the program's main financial contributor John Deere, remarked. The Spring Academy has so far brought 209 young researchers from 34 different countries to the HCA for a week of cross-disciplinary and intercultural dialogue and thus truly embodies the twin goals of the HCA.

This year, our institute is proud to host two more excellent guest scholars, who, I am sure, will enrich our lively community even further: Professor John Turner from George Mason University in Virginia is our current HCA scholar-in-residence, and Professor Mark Wilson is an International Visiting Scholar from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Due to the HCA's internationality, all our students have the chance to transcend the boundaries that bind them to their religion, culture, and country, to their families and friends. They can forge new friendship across cultures.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Detlef Junker', written in a cursive style.

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Detlef Junker

Founding Director of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies



THE HCA

MISSION STATEMENT

The Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA) is a central academic facility of the Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg. As an intellectual center dedicated to the study of the United States, the HCA serves as an institute for higher education, as a center for interdisciplinary research, and as a forum for public debate. Building on long-standing ties between Heidelberg and the United States, the HCA also fosters interdisciplinary and intercultural exchange across the Atlantic.

Officially inaugurated in 2004, the HCA has become one of the leading centers for American Studies in Europe. It provides excellent research and education opportunities for scholars and students from all over the world. In addition, the HCA strengthens the profile of Heidelberg University as one of Germany's finest academic institutions. Heidelberg University's 627-year-old tradition of excellence, its international reputation, and its strong record in the study of the United States combine to create the ideal environment for the HCA.

BENEFACTORS OF THE HCA

Although the HCA is legally and institutionally a central academic institution of Heidelberg University, financially it is perhaps the only public-private partnership (PPP) in the humanities in Germany. Without the long-standing support and patronage of dedicated benefactors, the founding and continuous operation of the HCA would not have been possible. The HCA is sincerely grateful for the generosity of many individuals, corporations, and institutions.

This report is testimony to the generous support of our benefactors, whose contributions are acknowledged on these pages. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all individuals, institutions, and corporations who have supported the HCA for many years, among them six Honorary Senators of Heidelberg University: Curt Engelhorn, Heidemarie Engelhorn, Soheyl Ghaemian, Rolf Kentner, Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger, and Dr. Hans-Peter Wild. In addition, the HCA gratefully appreciates, in alphabetical order, the donations of Claudia Bussmann, Dr. Martin Bussmann, and the Ladenburg Foundation; Dr. Kurt Bock and the BASF Group; Elfie and Ray Carrell; Herbert A. Jung; Dr. Oliver Neumann and the John Deere Company; and the Geschwister-Supp-Foundation. Donations from these benefactors not only enabled the institutional development of the HCA in general, but also provided several scholarships for its Master's and Ph.D. programs as well as funding for conferences.

With exceptional generosity, Honorary Senators Curt Engelhorn and Heidemarie Engelhorn have provided the Heidelberg Center for American Studies with a sound financial footing for years to come. In 2008, they committed to supporting the HCA with 400,000 EUR annually for ten years. Simultaneous with this long-term financial support, the Engelhorn family most hospitably put the Curt und Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais at the HCA's free disposal and, moreover, underwrote construction of an annex to the landmarked palais that houses additional academic facilities and was dedicated in October 2009. (see pages 26-27).

Again, the Ladenburg Foundation and the Friends of the HCA, headquartered in New York City, have been pillars of institutional support. The Ghaemian Foundation supported the HCA from 2007 to 2012. It established the Ghaemian Travel Found for scholars in 2007. From 2009 to 2013, the foundation offered a Ghaemian Scholar-in-Residence fellowship as well. The first recipient of this fellowship was Professor Rashida Braggs, who came to the HCA from Stanford University, followed by professors Patrick S. Roberts from Virginia Tech University, Charles Postel from San Francisco State University, and Sarah-Jane Mathieu from the University of Minnesota.

One of the most active benefactors of American Studies in Heidelberg since 1991, Rolf Kentner, established the Rolf-Kentner-Dissertation Prize in 2010. This annual award recognizes an outstanding and yet unpublished dissertation submitted to a German University. In 2010, the award went to Daniel Stein from Göttingen University; the 2011 recipient was Frank Usbeck from Leipzig University; in 2012, Leonard Schmieding, also from the University of Leipzig, received this award; and in 2013, the Kentner Prize was awarded to Jasper M. Trautsch, who received his doctorate from the Free University Berlin.

Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger and the Lautenschläger Foundation continued their longtime support of the HCA by providing the initial funding for a new and exciting program set up jointly by the HCA and the Faculty of Theology: the James W. C. Pennington Award. On the occasion of the award's inauguration, the HCA was honored to receive a message of greetings from U.S. President Barack Obama acknowledging this new initiative (see HCA Annual report 2010-11). In 2012, this prestigious award, named for the first African American to receive an honorary doctorate from a European University, brought the first preeminent visiting scholar in this program to the HCA, Professor Albert J. Raboteau from Princeton University, followed by Professor Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham from Harvard in 2013.

During the academic year 2012-13, thirteen MAS students and six Ph.D. candidates were privileged to enjoy the support of the BASF Group, Elfie and Ray Carrell, Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn, the Leonie Wild Foundation, and the Geschwister-Supp-Foundation. And once more, the 2013 Spring Academy was made possible due to the generosity of the John Deere Company, while Herbert A. Jung's support was crucial in allowing three participants from soft-currency countries to profit from this signature program.

Last but not least, two foundations, the Schurman Foundation and the Friends of the HCA (FHCA), are responsible for managing parts of our privately donated funds. With a registered office in Heidelberg, the Schurman Foundation is in charge of tax-deductible contributions to the HCA from Europe and Germany.

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Since the spring of 2004, the American counterpart of the Schurman Foundation, the FHCA, has administered tax-deductible donations to the HCA from the United States:

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ORGANIZATION

As a central academic institution of Heidelberg University, the HCA is not part of a single faculty or department but is directly affiliated with the Rector's Office. A Board of Trustees (Kuratorium), composed of long-time supporters of the HCA and chief executives of Heidelberg University, advises the HCA in structural and financial affairs as well as in the solicitation of donations. A Board of Directors, one from each of the six faculties participating in the HCA, provides advice on strategic decisions and supervises the center's academic activities. Founding Director Detlef Junker heads the HCA; daily business is managed by Executive Director Wilfried Mausbach.

HCA BOARD OF TRUSTEES

In November 2005, the HCA established a Board of Trustees. Today, it consists of eleven members, all of them long-time supporters of the HCA and of the endeavor to create a leading center for American Studies and transatlantic exchange at Heidelberg University. Along with HCA Founding Director Professor Detlef Junker they are: Dr. Kurt Bock (BASF Group, Ludwigshafen), Dr. Martin Bussmann (Mannheim LLC, New York), Ray Carrell, Curt Engelhorn, Heidemarie Engelhorn, Rolf Kentner (BW-Bank, Mannheim), Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger (MLP Group, Heidelberg), Dr. Bernd-A. von Maltzan (Deutsche Bank Group, Frankfurt/Main), Dr. Hans-Peter Wild (Rudolf-Wild-Werke GmbH & Co KG, Eppelheim), and the Rector of Heidelberg University, Professor Bernhard Eitel. The Board of Trustees meets at least once a year to discuss the institute's progress and to advise its future developments. Dr. Hans-Peter Wild serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees.



DR. HANS-PETER WILD

The HCA's Board of Trustees is headed by Dr. Hans-Peter Wild, owner and chairman of the Wild Group of Companies. He studied law at Heidelberg University and business administration in Mannheim, Cambridge, and at the Sorbonne, Paris and holds a doctorate from the Faculty of Law of the University of Mannheim. Dr. Wild was Managing Director of the Oil and Shipping Company Diersch & Schröder before joining his parents' company in 1974. Today it is the world's largest private manufacturer of natural ingredients for food and beverages. Additionally, Dr. Wild has taught at the University of Sofia. He also is president of the Leonie Wild Charitable Foundation, which he established with his mother in 1997, supporting social and cultural projects. He has been a long-time supporter of Heidelberg University, which named him Honorary Senator in 1996. Based on his experience with foreign markets and other cultures, Dr. Wild has always acknowledged the importance of paying attention to and respecting cultural differences. To provide others with the opportunity to also learn about the cultural specifics of the U.S., he has been supporting the HCA from the very beginning, for example with the endowment of the Wild Scholarships for the M.A. in American Studies program.



DR. KURT BOCK

Dr. Kurt Bock is Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors of BASF. Since 2003 he has been a Member of the Board of Executive Directors and served as Chief Financial Officer of the BASF Group, responsible for Finance, Corporate Controlling, Global Procurement & Logistics, and Information Services as well as for Corporate Audit. In this capacity, his responsibilities also included the North America regional division. Dr. Bock was born in Rahden, Germany, in 1958. From 1977 to 1982, he studied business administration at the universities of Münster and Cologne as well as at Pennsylvania State University. He received his doctorate in economics from the University of Bonn in 1985. He joined BASF's Finance Division in 1985 and served as executive assistant to the CFO until 1991 and as Head of Technology, Planning and Controlling, Engineering Plastics division, until 1992. In 1992 he joined the Robert Bosch GmbH in Stuttgart, first as Senior Vice President, Finance and Accounting, before becoming Managing Director of Bosch Brazil. In 1998 he returned to BASF, this time as CFO of BASF Corporation, Mount Olive, New Jersey. In 2000 Dr. Bock became President of Logistics & Information Services at BASF headquarters in Ludwigshafen. As a member of the Schurman Foundation he has been involved in promoting research and education in American history and culture at Heidelberg University for many years.



DR. MARTIN BUSSMANN

Dr. Martin Bussmann is a Trustee of the Mannheim Trust in New York. He is Managing Director of Mannheim LLC and also active in other portfolio companies of the Mannheim Trust. He spent 15 years in the health care and chemical industry with Knoll AG, Abbott Laboratories, and BASF in Europe and in the United States. Dr. Bussmann obtained his law degree from Heidelberg University in 1975 and was a visiting scholar at Harvard Law School in 1977. He received his Dr. juris. utriusque degree from Heidelberg University in 1978.



RAY CARRELL

Ray Carrell was born in Texas in 1946 and holds a B.A. from Texas Tech University. He has more than forty years of executive experience in development, sales, and finance, including positions as managing director of companies in the U.S., France, and the UK. From 1966 to 1982, his career with the Michigan-based Clark Equipment Company took him to Wiesbaden and Strasbourg. In 1982, he became Group Vice President of the Perkins Engines Group in Peterborough, Great Britain. Ray Carrell returned to Texas in 1987 as the President and CEO of MTU North America. In 1995, he joined the Board of Management of Kühnle, Kopp, and Kausch in Frankenthal and became president and CEO of the Company in 1999. With the sale of AG KK&K to Siemens AG in 2006, he joined ECM Equity Capital Management, a mid-sized private equity fund based in Frankfurt. Ray Carrell has supported the HCA and its multidisciplinary programs for many years, fostering the transatlantic dialogue that is important to him.



PROF. DR. RER. NAT. BERNHARD EITEL

Professor Bernhard Eitel studied geography, German philology, and literature at the University of Karlsruhe. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Stuttgart in 1989 and his *venia legendi* from the same university in 1994 with a study on calcium-rich cover beds and calcrete generations in Namibia. Prior to coming to Heidelberg, Professor Eitel taught at the University of Passau. Since 2001, he has held the Chair in Physical Geography and has also acted as Head of the Department of Geography at Heidelberg University. His major fields of research are in geomorphology, geoecology, the Quaternary research, soil geography, geoarchaeology, and dryland areas. His major research areas besides geography are drylands in Namibia, Peru and China. In October of 2007, Professor Eitel assumed the office of Rector of Heidelberg University. He was reelected for a second term in 2013.



CURT ENGELHORN

Curt Engelhorn was born in Munich. From 1947 to 1952 he lived in the U.S., where he studied chemical engineering at the University of Texas at Austin. After graduation and a traineeship at a pharmaceutical company, Curt Engelhorn returned to Germany, working at the Munich-based chemical company Perutz. In 1955 he joined the pharmaceutical family business of C.F. Boehringer & Söhne GmbH, later called Boehringer Mannheim. From 1960 to 1990, Curt Engelhorn served as the company's CEO, transforming it to a leading global producer of health care products. He retreated from operative business in 1990 to become Chairman of the Board of Corange Ltd., which held his and his partners' shares in Boehringer Mannheim. In 1997 they were sold to Hoffmann-La Roche. Curt Engelhorn is a patron of many charitable projects in Germany and abroad, supporting the arts and culture as well as research and education. He was named Honorary Senator of Heidelberg University in 1959. His support of the university includes the endowment of a Seminar Center, a Chair in American History, major donations to the Schurman Library for American History, the generous dedication of the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais and an annual donation of 400,000 EUR to the HCA over the next ten years, and an annex to the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais, which provided the HCA with new academic facilities. In 2011, on the occasion of the 625th anniversary of the Ruperto Carola, Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn funded the lavish renovation of the Aula of the "New University."



HEIDEMARIE ENGELHORN

Heidemarie Engelhorn was born in Munich, where she studied at the College of Business Administration. In 1970 she moved to Italy to manage a company founded by her first husband. Orm Berggold Chemistry soon acquired an excellent reputation for dependable top quality chemical products and became very profitable. Heidemarie Engelhorn sold the company to Safety Kleen in 1991 after the death of her first husband. In 1995 she was married to Curt Engelhorn. She has since been instrumental in selecting and shaping many charitable projects of her husband, especially the extraordinary support of sustainable and far-sighted projects at Heidelberg University. In 2008, Heidemarie Engelhorn was named Honorary Senator of the university for her unfailing commitment to and support for the promotion of American Studies in Heidelberg.



PROF. DR. DR. H.C. DETLEF JUNKER

The Founding Director of the HCA was born in Pinneberg near Hamburg. He studied history, political science, philosophy, and German philology in Innsbruck and Kiel, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1969. In 1974 Professor Junker was appointed Associate Professor at the University of Stuttgart. He taught modern history at Heidelberg University from 1975 to 1994 and held the Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History there from 1999 to 2004. From 1994 to 1999, Professor Junker served as the Director of the German Historical Institute (GHI) in Washington, D.C. The foci of his research are U.S. foreign policy in the twentieth century, German history, international relations and the history of transatlantic relations, and the theory of history. His most important recent publications include his monograph *Power and Mission. Was Amerika antreibt* (2003) and the two volume handbook *The United States and Germany in the Era of the Cold War 1945-1990* (2004), which he edited. In 2005, Professor Junker was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of the University of Maryland–University College Europe (UMUC) in Heidelberg, recognizing his commitment to fostering German-American dialogue and cross-cultural understanding. In 2007, he was appointed Distinguished Senior Professor of Heidelberg University. In 2009, Professor Junker was elected president of the American Studies Network Association (ASN) Europe. In September 2010, he received the Federal Cross of Merit for his exceptional support of American Studies as a discipline, his academic teaching, and his administrative abilities.



ROLF KENTNER

Rolf Kentner studied business administration in Germany and the United States, graduating with the degree of Diplomkaufmann from the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg in 1973. After holding positions for an international commercial bank in Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and the U.S., he joined the Baden-Württembergische Bank AG in Mannheim in 1982 as a member of the general management. From 2005 until his retirement in 2009, he headed the bank's Corporate Clients Key Account II. Rolf Kentner is active in many charitable organizations, among others as chairman of the Schurman Society for the Promotion of American Studies in Heidelberg, and as chairman of the Jacob Gould Schurman Foundation. Both organizations are named after the Heidelberg Alumnus Jacob Schurman, who served as U.S. Ambassador to Germany from 1925 to 1930, and both have been crucial in the establishment of the Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History as well as of the HCA.

Rolf Kentner is Honorary Senator of Heidelberg University and of the Mannheim University for Applied Sciences. In 2009, he endowed the annual Rolf-Kentner-Dissertation Prize for a yet unpublished outstanding dissertation in American Studies submitted to a German university.



DR. H.C. MANFRED LAUTENSCHLÄGER

Manfred Lautenschläger studied law at the universities of Heidelberg, Freiburg, and Hamburg. After graduating in 1968, he practiced as a lawyer for a short time before co-founding the Marschollek, Lautenschläger und Partner KG (MLP) in 1971. Following its conversion into a public limited company in 1984, Manfred Lautenschläger assumed the position of CEO, expanding the company to one of Germany's leading suppliers of financial consultation services. From 1999 to 2008, he was Chairman of the Supervisory Board of MLP Group; since then he has been a member of the Supervisory Board. For many years, Manfred Lautenschläger has been actively supporting Heidelberg University, for example with the provision of the biennial Lautenschläger Research Prize, endowed with 250,000 EUR, and the new building of the university's children's hospital, partly funded by a donation from the Manfred Lautenschläger Foundation. In 1998, Lautenschläger was named Honorary Senator of the university. Recognizing that Germany owes the United States a special debt of gratitude for its democratic and prosperous development after World War II, Manfred Lautenschläger is convinced that a center such as the HCA can foster mutual understanding, especially in times when political differences create irritations in transatlantic relations. In October of 2008, Manfred Lautenschläger was awarded an honorary doctorate from Heidelberg University. In 2010 he generously underwrote the James W.C. Pennington Award, created by the HCA and the Faculty of Theology of Heidelberg University to honor the African American abolitionist and pacifist.



DR. BERND-A. VON MALTZAN

Until his retirement in 2011, Dr. Bernd von Maltzan was the Vice Chairman of Deutsche Bank's global division Private Wealth Management. Before that, he was responsible for the build-up of the Private Banking division. Until 1996 he headed Deutsche Bank's investment banking in Germany. Prior to that, Dr. von Maltzan held global responsibility for Deutsche Bank's Trading & Sales activities. He joined Deutsche Bank in 1978 after finishing his doctorate in Business Administration at the University of Bonn, Germany. He studied Economics in Munich and Bonn from 1971 to 1975. Before that he served as an officer in the German army. Dr. von Maltzan is a member of several advisory boards in privately held companies. Additionally, he is active in various international non-profit organizations. Among others, he has been nominated as chairman of the Königswinter Foundation (German-British Society) and is the founding president of the American Berlin Opera Foundation, New York. A few years ago he won the cultural award of "Elyseum – Between the Two Continents," a transatlantic cultural institution. Since its inception Dr. von Maltzan has been an avid supporter of the HCA.

HCA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies consists of members from the six faculties that contribute to the HCA. These are the Faculties of Chemistry and Earth Sciences; Economics and Social Studies; Law; Modern Languages; Philosophy; and Theology. In 2004, the six representatives adopted the proposal of Professor Peter Hommelhoff, then rector of Heidelberg University, and named Professor Detlef Junker the founding director of the HCA. The late Professor Winfried Brugger and Professor Michael Welker were named deputy directors.



PROF. DR. MANFRED BERG

On the HCA's Board of Directors, Professor Berg represents the Faculty of Philosophy. He has held the Curt Engelhorn Chair in American History since September 2005. From 1992 to 1997, Professor Berg was a research fellow at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. Subsequently he taught at the Free University of Berlin, Cologne University, and the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg. He also served as executive director of the Center for USA Studies at the Leucorea Foundation of the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg. The foci of his research and teaching are African American History, the history of mob violence, and the history of U.S. foreign relations. He is the author of *The Ticket to Freedom: The NAACP and the Struggle for Black Political Integration* (2005), *Popular Justice: A History of Lynching in America* (2011), and most recently *Geschichte der USA* (2013). In 2006 Professor Berg received the David Thelen Award from the Organization of American Historians (OAH) for the best article on American history published in a foreign language for his article "Black Civil Rights and Liberal Anticomunism: The NAACP during the McCarthy Era." In the spring of 2009 Manfred Berg served as the Lewis P. Jones Visiting Professor of History at Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina. From 2010 through 2012, Professor Berg served as dean of the Faculty of Philosophy.



PROF. DR. ULRIKE GERHARD

Ulrike Gerhard is professor for Human Geography of North America at the HCA and the Geography Department. Previously she taught North American Studies as well as urban geography at the universities of Cologne (2000-2001), Würzburg (2001-10), Munich (2005-06) and also Heidelberg (2008-09). She studied geography at Marburg as well as Waterloo and Edmonton, Canada, and received her Ph.D. in 1998 from Marburg University doing research on urban consumer landscapes in

Canada and Germany. Since then she has analyzed political and socioeconomic trends in US American cities (see, for example, *Global City Washington, D.C. – eine politische Stadtgeographie*, 2007), spending several months in Washington, D.C., and other urban centers. Her most recent research topics deal with reurbanization trends in North American cities, urban inequality in the Americas, and the discursive structuring of cities as well as consumerism in North America and Europe. Professor Gerhard joined the HCA Board of Directors in 2011.



PROF. DR. BERND GRZESZICK

Bernd Grzeszick studied law at the universities of Bonn, Freiburg, and Heidelberg. In 1992 he passed his First State Examination. From 1992 to 1993 he worked as a research assistant at the University of Freiburg and pursued LL.M.-studies at Cambridge University in 1993 and 1994. From 1994 to 1996 he completed his Referendariat, during which he also practiced in Paris and New York. In 1995 he was awarded a doctoral degree (Dr. iur.) for his dissertation on the development of federalist thinking in Germany, *Vom Reich zur Bundesstaatsidee. Zur Herausbildung der Föderalismusidee im modernen deutschen Staatsrecht* (1996). In 1996, after having passed the Second State Examination in Berlin, Bernd Grzeszick acceded to the position of assistant professor, first at Mannheim University, later at the University of Cologne. In 2001 Bernd Grzeszick received his *venia legendi*, having written a Habilitation thesis on rights, claims, and the reconstruction of state liability from individual rights (*Rechte und Ansprüche. Eine Rekonstruktion des Staatshaftungsrechts aus den subjektiven öffentlichen Rechten*, 2002). Afterwards he was a visiting professor at the universities of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Bonn and Münster, where he was appointed Professor for Public Law in 2003. In 2004 he assumed the chair for Public Law, International Public Law, and Legal Philosophy at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, where he also served as Director of the Institute for Legal Philosophy and General Theory of the State. In 2009 Bernd Grzeszick was appointed Professor for Public Law, International Public Law, and Legal Philosophy at the University of Mainz. Since 2010 he holds the chair for Public Law, International Public Law, and Legal Philosophy as well as the directorship of the Institute for Constitutional Law, Constitutional Theory, and Legal Philosophy at Heidelberg University. He joined the HCA's Board of Directors in 2011. In 2013 he was appointed an ordinary member of the social sciences class of the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences and Humanities.



PROF. DR. SEBASTIAN HARNISCH

Sebastian Harnisch is professor for International Relations and Comparative Foreign Policy and Deputy Director of the Institute for Political Science at the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences. He taught international relations, German and American foreign and security policy at Trier University (2003-2006), the Federal Armed Forces University, Munich (2006-2007), Beijing Foreign Studies University (2011), and Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (2013). Sebastian Harnisch holds degrees in history and political science from Trier University (M.A., Doctorate and Habilitation) and was a research fellow at JCIE (Tokyo, 1996), Columbia University (New York, 1996), Yonsei and Seoul National University (Seoul, 1996-1997), as well as Heidelberg's Center of Excellency, the Marsilius-Kolleg (2011). He has published widely on U.S. Foreign and Security Policy, including a monograph on U.S.-Korean relations (1850-1995) and most recently an edited volume on role theory in international relations (2011). Professor Harnisch joined the HCA Board of Directors in 2010.

PROF. DR. DR. H.C. DETLEF JUNKER

(See p. 17)



PROF. DR. GÜNTER LEYPOLDT

Günter Leypoldt is professor of American literature and culture at the Faculty of Modern Languages. He taught American Studies at the universities of Tübingen (2001-2007), Maryland—College Park (2003), and Mainz (2007-2009). Günter Leypoldt holds degrees in American, British, and German literatures from Cape Town (B.A.) and Tübingen (doctorate and habilitation). He has published essays on literary transcendentalism, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century aesthetics, twentieth-century literary and cultural theory, and a monograph on contemporary fiction, *Casual Silences: The Poetics of Minimal Realism* (2001). His most recent study deals with nineteenth-century U.S. literary culture and its modernist reconstruction, *Cultural Authority in the Age of Whitman: A Transatlantic Perspective* (2009). His present research interests include transatlantic romanticism and modernism, American pragmatism, transculturality, the borders between aesthetic and religious experience, and the sociology of knowledge formation. Professor Leypoldt joined the Board of Directors in 2009.



PROF. DR. DR. H.C. MICHAEL WELKER

Michael Welker, Seniorprofessor for Systematic Theology, represents the Faculty of Theology on the board. Professor Welker served as Director of the Internationales Wissenschaftsforum Heidelberg from 1996 to 2006. He was a guest-professor at Harvard, Princeton, Cambridge (UK), and the Emory Law School. He is currently Administrative Director of the Forschungszentrum für Internationale und Interdisziplinäre Theologie (FIIT) in Heidelberg. Professor Welker is (co)editor of *The End of the World and the Ends of God: Science and Theology on Eschatology* (2002); *The Spirit in Creation and New Creation: Science and Theology in Western and Orthodox Realms* (2012); *Concepts of Law in the Sciences, Legal Studies and Theology* (2013). The fifth edition of his work *Gottes Geist. Theologie des Heiligen Geistes* was published in 2013 (*God the Spirit*, 3rd edition 2013). In 2012 he published the Yale Taylor Lectures *The Theology and Science Dialogue: What Can Theology Contribute?* and *Gottes Offenbarung: Christologie (God the Revealed, 2013)*.

FOUNDATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In January of 2002, a group of Heidelberg professors and administrators set up an interdisciplinary initiative with the aim of establishing a new center for the study of the United States of America at Germany's oldest university. The first order of business of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA) was to develop a novel graduate studies program: the Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS). To raise public awareness of its activities, the HCA initiative also organized a public lecture series, "Typically American," during the winter term 2002-03, which soon attracted a broad audience. Within a year of its creation, the HCA opened a small office from which it continued to develop the MAS and future research projects and conferences.

Ten departments from six faculties committed themselves to the program, enabling a broad range of disciplines to be represented at the HCA: American literature and culture, economics, geography, history, law, musicology, philosophy, political science, theological studies, and sociology.

In December of 2003, thanks to the generous support of Heidelberg entrepreneur and philanthropist Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger, the HCA was able to settle into more spacious quarters in Heidelberg's beautiful Weststadt.

Four months later, the center hosted its first conference, the HCA Spring Academy 2004 on American History, Culture, and Politics. Twenty-six European and American Ph.D. students from ten countries and six academic disciplines participated in this conference. The annual Spring Academy has since become a highly regarded forum for international Ph.D. students in the field of American Studies and has to date attracted more than 900 applications from over 60 countries.

After Heidelberg University and the Ministry of Science, Research, and the Arts of the State of Baden-Württemberg both approved the statutes of the HCA as well as the regulations governing the proposed new Master's program, the HCA was officially inaugurated as a central academic institution at Heidelberg University on October 20, 2004. Simultaneously, the first class of the MAS program enrolled. A Board of Directors was established, convening for the first time in December of 2004, and was subsequently joined by a Board of Trustees.

During the following years, the HCA substantially expanded its activities. This would not have been possible had it not been for another major donation. In early 2006, Curt Engelhorn acquired the "Haus Neukirch," a beautiful baroque town house in the heart of Heidelberg's historic city center. With restorations still under way, the HCA moved into its new home, the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais, in May of 2006.

The Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais opened up a whole new range of possibilities for the HCA. In order to fully realize the new potential, Heidelberg University, the State of Baden-Württemberg, and private donors agreed to set up a matching fund for the future development of the

HCA. This fund enabled the HCA to initiate a joint venture with the American Academy in Berlin, bringing renowned fellows of that prestigious institution to the region as part of the Academy's Baden-Württemberg Seminar. In addition, the HCA was able to introduce a year-round Fellow-in-Residence program in 2007 and add another three young scholars to its staff, thereby broadening its research and teaching capacities. These were much needed, as a year earlier, in 2006, the HCA had launched a three-year English-language Ph.D. with a multidisciplinary curriculum.

The next major development was the commitment of Heidelberg University in the spring of 2009 to provide funding for the HCA on a permanent basis once its start-up financing expired. In light of this reassuring news the HCA could celebrate the fifth anniversary of its founding (and the 70th birthday of its founding director) at Heidelberg Castle. The center's vibrant growth continued. In October, the HCA not only celebrated its fifth commencement but also dedicated its new academic facilities, a modern annex to the landmark palais. The fall of 2009 also saw the first semester of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar under the exclusive direction of the HCA.

In late November of 2009, the HCA learned that its application – supported by Heidelberg University – for the creation two professorships to be shared with the Department of Geography and the Faculty of Theology, respectively, had been approved by the state government. These professorships were allocated under a special program designed to alleviate the impact of two classes of secondary school graduates hitting German universities in the same year, 2012. In the spring of 2011, Ulrike Gerhard came to the HCA as Professor of Geography of North America, and Jan Stievermann joined the HCA as Professor of the History of Christianity in the United States. A few months earlier, the HCA had successfully completed negotiations with the English Department over a joint appointment of Günter Leyoldt, Professor of American Literature and Culture. This was the second joint appointment after Manfred Berg, the Curt Engelhorn Chair of American History, in 2009. With two "bridge professors" and two joint appointments, the HCA has now established firm operational "bridges" to the departments of History, English, Geography, and Theology.

This development went hand in hand, however, with new obligations, as the HCA was required to establish a three-year B.A. program in order to create the necessary capacities for the anticipated students. The first half of 2010 was therefore dominated by conceptualizing a new course of studies that would be true to the HCA's multidisciplinary custom, yet geared toward a different, that is undergraduate, clientele. Under the guidance of Dr. Andreas Barz from the Dezernat für Studium und Lehre and with support from the Faculties of Philosophy, Theology, Chemistry and Earth Sciences, Modern Languages, Economics and Social Sciences, and Law, as well as several student representatives, the B.A. in American Studies (BAS) was developed in record time and shepherded through the bodies of the university. When the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Science, Research, and the Arts finally authorized the results, barely four weeks were left before the university's application period for the fall term closed. This program became an instant success; in the fall of 2013, a total of 98 B.A. students are enrolled at the HCA; to date, more than 800 have applied.

The HCA also continued to expand its activities both as a center for interdisciplinary research and as a facilitator of transatlantic academic exchange. In June 2012, the HCA together with Heidelberg University's Faculty of Theology awarded the first James W.C. Pennington Distinguished Fellowship to Albert J. Raboteau, Henry Putnam Professor of Religion at Princeton University. The following month, we inaugurated the Jonathan Edwards Center Germany. Directed by Jan Stievermann, one of our "bridge professors," and designed as a partnership with the Jonathan Edwards Center at Yale Divinity School, the center promotes research and teaching on early American religious history, in particular on Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758), the tradition of New England Puritanism from which he came, and his legacy in contemporary Christianity.

THE CURT AND HEIDEMARIE ENGELHORN PALAIS

The home of the HCA is a beautiful old Bürgerpalais with a long history. The location can be traced back to 1564. In 1699, the "Haus Neukirch" was purchased by Burkhard Neukirch. The current structure was built at the beginning of the eighteenth century, making the home of the HCA in fact fifty years older than its subject of study, the United States of America. In 2006, the former "Haus Neukirch" was renamed in honor of Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn, who had bought the building and generously granted the HCA rent-free use of the rooms for ten years.

Within walking distance of the university library, two student cafeterias, as well as the university's time-honored premises at University Square – the Alte Universität, dating to 1712, and the Neue Universität, erected between 1929 and 1932 with funds raised in the United States by then-ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman and fully refurbished on the occasion of the Ruperto Carola's 625th anniversary in 2011 – the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais is the ideal location for students and faculty alike. It also is an architectural gem, particularly the decorative stucco on the walls and ceilings of the second floor. The extensive restoration of the Bel Etage

The Lounge of the Curt und Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais





The glass roof of the Atrium.

revealed carvings long lost to multiple coats of paint, with lions' heads, musical instruments, roses, and women's faces literally coming out of the ceiling.

Thanks to the generosity of the Engelhorn family, a modern annex to the historic building was envisioned from the very start in the interior courtyard separating the palais from the student cafeteria and main university library. In October 2009, Honorary Senators Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn, Heidelberg Mayor Dr. Joachim Gerner, Heidelberg University Rector Professor Bernhard Eitel, HCA Founding Director Professor Detlef Junker, sponsors and friends of the HCA, staff members, students, and guests gathered after the MAS commencement for the official dedication of the HCA's new academic facilities. The annex comprises a new lecture room, an elevator, a kitchen equipped for event catering, and additional restrooms. The most spectacular feature of the new building, however, is a 360-square-meter glass-covered atrium with a corkscrew staircase, making the entire space available for use as an auditorium, exhibition room, or concert hall.

The two seminar rooms, called Stucco and Oculus for their signature architectural features, have been outfitted with interactive whiteboards that combine integrated sound and dual use functionality. Thus, the HCA is well-prepared to host not only its new BAS, MAS, and Ph.D. students but also increasing numbers of international conferences and workshops.

PEOPLE 2012-2013



JENNIFER ADAMS-MASSMANN, M.DIV. STUDENT ASSISTANT/EDITING

Jennifer Adams-Massmann is a doctoral student in American religious history and research and editorial assistant to Professor Jan Stievernann and the Jonathan Edwards Center Germany. In the summer semester 2013 she also lead the tutorial groups for the introductory course on American religion for first-year students with Daniel Silliman. She received a B.A. in English and political science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1996, magna cum laude) and a Master in Divinity from Duke University in Durham, North Carolina (2003, summa cum laude). Her areas of academic interest include colonial American religious history, women in American religious history, and mission history. Her doctoral project focuses on intercultural and inter-religious exchange along the American frontier, examining the role of German-speaking women Moravian missionaries in the 18th century, primarily in American Indian missions and among German-speaking immigrants in the middle Colonies. She is also an ordained priest in the Episcopal Church and an experienced translator and editor for theology and philosophy of religion.



KATHARINA BEDORF, B.A. EVENT MANAGEMENT

Katharina Bedorf started her M.A. program in global history at Heidelberg University in 2012, focusing on American history. She received her B.A. in international politics and history at Jacobs University Bremen. Katharina Bedorf interned at the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) and the Heidelberg Center for American Studies. She started working at the HCA as a student assistant in the summer of 2012 and is now primarily responsible for event management.

PROF. DR. MANFRED BERG PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

(see p. 20)



MARIE-LUISE BISCHOF

PUBLISHING

Marie-Luise Bischof is a student of Geography, English, Sociology and Urban Planning at Heidelberg University. She joined the Heidelberg Center for American Studies in March 2013 and is now responsible for the graphic design and the publications of the HCA.



VICTORIA CAILLET

ASSISTANT MAS COORDINATOR

Victoria Caillet has been attending Heidelberg University since the winter term 2010-11 as a law student. In September 2013 she joined the MAS team as a student assistant. Among other things, she is in charge of the MAS newsletter and the HCA alumni.



DR. TOBIAS ENDLER

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/ PH.D. & RESEARCH COORDINATOR

Tobias Endler has worked on public intellectuals in present-day America, Enlightenment thinking, and issues of democracy. His current research focuses on U.S. foreign policy in the twenty-first century and the future of transatlantic and transpacific relations. Endler has published two books: *After 9/11: Leading Political Thinkers about the World, the U.S. and Themselves* (2011), a collection of interviews with leading political thinkers such as Zbigniew Brzezinski, Noam Chomsky, Francis Fukuyama, and Anne-Marie Slaughter, and *How to Be a Superpower* (2012). At the HCA, he is responsible for coordinating research activities and the Ph.D. program.



DR. DOROTHEA FISCHER-HORNUNG
UNIVERSITY LECTURER, AMERICAN STUDIES

Dorothea Fischer-Hornung was Senior Lecturer in the English Department of Heidelberg University. Her research focuses on ethnic and post-colonial literatures and film in English as well as performance theories and practices. She is founding co-editor of the journal *Atlantic Studies* and president of MESEA, Society for Multi-Ethnic Studies: Europe and the Americas. For several years, Dr. Fischer-Hornung taught the MAS course "Methodology I: Introduction to American Studies." She retired in early 2012 but continues to facilitate the HCA Spring Academy. In the winter semester 2012-13, Dr. Fischer-Hornung was a visiting professor at the City University of Hong Kong.



LUISA GAA
RESEARCH/CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

Luisa Gaa has been attending the HCA since the winter term 2010-11 as a student of the first BAS class. Since April 2011 she has been a research assistant at the HCA and served as a co-coordinator of the international conference "Religion and the Marketplace," held in October 2011.

PROF. DR. ULRIKE GERHARD
PROFESSOR OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY

(see p. 20-21)



IRIS HAHN-SANTORO, M.A.
BAS COORDINATOR

Iris Hahn-Santoro received her M.A. in linguistics, Scandinavian Studies and philosophy from the University of Cologne in 2002. She wrote her thesis on anglicisms and neologisms in contemporary Icelandic. After receiving her M.A., Iris Hahn-Santoro served as a research assistant at the Smithsonian Institute's Arctic Studies Center in Washington, D.C. She joined the HCA in August of 2009 as the MAS program coordinator and took over the coordination of the BAS following the establishment of the program in 2011. She is also a member of the HCA's Ph.D. program researching endangered Native American languages.

PROF. DR. SEBASTIAN HARNISCH PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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LISA HAUBECK OFFICE ASSISTANT

Lisa Haubeck studied English, French, and Protestant theology at Heidelberg University. She earned a B.A. in German-French cultural relations at the Sorbonne-Nouvelle University in Paris and completed an internship at the German School in Washington, D.C. She started working at the HCA as an office assistant in October 2012.



PROF. EVELYN BROOKS HIGGINBOTHAM, **PH.D.** JAMES W.C. PENNINGTON DISTINGUISHED FELLOW

Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham is the Victor S. Thomas Professor of History and of African and African American Studies at Harvard University and the second recipient of the James W.C. Pennington Distinguished Fellowship. Professor Higginbotham earned a Ph.D. from the University of Rochester in American History, an M.A. from Howard University, and her B.A. from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Before coming to Harvard, she taught on the full-time faculties of Dartmouth, the University of Maryland, and the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, she has served as a visiting professor at Princeton University, New York University, and Duke University. She also holds an honorary degree from Howard University. Her writings span diverse fields – African American religious history, women's history, civil rights, constructions of racial and gender identity, electoral politics, and the intersection of theory and history. Professor Higginbotham has thoroughly revised and re-written the classic African American history survey *From Slavery to Freedom*. She is the co-author with the late John Hope Franklin of this book's ninth edition (2010), co-editor with Henry Louis Gates, Jr., of the *African American National Biography* (2008), and its forerunner, *African American Lives* (2004). Professor Higginbotham was the editor-in-chief of *The Harvard Guide to African-American History* (2001) with

general editors Darlene Clark Hine and Leon Litwack. In addition, Professor Higginbotham is the author of *Righteous Discontent: The Women's Movement in the Black Baptist Church: 1880-1920* (1993), which won numerous book prizes and was also included among the *New York Times Book Review's* Notable Books of the Year in 1993 and 1994. Her current project is a book on African Americans and Human Rights.



CLARA HÖHN, B.A.
EVENT MANAGEMENT

Clara Höhn started studying at Heidelberg University in 2008, majoring in history and political science, and earned her B.A. in 2012. She worked at the HCA from March 2010 to October 2012 as a student assistant for event management and the HCA's Public Relations Department.

PROF. DR. DR. H.C. DETLEF JUNKER
FOUNDING DIRECTOR

(see p. 17)



CHRISTIAN KEMPF, M.A.
PUBLISHING

Christian Kempf studied history and religious studies at Heidelberg University, where he received his master's degree in the summer of 2012. He joined the HCA in March 2009 as part of the MAS team and was responsible for the MAS newsletter and the MAS reader. After an internship at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. in the summer of 2010, he returned to the HCA until the spring of 2013 and since then created much of its graphic design. He also supported the publishing of the annual report.



EVA-MARIA KIEFER, M.A. **MAS MERKETING**

Eva-Maria Kiefer received her M.A. in American Studies, political science, and psychology from Bonn University. Since October 2010 she has been a Ph.D. student at the HCA, focusing on how securitization processes shaped U.S. congressional behavior after 9/11. From September 2010 until October 2012 she was the BAS coordinator at the HCA. She represented the HCA at educational fairs in Chile in the spring of 2013 and taught a class in political science during the summer semester of 2013.



DAVID KOMLINE, M.DIV. **FULBRIGHT FELLOW**

David Komline, a doctoral candidate in history at the University of Notre Dame, is spending the 2013-2014 academic year at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies on a Fulbright Fellowship. He is currently working on his dissertation, "The Common School Awakening: Education, Religion, and Reform in Transatlantic Perspective, 1800-1848." His research for this project, which draws upon archival sources in France, Germany, and the United States, has been supported by grants from the Virginia Historical Society, the American Congregational Association in conjunction with the Boston Athenaeum, and several institutes at the University of Notre Dame. Before beginning his doctoral program he spent a year at the University of Tübingen on a grant from the DAAD. He also holds a Master of Divinity degree from Princeton Theological Seminary and a B.A. from Wheaton College, IL.



SANDRA KÖNIG **ASSISTANT MAS COORDINATOR**

Sandra König has been attending the HCA since the winter term 2011-2012 as a student of the BAS program. From September 2012 to September 2013 she supported the MAS team as a student assistant. She was in charge of the MAS newsletter and the HCA alumni.



CHRISTINA LARENZ

OFFICE MANAGER

Christina Larenz concluded her studies at the English Institute Heidelberg as a translator for English, French, and Spanish in 1988. Since then she has worked in various branches of industry and administration. She has also worked as a translator and a foreign language teacher. She joined the HCA team in September of 2008 and is responsible for the institute's administrative matters.

PROF. DR. GÜNTER LEYPOLDT

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

(see p. 22)



DR. WILFRIED MAUSBACH

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Wilfried Mausbach received his Ph.D. from the University of Cologne where he studied History, Political Science, and Philosophy. A research fellow at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., from 1995 to 2000, he proceeded to assistant professorships in history at both the John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies at the Free University Berlin and Heidelberg University. He has also been a Volkswagen Foundation fellow and a Marshall-Monnet Fellow at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His major research interests are in transnational history with a particular emphasis on the study of social movements. His most recent publications include *“Entrüstet Euch!” Nuklearkrise, NATO-Doppelbeschluss und Friedensbewegung* (co-edited with Christoph Becker-Schaum et al., 2012); *The American Presidency: Multidisciplinary Perspectives* (co-edited with Dietmar Schloss and Martin Thunert, 2012); and *Changing the World, Changing Oneself: Political Protest and Collective Identities in West Germany and the U.S. in the 1960s and 1970s* (co-edited with Belinda Davis, Martin Klimke, and Carla MacDougall, 2010, paperback 2012). Since 2005 he is the Executive Director of the HCA.



PROF. SAJE MATHIEU, PH.D. GHAEMIAN SCHOLAR-IN-RESIDENCE

Sarah-Jane (Saje) Mathieu, an Associate Professor of History at the University of Minnesota, was the 2012-2013 Ghaemian Scholar-in-Residence. Professor Mathieu earned a joint Ph.D. in History and African American Studies from Yale University and specializes in twentieth century American and African American history. Her first book *North of the Color Line: Migration and Black Resistance in Canada, 1870-1955* (2010) examines the social and political impact of African American and West Indian sleeping car porters in Canada. She is currently working on her next book, *1919: Race, Riot, and Revolution*, a global study of race riots in the post Great War era. This new project investigates how black intellectual-activists galvanized new transnational models of political resistance in response to international outbreaks of racialized violence. Professor Mathieu has earned several international awards and is a former fellow at the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, and at Harvard University's W. E. B. Du Bois Institute. She is also the recipient of the University of Minnesota's Arthur "Red" Motley Exemplary Teaching Award.



GINO MEIER, DIPL.-GEOGR. RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Gino Meier studied geography, political science, and social science at the University of Würzburg, where he graduated in April 2011 with a thesis about current potentials of socialist residential constructions in times of shrinking cities and urban restructuring. He has been working as a research associate at the Institute of Geography at Heidelberg University since May 2011. A member of the research group "North American Geography/Urban Geography," he concentrates on topics and issues of urban planning and sustainable urban development. His main research interest focuses on the role and development of public participation in recent urban planning as well as the involvement of citizens in urban planning processes.



HANNES NAGL, M.A.

WEBSITE

Hannes Nagl studied English and American literature and political science at Heidelberg University. After graduating in 2009, he joined the HCA's Ph.D. program, working on a thesis on "Figurations of Violence: Contemporary American Fiction and the Sociology of Modernization." From August 2010 to July 2011 he was a research assistant at the English Department of Heidelberg University as part of the research project "Violence and the Hidden Constraints of Democracy: A New Civilization Studies Approach to American Literature and Culture." At the HCA he teaches American literature and culture for the BAS and MAS and is responsible for the institute's website.



MICHAELA NEIDIG

ADMINISTRATION

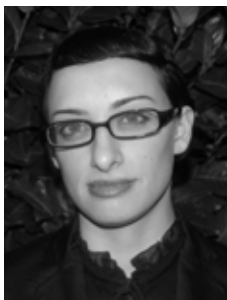
Michaela Neidig graduated as European (trilingual) secretary from the Merkur International Akademie in Mannheim. Before joining the HCA team in February 2012 as administrative secretary of Professor Stievermann's chair, she worked in the medical as well as in the industrial sector. Besides, she has been a secretary of the Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History since 2009, where she is also responsible for the contracts of the student research assistants in the history department.



MARIA RENTMEISTER

STUDENT ASSISTANT

Maria Rentmeister has been attending the HCA since the winter term 2011-12 as a student of the Bachelor Class of 2014. She currently works as a student assistant at the Institute of Geography at Heidelberg University.



KATIA ROSTETTER, M.A.
**MAS COORDINATOR/
 SPRING ACADEMY COORDINATOR**

Katia Rostetter holds an M.A. in English literature, history, and political science of South Asia. She is a Ph.D. candidate at the English Department and works on the American author Cormac McCarthy as part of the research project "Violence and the Hidden Constraints of Democracy: A New Civilization Studies Approach to American Literature and Culture." She joined the HCA staff in September of 2010 as part of the MAS team, has taught the methodology course for the BAS, and is currently working as MAS Coordinator in addition to organizing the Spring Academy.



AMY SCHMITZ
STUDENT ASSISTANT

Amy Schmitz has been a student at Heidelberg University since 2010 and is part of the Bachelor Class of 2013 in the American Studies program of the HCA. She currently works as a student assistant for Professor Jan Stievermann.



PROF. DR. DIETMAR SCHLOSS
PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

Professor Dietmar Schloss teaches American literature and culture at both the HCA and the English Department of Heidelberg University. He holds a Ph.D. from Northwestern University and a postdoctoral degree (Habilitation) from Heidelberg University. As a fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies, he was a visiting scholar at the English and History Departments at Harvard University. He has published widely in the fields of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and twentieth-century American literature and culture; his book *The Virtuous Republic* (2003) examines the political visions of American writers during the founding period of the United States. In 2009 he published a volume of conference proceedings entitled *Civilizing America: Manners and Civility in American Literature and Culture* as well as a collection of critical essays on the contemporary American novel. In his new project, entitled "Spaces of Decivilization," he explores the phenomenon of violence in American

literature and culture from the vantage point of Norbert Elias's sociological theory. In the MAS, Professor Schloss has taught the courses "Visions of America: Colonial Period and Early Republic" and "Visions of America: The Nineteenth Century", as well as the interdisciplinary seminar "The American Presidency: Literary, Cultural, & Political Perspectives" together with Dr. habil. Martin Thunert.



TIMO SCHRADER

SPRING ACADEMY

Timo Schrader has been studying English and education at Heidelberg University since 2009. Thanks to an ERASMUS-Stipend he was able to spend a year abroad in England at Loughborough University. After an internship at his old high school and one at the HCA, he worked the HCA from April 2012 to April 2013 as part of the Spring Academy team.



DR. ANJA SCHÜLER

COORDINATOR FORUM/PUBLIC RELATIONS

Anja Schöler studied history, English and journalism at the University of Münster, the University of Georgia in Athens, and the Free University Berlin, where she earned an M.A. in American History. She was a DAAD Fellow at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis and lived in Washington, D.C. for several years. She received her Ph.D. from the Free University of Berlin in 2000 with a dissertation on "Women's Movements and Social Reform: Jane Addams, Alice Salomon, and the Transatlantic Dialogue, 1889-1933." Her research interests include German and American social history, gender history, and transatlantic history. From 2006 to 2010, she taught at the University of Education in Heidelberg. Starting in 2006, she has been teaching academic writing at the HCA. Since 2009, she has also been responsible for the coordination of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar and many other events as well as for public relations.



DANIEL SILLIMAN, M.A.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Daniel Silliman joined the HCA in April 2011 as a research associate and instructor in American religion. He has a B.A. in philosophy from Hillsdale College in Michigan and an M.A. in American Studies from the University of Tübingen. His research interests include twentieth-century American evangelicals and pentecostals, religious book history, atheism, and the cultural conditions of belief. He is working on a doctoral dissertation with Professor Jan Stievermann on representations of secularity in contemporary evangelical fiction.



ANNE SOMMER, M.A.

MAS COORDINATOR

Anne Sommer (née Lübbers) studied political science, German philology, and Romance languages at Heidelberg University and the University of Bologna, Italy. She interned at the German Foreign Office in Berlin and at the Goethe Institute in Paris. After receiving her M.A. in 2006, she began work on her doctoral dissertation, making research trips to Italy, France, and Switzerland. She earned her Ph.D. in 2013 with her dissertation on "Alfieri, Foscolo, and Manzoni as Readers of Machiavelli: Intertextuality and Reception in the Early Risorgimento."

Anne Sommer has worked for the HCA since 2003. From 2003 to 2007, she was responsible for organizing and convening the Spring Academy and the Baden-Württemberg Seminar. She has served as MAS coordinator since 2007. In 2010, she was instrumental in developing and implementing the B.A. program at the HCA. Anne Sommer taught literature seminars at the Romance language department and is the editor of the online journal "HeLix – Heidelberger Beiträge zur romanischen Literaturwissenschaft" and the book series "HeLix im Winter," published by Winter Verlag.



LAURA STAPANE, M.A.

PROJECT COORDINATOR

Laura Stapane studied history of art and media studies, history, and political science at the University of Oldenburg. After finishing her M.A. thesis about family portraits as a reflection of bourgeois culture in the late nineteenth century ("The Wilhelmine Bourgeoisie as Depicted in Art: An Analysis of its Self-Presentation in Family Portraits"), she worked as an intern at the Florence Art Institute (Italy) and the German

Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. She worked at the HCA until the spring of 2013 as a research fellow and project coordinator and was responsible for the coordination of the research for and digitization of the exhibition project "The Civil Rights Struggle, African American GIs, and Germany" as well as for the "The Nuclear Crisis – Transatlantic Peace Politics, Rearmament, and the Second Cold War" project.



PROF. DR. JAN STIEVERMANN
PROFESSOR OF THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY
IN THE U.S./DIRECTOR JONATHAN EDWARDS
CENTER

Jan Stievermann came to the HCA in April 2011 as a joint appointment with the Faculty of Theology at Heidelberg University. He has published on a broad range of topics in the fields of American religious history and American literature, including articles for *Early American Literature and William and Mary Quarterly*. His book *Der Sündenfall der Nachahmung: Zum Problem der Mittelbarkeit im Werk Ralph Waldo Emersons* (2007) is a comprehensive study of the co-evolution of Emerson's religious and aesthetic thought. Together with Reiner Smolinski, he published *Cotton Mather and Biblia Americana – America's First Bible Commentary* (2010). He is currently at work on a book, tentatively titled *The Ethnic Fantastic* that examines issues of spirituality in contemporary ethnic minority literatures. Concurrently, he leads a DFG-funded team transcribing and editing vol. 5 of Cotton Mather's hitherto unpublished *Biblia Americana*, the first comprehensive Bible commentary produced in British North America. He also serves as the executive editor for the *Biblia*-project as a whole (10 vols.) and as the director of the Jonathan Edwards Center Germany.



DR. HABIL. MARTIN THUNERT
SENIOR LECTURER SOCIOLOGY/POLITICAL SCI-
ENCE

Martin Thunert joined the HCA as research lecturer in political science in September 2007. He is a graduate of Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe University Frankfurt, holds a doctoral degree (Dr. phil.) from the University of Augsburg, and received his Habilitation in political science from the University of Hamburg, where he was an assistant professor. Martin Thunert was an exchange student at the University of Glasgow, Scot-

land, and did graduate work at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and at McGill University in Montreal, Quebec. He has held appointments in political studies at several German universities and spent four years (2002-2006) as visiting associate professor of political science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He was a Kennedy-Fellow at the Harvard Center for European Studies and has gained practical experience as staff assistant in the U.S. Senate (Labor, Education and Health Committee).



DIPL.-SOZ. MICHAEL TRÖGER

IT

Michael Tröger graduated from Heidelberg University in 2007 with a degree in sociology, majoring in industrial sociology. From 2001 to 2003, he was in charge of the IT administration at the Institute for Anthropology of Heidelberg University. After completing an internship in Lisbon in 2003, he started his own IT business. He is currently an IT service provider at the HCA.



PROF. JOHN TURNER, PH.D.

HCA SCHOLAR-IN-RESIDENCE

John Turner is a professor of American history at George Mason University. He teaches and writes about the history of religion in nineteenth- and twentieth-century America. He is the author of *Brigham Young: Pioneer Prophet* (2012), *Bill Bright and Campus Crusade for Christ: The Renewal of Evangelicalism in Postwar America* (2008), and winner of *Christianity Today's* 2009 award for History/Biography. He blogs for *Religion in American History* and *The Anxious Bench* and has written for popular outlets such as the *Wall Street Journal*, the *New York Times*, and the *Los Angeles Times*.



CHRISTIANE VINCK

STUDENT ASSISTANT

Christiane Vinck is a B.A. student in American Studies of the Class of 2013. In October 2011, she started working as a student assistant for Professor Gerhard. During the summer term 2012, she was the TA for the "Grundlagenkurs Geographie." Christiane spent the academic year 2012-13 as an exchange student at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, pursuing her studies in geography and political science.



VERONIKA WERNER
PH.D. PROGRAM ASSISTANT

Veronika Werner has been a student at Heidelberg University and member of the first BAS class at the HCA since October 2010. She worked at the HCA from September 2012 to September 2013 as Ph.D. Program Assistant.



PROF. MARK WILSON, PH.D.
INTERNATIONAL VISITING PROFESSOR

Mark R. Wilson is visiting the HCA from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, where he is an associate professor of history. He received his Ph.D. in 2002 from the University of Chicago. Professor Wilson specializes in the history of U.S. military-industrial relations. In 2004-05, he held a postdoctoral fellowship at the Olin Institute for Strategic Studies at Harvard University. His first book, *The Business of Civil War*, was published in 2006 by Johns Hopkins University Press. In 2012-13, he held a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Wilson is presently serving as a trustee of the Business History Conference, and he is completing his second book about the business and politics of U.S. industrial mobilization for World War II.



REBECCA ZIMMERMANN
TA POLITICAL SCIENCE/
CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

Rebecca Zimmermann studied political science, American literature, and classics at Heidelberg University and graduated in the summer of 2011. She joined the HCA in September 2010 as a tutor for the BAS, supporting Dr. Martin Thunert's seminar on American politics. She also assisted in organizing the ERP conferences "Energy Policy and Energy Security – Transatlantic Perspectives" and "Lessons from the North Atlantic Financial and Economic Crisis."

ADJUNCT FACULTY

Hasan Adwan, M.A.
Teaching Assistant Political Science

Millie Baker, M.A.
Presentation and Media Skills

Martin Holler, Dipl.-Geogr.
Teaching Assistant Geography

Heike Jablonski, M.A.
Teaching Assistant American Literature

Julia Lichtenstein, M.A.
Teaching Assistant American Literature

Ana Maric, M.A.
BAS "Key Competences"

Dr. Anthony Santoro
Lecturer religious studies

Styles Sass, M.A.
Teaching Assistant American literature

Daniel Sommer
BAS "Debating Club"/"Presentation Skills"

Stefanie Weimann-Teschke, M.A.
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Cynthia Wilke, J.D.
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Professor of History, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Prof. Dr. Martin Klimke
Professor of History, New York University Abu Dhabi

Sophie Lorenz, M.A.
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Dr. Felix Philipp Lutz
Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Harvard University

Dr. Alexander Vazansky
Visiting Assistant Professor of History, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Jun.-Prof. Dr. Simon Wendt
Professor of History, University of Frankfurt

ASSOCIATED FELLOWS

Prof. Elizabeth Borgwardt, Ph.D.
Professor of History, Washington University St. Louis

Prof. Rashida Braggs, Ph.D.
Professor of Africana Studies, Williams College

HCA INTERNS 2011-2012

In 2012-13, the HCA successfully continued its internship program, which began in the fall of 2005. We were very fortunate to host excellent interns during the year who provided valuable support for our work. We would like to thank:

Cornelius Eich (Heidelberg University), who assisted Dr. Martin Thunert in the organization of a series of events in the context of the 2012 presidential elections. He also supported the Spring Academy team and helped putting together the Spring Academy booklet that was published on the occasion of the Spring Academy's tenth anniversary.

Fabiola Just (Heidelberg University) won valuable insights about the public relations department and the MAS team during September and October 2013. She took part in the buddy program and helped new MAS students with the registration process to make their arrival as smooth as possible.

Claudia Schmidt (Heidelberg University) supported the Spring Academy team in the organization of the tenth Spring Academy during spring break 2013. She also contributed statistics to the Spring Academy booklet.

Katherine Xiao (Heidelberg University) worked with the MAS team analyzing online marketing strategies for international master programs. She evaluated the HCA's website and presented suggestions for a new design.

If you are interested in applying for an HCA internship or in further information please contact Anne Sommer at asommer@hca.uni-heidelberg.de.

COOPERATION AND SUPPORT

The HCA gratefully acknowledges the support of the following institutions in facilitating its programs:

Accenture Germany; Alliiertenmuseum Berlin; the American Academy in Berlin; the Archiv Grünes Gedächtnis, Berlin; the Hans Böckler Foundation; Deutscher Bundestag; the Enjoy Jazz Festival, Heidelberg; Econwatch – Gesellschaft für Politikanalyse, Berlin; Prof. Dr. Ernst-Ludwig von Thadden and the Economics Department, Mannheim University; the Forum für internationale Sicherheit (FiS), Heidelberg; the Fritz Thyssen Foundation; the German Council on Foreign Relations; the German Program for Transatlantic Encounters (Transatlantic Program) financed from ERP (European Recovery Program) funds provided by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi); Andreas Henn Kunsthandel Galerie Stuttgart; the Hertie School of Governance; the Hochschule für jüdische Studien, Heidelberg; Museum am Checkpoint Charlie; the Department of History, University of Augsburg; the Institute for International Studies, Charles University,

Prague; the Institut für England- und Amerikastudien, Goethe Universität, Frankfurt a.M.; the Institute of North American Studies, King's College, London; the Institute of American Studies and Polish Diaspora, Jagiellonian University, Krakow; the Franklin Institute at the University of Alcalá, Spain; the Roosevelt Study Center, Middelburg, The Netherlands; the Department of History, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; the Heidelberg Program of Pepperdine University; the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung; the German American Institute Heidelberg (DAI); the Carl-Schurz-Haus / German American Institute Freiburg; the German American Institute Tübingen (dai); the German-American Lawyers Association (DAJV); the John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies at the Free University Berlin; the English Department, Heidelberg University; the Zentrum für Europäische Geschichts- und Kulturwissenschaften (ZEGK), Heidelberg University; the Department of Religious Studies, Heidelberg University; the Institute for Geography, Heidelberg University; the Heidelberg University Association, New York, and its executive director Irmintraud Jost; Heidelberg Alumni International and its director Silke Rodenberg; the American-European Friendship Club, Heidelberg; the American German Business Club, Heidelberg; the Democrats Abroad Germany; the Republicans Abroad Germany; the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD); the German-American Fulbright Commission; the German Historical Institute (GHI), Washington, D.C.; the Government of the State of Baden-Württemberg; the Canadian Embassy in Berlin; and especially the United States Embassy in Berlin and the United States Consulate General in Frankfurt/Main.

Additionally, the HCA would like to thank the following institutions of Heidelberg University for their support:

The Rector and the Rectors's Office; Communications and Marketing (KuM), the Zentrale Universitätsverwaltung (ZUV); the International Office; the Office for Equal Opportunity; the Office of the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy; the Computing Center (URZ); the University Guest Houses; the Studentenwerk Heidelberg; and the University Library.

Furthermore, special thanks go out to the administrative staff of the Schurman Foundation (Christina Larenz) and the FHCA (Irina Padejeke-Enke and Lucy Whitehead), to the office of the Engelhorn family (Gunda Baumgartner), to attorney at law Klaus-Dieter Freund, to business consultant Lothar Götsch, and to architect Horst Müller.



AN INSTITUTE FOR
HIGHER EDUCATION

AN INSTITUTE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

MISSION STATEMENT

As an institute for higher education, the HCA trains American Studies specialists in response to an increasing demand in academia, the public sector, and the business community. The HCA provides interdisciplinary academic and cultural teaching on the United States for students from around the world.

Having offered a Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS) program (see pages 52-77) from its inception and a three year Ph.D. in American Studies program (see pages 80-109) starting in 2006, the HCA completed its educational portfolio by adding a Bachelor of Arts in American Studies (BAS) in October 2010. This year we welcomed our fourth class to the BAS program (see pages 48-51).

BACHELOR IN AMERICAN STUDIES (BAS)

The Bachelor of Arts in American Studies at Heidelberg University is unique in its broad range of subjects. The program is offered by the Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA) in cooperation with the English Department, the Institute of Geography, the History Department, the Institute for Political Science (IPW), the Law Faculty, and the Faculty of Theology, including its Research Center for International and Interdisciplinary Theology (FIIT). The option to concentrate in geography or theological and religious studies as well as to obtain an additional jurisprudential certificate makes this program unique even beyond Germany and Europe.

The American Studies program is a one of a kind multi- and interdisciplinary program designed to understand a complex subject matter: the United States of America. Students receive a thorough education in literature, cultural studies, history, political science, theology, and geography and have the additional opportunity to acquire professional knowledge in U.S. constitutional and procedural law.

The B.A. in American Studies admits a small group of highly motivated students, approximately 25 freshmen annually. It places a strong emphasis on intense one-to-one support and mentoring as well as on student responsibility within a research-oriented teaching program.

The BAS is a full-time program lasting six semesters. Students are admitted once a year at the beginning of the winter semester. Applications are accepted by Heidelberg University until July 15 of the respective year.

The program wants to attract German as well as international applicants holding a General Qualification for University Entrance ("Allgemeine Hochschulreife" or equivalent) with a special interest in the history, politics, society, and culture of North America. The six-semester Bachelor in American Studies program at Heidelberg University offers students to choose their individual

focus, allowing them to specialize in the areas they are most interested in. The course of study comprises both subject-specific and practical parts. For more information, please visit the BAS website at www.hca.uni-heidelberg.de/ba/index.html

THE BAS CLASS OF 2016

This year, the program admitted 27 students from all over Germany. Most of them have already had some "American experience," be it a year abroad during high school or an extensive language class in the United States. The new BAS students were welcomed at the HCA at the beginning of October with a two day orientation session and took up their course work afterwards.



The new students of the BAS Class of 2016 in the annex of the HCA (front to back and left to right): 1st row: Ida Bahmann, Kim Braun, Janette Yamnian, Amira Mutaheer, Stefanie Ruzzoli, Simone Riegel, Hanna Thiele, Laura Reeb, Tanja Grothe, Maria-Claudia Scheckeler. 2nd row: Leonie Maier, Eric Marlow, Carolin Geser, Gesa Musiol, Hanna Konradt, Ann-Kathrin Maier, Christine Reuter, Jennifer Majunke, Melina Neis. 3rd row: Franziska Linden, Christoph Klindworth, Marius Kaisig, Lukas Becker, Marisa Flöttmann, Alexander Marx. Not pictured: Michael Johnson and Gary Zettersten.

BAS STUDENT TRIP TO BERLIN 2013

From June 3 to 7, 2013, the students of the BAS class of 2014, along with Dr. Martin Thunert and Iris Hahn-Santoro, went on their excursion to Berlin to learn about the city and German-North American relations. For Monday evening, Dr. Thunert had arranged for the group to listen to a discussion on election campaigns in the U.S. and Germany, which was hosted by the organization Econwatch and moderated by Dr. Susanne Cassel of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology. The impulse lecture was given by Professor Andrea Römmele of the Hertie School of Governance. The students learned about differences and similarities between candidates, campaign structures, and actions in the two countries. The event took place at the WZB Social Science Center Berlin.

On Tuesday morning, the BAS students joined the MAS group and visited the Marshall McLuhan Salon of the Canadian Embassy at Leipziger Platz, where they split in groups and learned about different aspects of Canadian life, such as multiculturalism and immigration, as well as about the work of communication theorist Marshall McLuhan. In the afternoon, the BAS group went to the Ethnology Museum in Dahlem and enjoyed a guided tour which introduced them to the history and culture of North American Indians. An eventful day ended with a beautiful boat trip on the river Spree that took the group from Berlin-Mitte through Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg via the Landwehrkanal back to the Spree through the government precinct (Regierungsviertel) past sights such as the Zoo, the East Side Gallery, and the Berlin Philharmonic.



On Wednesday, the group visited the museum The Kennedys in Berlin-Mitte and learned some intriguing and little-known facts about John F. Kennedy's political career and family life. Special attention was given to Kennedy's historic visit to Germany and especially West-Berlin in late June 1963 (the fiftieth anniversary of this event was coming up shortly after our Berlin excursion). The museum did not only exhibit pictures but also personal belongings and video excerpts that documented Kennedy's speeches and captured private moments with his family. There was no official plan for the evening but many students decided to accept an invitation to attend the ZDF TV show "Log In" as members of the audience. The topic of that night's show was "Lobbyism," and the students had the opportunity to take a look behind the scenes of a TV production.

Members of the BAS Class of 2014 at the Canadian Embassy.

For Thursday, Dr. Thunert had arranged a meeting with Dr. Svenja Falk to provide BAS and MAS students with information on career options that may not yet have occurred to them. Dr. Falk is a political scientist by training but currently works for Accenture, a global management consulting firm specializing in technology services. Svenja Falk's background in the humanities and the social sciences is thus quite extraordinary for the field she now works in. Her talk certainly inspired the students to think outside the box as far as their future careers are concerned. The evening was spent together at the Cologne-style restaurant "Ständige Vertretung" by the river Spree.

EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITIES FOR B.A. STUDENTS

In 2012, a sizable portion of our first B.A. class – 12 out of 17 students – seized the unique opportunity provided by Heidelberg University's exchange programs to spend a year studying abroad. These international exchanges strengthened the students' intercultural expertise and allowed them to obtain skills for their further studies and their future professions. Most of these students spent their year abroad in the United States, at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut; Arizona State University, Phoenix; University of Georgia, Athens; Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio; University of Nebraska-Lincoln; University of Utah, Salt Lake City; University of Connecticut, Storrs; California State University System; and the University of North Carolina, Asheville. Two students opted for exchanges via the ERASMUS program and went to Lund University in Sweden. In 2013, nine students from our second B.A. class successfully applied for the bilateral exchange program between Heidelberg University and our American partner universities, adding the University of Kentucky, Lexington; Sweet Briar College, Lynchburg, Virginia; and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, to the wide spectrum of possible exchanges for our B.A. students. In the same year, the HCA established a new ERASMUS exchange with Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic; we are currently hosting our first two exchange students from this new partner this fall.

MASTER OF ARTS IN AMERICAN STUDIES (MAS)

The Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS) at the HCA is an exclusive interdisciplinary program taught in English. It is aimed at qualified graduate students from around the world. The MAS program offers exemplary and interdisciplinary teaching that provides students with in-depth cultural knowledge about the United States of America. The three semester program provides training in academic and practical skills and offers inside knowledge with an outside perspective. A performance-related fast track option (two semesters) is available.

The HCA admits up to 30 students to the MAS annually. To date, eight graduating classes totaling 131 students have earned the master's degree. These 131 students came from 37 countries on five continents. Admission is competitive and depends on the quality and academic merits of the candidates. Most candidates will have studied humanities, social sciences, media and communication studies, or law at the undergraduate or graduate level.

The MAS begins in October of each year and is directed towards students who have already completed a four-year undergraduate studies program. The tuition fee for the MAS program is 2,500 EUR per semester. Curricula include a selection of courses from economics, geography, history, law, literature, musicology, philosophy, political science, religious studies, and sociology. The MAS curriculum is designed to give the participating students both a sound scholarly grounding and opportunities for the professional application of what they have learned.

In the past academic year, the winter semester lasted from October to early February and began with a one-week introduction followed by a weekly curriculum of four lectures with their accompanying tutorials in geography, history, literature, and political science, one interdisciplinary colloquium, and two additional methodology courses. The summer semester, which started in April 2013, consisted of two lectures in religious studies and law, two tutorials, two interdisciplinary seminars, one presentation skills course, and the continuation of the methodology courses and the interdisciplinary colloquium. The Berlin excursion took place in June. Over the two semesters, students had to choose three majors with mandatory attendance in the tutorials, oral exams, and term papers. In their chosen minors students also had to take oral exams.

The third and final semester was reserved for writing the M.A. thesis that has to be handed in by January 31, 2014. On October 18 and 25, the M.A. thesis workshop took place where students presented their thesis outlines. The graduation ceremony will take place on April 25, 2014.

Below you will find information on the MAS program of 2012-13, including course outlines of the classes offered, an outlook onto the academic year 2013-14, as well as short biographies of the classes of 2013 and 2014.

For more information please visit the MAS website at www.hca.uni-heidelberg.de/ma/index_en.html.

MAS COURSE OUTLINE

WINTER SEMESTER 2012-13

During the winter semester 2011-12, three lectures and a workshop were offered as well as two methodology classes and an interdisciplinary colloquium.

Geography

"North American Cities"

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Ulrike Gerhard

Teaching Assistant: Dipl.-Geogr. Martin Holler

This lecture offered a comprehensive overview of the urban geography of North America. After an introductory part on the North American urban system (including Canada and the U.S.), different phases of urban development were discussed: While urbanization and industrialization described the evolution and the making of the American cityscape, suburbanization characterized the growth and expansion of the cities towards the edges due to increasing motorization and mobility. Here, the standardization of house constructions ("Levittown"), the rise of the technourb, and the phenomenon of urban sprawl were discussed. Deindustrialization, then, terminated the growth story of cities, introducing decrease and decay in many inner cities, especially within the American rustbelt. Even though that phase has been superseded by urban revitalization processes, waterfront renewals, and gentrification, the so called re-urbanisation is a highly debated processes. While ending the phase of decay, it also introduced new inequalities within the urban fabric: growth on the one side, displacement and ongoing decay on the other. The recent North American city is thus described as a complex system with heterogeneous processes and developments that can best be analyzed through different "discourses" on the city. These included aspects of the Postmetropolis, Global City, Multicultural City, and Unequal City, which structured the second half of the term.

The lecture was accompanied by suggested readings that provided the basic understanding for each lesson. They were discussed in class as well as in the concomitant tutorial by the geographer Martin Holler, who provided room for questions, more readings, and discussion, as well as for some applied techniques such as presenting, researching, and analyzing U.S. Census data.

History

"Reluctant Empire? U.S. Foreign Relations in the 20th Century"

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg

Teaching Assistant: Dr. Anthony Santoro

On the eve of the twentieth century, the United States emerged as a major player in world politics. A century later, America prides itself in being the world's sole remaining superpower.

Curiously, Americans continue to debate whether the U.S. actually is or should be an empire, and if so, what kind of empire it should be. Should it be a traditional empire driven by the quest for power and domination? Should it rather be a liberal empire committed to spreading freedom and democracy? Or should it be an informal empire predicated on economic penetration and cultural attraction? Has the United States actively sought world hegemony, or has it taken up the burdens of empire only reluctantly?

This lecture course provided an overview of America's rise to world power in the twentieth century. In addition to examining the major developments and events of America's growth and emergence as a superpower, the lecture discussed the traditions, ideologies, and key interests that have shaped America's interactions with the rest of the world. The lecture also introduced students to the most important historiographic approaches to interpreting U.S. foreign relations.

The tutorial delved deeper into the respective topics presented in the lecture by reading and discussing relevant scholarly essays and primary sources. Students had the opportunity to engage in lively discussions and to deepen their understanding of the events and trends under consideration via informed, critical conversation and analysis. The tutorial also served as a forum to talk about term paper issues, exam preparation concerns, and questions that arose beyond the scope of the syllabus. Several students of the 2014 graduating class pursued thesis topics related to the history and interpretation of U.S. foreign relations.

Literature

"American Fictions of Violence"

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss

Teaching Assistant: Styles Sass, M.A.

When surveying literary and cinematic works today, it is surprising to find that depictions of violence still resonate with audiences who live in modern societies – a large portion of whose budgets goes towards eliminating actual violence in the lives of its citizens. In this regard, the United States stands out for its production of violent cultural icons and their accompanying environments, which serve as their backdrops. Indeed, this motif recurs throughout American literary history and can be grouped into a variety of themes, such as the frontier with its rugged frontiersmen and cowboys; the eerie Gothic-like spaces within which madmen carry out their diabolical deeds; the Ghetto with its disenfranchised criminals; the city with its vigilantes as modern reincarnations of the western hero; and a post-modern landscape in which the individual must fight to escape from the cage of over-pacification.

This course posed a variety of questions regarding this fascination with violence depicted in American literature: What cultural and aesthetic functions does it perform? Is it to be understood as a result of the violence in American society? Is there perhaps a violent streak in the "American character," as some critics have argued? Could this fascination be seen as a reaction against the processes of modernization itself or an attempt to vicariously break out of the confinements

which are required of us by civilized societies? Or should the images of violence in fiction be treated as something altogether different from acts of violence in real life? Furthermore, do fictional representations of violence establish a literary tradition or convention of their own – a convention that can be manipulated by the writers or artists independently of their (original) referential function?

In order to answer these and other questions, the lecture used a diverse body of literary works reflecting different historical, ethnic, gender, and genre perspectives. These included Mary Rowlandson's *A Narrative of Captivity* (1682); James Fenimore Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826); John Ford's *The Searchers* (1956); Richard Wright's *Native Son* (1940); Chuck Palahniuk's *Fight Club* (1996); and Cormac McCarthy's *No Country for Old Men* (2006).

In addition, texts by authors like Max Weber, Norbert Elias, Stephen Mennell, Richard Slotkin, and Edgar Allen Poe provided insights into theoretical considerations, such as diverse models of state formation, the differences between Europe and the United States in regard to processes of civilization, the role of religion and race in the development of American culture, the tension between the individual versus the state in American political thought, and the historical influences on literary productions.

When the mass shooting at Sandy Hook elementary school in Connecticut occurred in December 2012, we found to our surprise that many of the theoretical issues we were dealing with were suddenly appearing in front page news articles and as the framework for television talk shows. Incorporating some of this material into the discussion was a poignant reminder to us and the students about just how relevant many of these issues still are to an understanding of American culture.

Political Science

"Government and Politics of the United States"

Lecturer: Dr. habil. Martin Thunert

Teaching Assistant: Hasan Adwan, M.A.

This course attempted to teach American politics and government in a way that goes beyond the basics, but without ignoring the basics. Three weeks into the semester, the 2012 presidential and congressional elections took place on November 6, 2012. Henceforth the order of the course syllabus was slightly changed to focus on the electoral system, on voting behavior, and on the role of political parties around the time of the elections.

However, the course began by considering broad trends in U.S. society, focusing on demographics, the racial and religious makeup of the country, and on crucial economic data. In a next step – interrupted by the bloc on elections – the lectures explored the foundations of American government in the Constitution, federalism, and the country's unique cultural traditions. On the day after the elections, November 7, 2012, we analyzed the election results with the help of an

expert, Dr. Robert Gerald Livingston, a former president of the German Marshall Fund of the United States and founder of the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (AICGS) in Washington, D.C.

This was followed by a look at the diverse and changing political landscape made up of interest groups, lobbyists, consultants, and the media and at the way in which average citizens participate in the political process. After mid-term, we began to approach the different institutions that make up the government in Washington, D.C.: Congress, the presidency, the bureaucracy, and the courts. Finally, we evaluated the larger context of American politics in the world. This course was taught as a lecture class with opportunities for questions and answer at the end of each session.

Besides introducing students to the fundamental principles of American politics and government, one of the main goals of this lecture course was to help students discern the logic or rationale embedded in the complex array of American political institutions and practices we observe today. Thus, portions of many lectures were devoted to the theoretical approaches to the study of American politics such as "new institutionalism," "rational choice" and "elite theory." We – implicitly rather than explicitly – also compared the policy performance and the governance capacity of the United States with other developed democracies.

The accompanying tutorial held by Hasan Adwan, M.A., served several functions: It extended the thematic scope of the lectures by specifically focusing on selected issues and readings in American foreign and security policy. The tutorial also aimed to help students whose undergraduate background is in other disciplines than political science to familiarize themselves with key concepts of political science, especially in the subfields of international relations and comparative politics. Lastly the tutorial provided a forum to hone student papers and to give short student presentations followed by informed debate. Two-thirds of the MAS class of 2014 took this course as a major and even some minors choose to attend the tutorial, which had a combined audience of 13 participants. Thus, most students were able to share their ideas for term-papers with their classmates, and everyone was well prepared for the oral exams.

Methodology I

"Introduction to American Studies, Part I"

Lecturer: Hannes Nagl, M.A.

The "Introduction to American Studies" differs from other classes offered in the MAS program in that it is not concerned with any particular aspect of American culture, such as history, religion, or law. Instead, following Henry Nash Smith's famous call, the course is designed to look at American Studies "as a whole." It thus addresses questions such as: What issues and questions informed the development of American Studies as an academic discipline? What are its methodological and theoretical foundations and problems? What categories and concepts inform current debates in the field? In order to discuss these questions, students were asked to read two

to three essays on the history, theory, and methods of American Studies for each class session. In addition, they were required to write three short papers, each in response to one of the assigned articles, as well as one "review essay," in which they summarized and responded to a "classic" American Studies book of their choice.

In the first part of the course we traced the development of American Studies from the work of early pioneers such as Vernon L. Parrington (*Main Currents in American Thought*) and F.O. Matthiessen (*American Renaissance*) to the "Myth and Symbol School" of the 1950s and early 1960s (Henry Nash Smith, *Can American Studies Develop a Method?*; Leo Marx, *The Machine in the Garden*) to the fundamental transformation and diversification of the discipline in the late 1960s and the 1970s (Robert Sklar, *American Studies and the Realities of America*; Linda Kerber, *Diversity and the Transformation*). Building on these foundational debates about the meaning and scope of American Studies, we then moved on to more recent reconceptualizations of the discipline such as "New Historicism" and "New American Studies" (Philip Fisher, *American Literary and Cultural Studies*; Alan Trachtenberg, *Albums of War*) as well as "Comparative" and "Transnational American Studies" (Shelley Fisher Fishkin, *Crossroads of Cultures*; Winfried Fluck, *Inside and Outside*; Henry Yu, *Los Angeles and American Studies*), arguably one of the most influential recent trends in American Studies scholarship. After the Christmas break, we discussed "Selected Theories, Concepts, and Perspectives" that inform current debates in the field, among them popular culture studies (Berndt Ostendorf, *Why Is American Culture So Popular?*) exemplified by the spread of Hip-Hop (Jeff Chang, *It's a Hip-Hop World*; Zenia Kish, *Hip-Hop as Disaster Recovery*), gender studies (Nina Baym, *Melodramas of Beset Manhood*; Judith Butler, *Gender Trouble*), and questions of race and ethnicity (Mary Helen Washington, *Disturbing the Peace*; Walter Benn Michaels, *Autobiography of an Ex-White Man*).

Methodology II

"Problems in Academic Writing, Part I and II"

Lecturer: Dr. Anja Schüler

This two semester course offered concrete guidelines and practical advice for writing academic texts in English. In particular, it employed the "process approach" to academic writing, including narrowing down a topic, researching, planning, drafting, editing, and proofreading a paper. The class also discussed issues of writing in good style and selected grammar problems. Students applied their newly gained knowledge in three short essays. In the summer semester, students deepened their knowledge of particular writing techniques and applied them to practical matters such as peer reviews, book reviews, and the grant writing process. After this, they were ready to tackle their MAS thesis.

MAS Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Facilitator: Dr. Wilfried Mausbach

The Interdisciplinary Colloquium opened on October 18, 2012, with a talk by Matthew A. Sutton from Washington State University, a historian focusing on religious history, particularly on twentieth century conservative Protestantism and its links to politics. In the light of the approaching elections of November 2012, he explained the apocalyptic world view held by no small number of American evangelists and its link to American politics.

On October 19 and 26, our newly arrived MAS students had the opportunity to watch the previous class present their thesis topics and to join in a discussion of the propounded hypotheses.

On November 8, the members of the Interdisciplinary Colloquium met at the Old Lecture Hall of the university to listen to talks by two jazz greats, Yusuf Lateef and Archie Shepp. They reflected on the social relevance and the political power of black improvised music. Lateef started out with an explanation of why he considers the term "jazz" a misnomer and prefers to call his music autophysiopsychic, or "music from the heart." Archie Shepp recounted, among other things, an episode from World War II, when a temporary truce was declared in the trenches so German troops could play a jam session with the legendary Bebop drummer Kenny Clarke.

In the following week, the colloquium continued its engagement in musical expressions but moved from jazz to Hip-Hop. Leonard Schmieding, a Fulbright post-doc at Stanford University and winner of the 2012 Rolf Kentner Dissertation Prize, demonstrated how – in an intriguing instance of cultural transfer – East German authorities deliberately imported African-American street culture as a critique of capitalism, only to see youths across the GDR adopt and adapt these cultural expressions in order to carve out niches of their own within a socialist system.

The colloquium's musical focus was capped on November 27 when Daniel Albright came to Heidelberg from the American Academy in Berlin. He is the Ernest Birnbaum Professor for Literature at Harvard University and teaches in both the English and Music Departments. Albright's lecture "Setting James Joyce to Music" focused on the interaction of music and literature, introducing the concept of "belletristic music," music that intends to become literature. This works particularly well with the novels of James Joyce, which are very "vocal" and "play" with language.

Turning to politics and diplomacy in early December, the colloquium welcomed Ambassador Christoph Eichhorn, Deputy Commissioner of the German Federal Government for Arms Control and Disarmament. Ambassador Eichhorn provided a preview on issues of "Non-Proliferation and Disarmament During President Obama's Second Term," touching upon efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regime, NATO's Strategic Concept 2010, and cyber warfare. His discussion of possible U.S. policies with regard to Iran's nuclear program sparked a lively debate.

On December 13, the members of the Interdisciplinary Colloquium attended the keynote lecture of the HCA's conference on "Lessons from the North Atlantic Financial and Economic Crisis."

Donald MacKenzie, professor of sociology at the University of Edinburgh, explained how mathematical models and technological innovations shape financial markets. He detailed the intrinsic economic processes which market participants use to optimize their trading, focusing on the Gaussian copula model, a method used by rating agencies before and during the economic crises.

On January 17, 2013, the HCA commemorated the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation with a talk in the Interdisciplinary Colloquium on Abraham Lincoln, Emancipation and the U.S. Colored Troops. Professor John David Smith from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte argued that Lincoln was one of the most misinterpreted presidents. He was not an abolitionist, as many believe, but did judge slavery as a morally wrong and a "pre-modern," uneconomic labor system. First and foremost, Lincoln sought to reunite the nation. The Emancipation Proclamation allowed him to tap into the enticing manpower of black slaves, who were highly motivated to fight their former owners, and had the effect of a "slow motion slave insurrection" that wreaked economic havoc for plantation holders in the South.

The following week, the colloquium undertook an excursion to the Heidelberger Kunstverein, just across the street. The students were greeted there by Hannah Stamler (New York), who provided a guided tour of the exhibition "Vogelmen Diaries," which featured artists Thomas Nast, Thomas Weaver, Joseph Penell, and others.

The colloquium's last guest speaker during the winter term was Susan M. Roberts, Professor of Geography, University of Kentucky, and Fulbright Scholar, University of Turku, Finland. In her talk "Privatizing Overseas Aid: USAID and the Rise of Contractors," Professor Roberts demonstrated how a veritable industry has established itself in and around Washington, D.C., competing for foreign aid contracts and contributing to a considerable boomerang effect that bring many foreign aid dollars back into the region.

As always, the winter term's last session was reserved for an introduction to the summer term's interdisciplinary seminars.

SUMMER SEMESTER 2013

Two lectures and two interdisciplinary seminars were offered during the summer semester. The methodology classes and the interdisciplinary colloquium continued from the winter term.

Law

In cooperation with the Faculty of Law

"Introduction to the Law and Legal System of the United States"

Lecturer: Cynthia Wilke, J.D.

This course provided an overview of the U.S. common law legal system and insight into the influence of American politics, history, and culture on the rule and practice of law in the United States. In order to acquire the tools and methodology necessary for approaching the multi-faceted area of American law, students began the semester with an overview of other legal systems, with special emphasis placed on the civil law legal tradition. Since case law plays a pivotal role in U.S. law, one tutorial session was spent looking at an actual case decision in order to learn how lawyers approach and analyze this important source of law. Students were also provided with an historical overview of the common law, from its roots in England through its reception in Colonial America, and its development after the Revolutionary War as the legal system of the new nation.

Lectures focused on basic but important elements of the U.S. legal system, such as sources of law, how the court systems function, methods of judicial selection, the trial process, the education of lawyers, and the dynamic relationship between the federal government and the individual states. In addition, special emphasis was given to constitutional law, criminal law, and torts. Mark C. Christie, Commissioner, Virginia State Corporation Commission, and adjunct professor at the University of Virginia School of Law, contributed to the segment on constitutional law through his guest lecture on the changing and developing conception of equality in the United States.

The tutorial sessions provided the opportunity to focus in greater detail on selected topics. These areas included the historic case *Marbury v. Madison* and the principle of judicial review, the unique institution of the jury, the election of state court judges, and the death penalty. As in prior years, current events provided the students with invaluable opportunities to apply what they had learned during the semester. The high profile criminal trial of George Zimmerman in Florida on charges of second-degree murder arising from the shooting of Trayvon Martin afforded a firsthand look at the adversary system of trial used in the common law. It also highlighted the multitude of constitutional and cultural issues concerning gun ownership, use, and control.

In anticipation of two pending Supreme Court decisions, time and attention were spent at the beginning of the semester on the topic of same sex marriage in the United States. Together with the many cultural and societal facets, this topic involves critical legal issues such as equal protection, family law, and the division and allocation of federal and state authority. On June 26, in time for review and analysis by the students in class, the Supreme Court handed down its high profile decisions. In *Hollingsworth v. Perry* the Court found that the petitioners lacked standing, effectively overturning Proposition 8 in California which banned same sex marriage. In *United States v. Windsor*, dealing with the federal Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), the Court majority held that the federal government must recognize the marriages of same sex couples who are lawfully married in states that permit same sex marriage. As was the case with many legal issues addressed throughout the semester, the learning experience was enriched due to the interesting mix of cultures, nationalities, and American states represented among the students in the MAS program.

Religious Studies

"History of Christianity in North America, 1800-1900"

Lecturers: Prof. Dr. Jan Stievermann

The lecture class "History of Christianity in North America, 1800-1900" offered a survey of the history of Christianity in North America from the revolutionary period to the end of the nineteenth century. Always with an eye on the European background, the lecture examined the often surprising ways in which the various forms of Christianity that were imported from the Old World developed in the different contexts of westward expansion, immigration, revivalism, and intercultural contact and conflict. While special attention was given to the American transformations of Christianity, we also discussed the fate of indigenous religions and looked at the development of non-Christian immigrant faiths and the birth of new religions such as Mormonism, Spiritualism, and New Thought.

Interdisciplinary Seminar I (History and Religious Studies)

"African American Religion and the Protest Tradition"

Lecturers: Prof. Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Prof. Dr. Jan Stievermann

This compact seminar gave students the opportunity to engage with one of the leading experts on African American History who came to Heidelberg as the second recipient of the James W.C. Pennington Award: Evelyn Higginbotham, the Victor S. Thomas Professor of History and Professor of African American Studies at Harvard University (see pages 31-32). The course looked at African American history from the colonial period to the present, focusing on how specifically black traditions of religion provided the framework for the protest movements that consecutively attacked the evils of slavery, racial segregation, and economic discrimination. Students were familiarized with key issues in African American history and important scholarly approaches in the field.

Interdisciplinary Seminar II (Geography and Politics)

"Urban Inequality"

Lecturers: Prof. Dr. Ulrike Gerhard, Prof. Dr. Günter Leypoldt

Urban space in the United States is divided by various spatial and cultural borders (poor/affluent, white/black or ethnic, or blue-collar/"creative-class"). The resulting social and spatial inequality shapes America's urban geography and its cultural and literary self-perception.

This interdisciplinary seminar explored the geographical as well as the cultural and literary-imaginary dimensions of urban inequality in the United States. It examined a variety of theories in spatial disparity research, for example the Chicago School, the Los Angeles School of Post-modern Urbanism, or theories of social exclusion and discussed different forms of urban inequal-

ity: vertical dimensions, such as income or employment, as well as horizontal dimensions, such as education and access to the social and cultural infrastructure of the city. In a second step, various recent urban trends were observed in regard to their contribution to uneven urban development within the city. These were, for example, the formation of gated communities, the restructuring of the American black ghetto, and different forms of re-urbanization. Finally, the everyday experience of the different groups inhabiting a city and their perception of unequal spaces were questioned and discussed. How do disempowered groups cope with the normality of exclusion? What tactics or strategies do they develop? With these different topics we tried to look at urban inequality from an interdisciplinary perspective. Due to the very heterogeneous group of students (from the MAS, the English and Geography Departments, and the Erasmus program), we engaged in vivid discussions based on selected texts from different disciplines and presentations, on the issue of urban social cohesion, and on the question of whether urban inequalities can be mitigated by fighting spatial compartmentalization.

Methodology I

"Introduction to American Studies, Part II"

Lecturer: Daniel Silliman, M.A.

In this class, students were exposed to the critical theories used most in American Studies. Scholars have employed a range of contemporary philosophies to think through American culture, from literature to politics, from consumer practices to civil rights, from transatlantic relationships to the organization of domestic life. One major aspect of these philosophical approaches has been conceptualizations of the "self," a kind of self-reflexive thinking about the subject who is thinking, an attempt to explain both how that subject is known and how it knows. The "self" has been seen as a key question, the starting point for theories about society, culture, and how the world works. Beginning with a set of basic questions – Who am I? What does it mean to be an "I"? How did it happen that "I" am an "I"? – the class considered a variety of answers that have been used in cultural studies. Theorists such as Merleau-Ponty, Louis Althusser, Michel Foucault, Jacques Derrida, Judith Butler and Slavoj Žižek were critically examined.

After students had carefully considered and evaluated the most commonly cited theories of the self, they each chose one to apply. Selecting topics of their choice, the M.A. students applied a theory to a text, arguing whether or not the theory was in fact useful in understanding that text. They looked at topics as diverse as the National Security Agency's spying, Americans with English as a second language, contemporary psychotherapy, zombies, beauty blogs, and new religious movements. In this way, the students gained both a theoretical and practical understanding of the methodologies used in American studies. They acquired tools and techniques with which Americanists have studied America and learned how to use those tools and techniques for themselves.

Methodology II

"Problems in Academic Writing, Part II"

Lecturer: Dr. Anja Schöler

See course description winter semester 2012-13

MAS Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Facilitator: Dr. Wilfried Mausbach

The Interdisciplinary Colloquium opened in the summer semester with a talk by David Frum, the public intellectual and Republican activist who was a speech writer to President George W. Bush. Describing the rise of conservatism in the USA, David Frum pointed out that Republicans rose to power due to their reaction to issues that mattered to the electorate, such as crime and inflation. Today there is a new generation of problems driving American politics, and it seems that Republicans do not have adequate answers to new questions, such as how to sustain the middle class. Mr. Frum described current Republicans as older men with increasingly out-of-date ideas made even more bitter by the political media.

On April 15, the Interdisciplinary Colloquium welcomed Professor Walter Benn Michaels from the University of Illinois at Chicago. In his talk Professor Michaels argued that liberation movements, such as the Civil Rights Movement, and feminist and gay and lesbian movements are a manifest of a critique of the idea that some lives are more valuable than others. While the problem of recognition has become closer to being solved thanks to liberation movements such as the Civil Rights Movement, the problem of redistribution, meaning the problem of income inequality, has not.

A dense program throughout the following weeks included talks by David Shumway, (Professor of English, Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh) on "A New Kind of Star: How Rock Stars Changed Stardom;" Edward Eberle (Professor of Law, Roger Williams University, Bristol, R.I.) on "Data Privacy in Germany and the United States," with a comment by Johanna Schmidt-Bens (Berlin); Carla Peterson (Professor of English, University of Maryland-College Park) on the "African American Family, Social Geography, and Cosmopolitan Thinking in the Nineteenth-Century Urban North;" Zoltán Kövecses (Professor of American Studies, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest), who argued that metaphors were at the heart of American culture and that we should study their use and change over time in order to comprehend the American mind. Two guest speakers from the United Kingdom, Andrew Preston (Senior Lecturer in American History, University of Cambridge) and Clare Birchell (Senior Lecturer, Institute for North American Studies, King's College London), talked about "Religion in American War and Diplomacy" and "Conspiracy Theory – Redux," respectively. A special treat was the screening on May 14 of Micheal Verhoeven's documentary "The Second Execution of Romell Broom," and the opportunity to afterwards discuss the film with its director, which led to a lively discussion of numerous aspects of capital punishment in the United States (see page 185).

On June 20, Professor Mark McGurl from Stanford University presented an in-depth analysis of the novels and short stories of contemporary writer David Foster Wallace. Centering on a meticulous close-reading of Wallace's unfinished novel *The Pale King*, McGurl demonstrated both Wallace's commitment to a modernist aesthetics of place/space and its appropriation within the American postwar creative writing system. Wallace's self-reflexivity as a writer, McGurl argued, stems from his acknowledgement that he was a part of the writing system he helped to sustain and his continued effort to break free from it.

On July 4, choosing an apt topic for the occasion, Mark C. Christie delivered a talk on "The Constitution in American History: Continuity and Change." A commissioner of the Virginia State Corporation Commission, Adjunct Professor at the University of Virginia School of Law, and former chief legal counsel and director of policy for the Governor of Virginia, Christie identified four constitutional traditions – the Articles of Confederation (1781); the Madison Constitution (1787); the Lincoln Constitution (Civil War); and the Wilson Constitution – and, by looking at a number of recent Supreme Court decisions (*New York v. United States*, 1992; *Printz v. United States*, 1997; *National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius*, 2012) demonstrated how the legacy of each of these traditions is still relevant in current debates.

On July 18, 2013, Professor David Wilson from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign gave a talk on the transformation of cities in the American Rust Belt area. In an increasingly globalized world, Wilson argued, cities are expected to become economic engines. If a city does not become economized enough, it will fail. A creative city requires the presence of glittering downtowns, gentrified neighborhoods, and arts districts. It also requires the absence of isolated black or Latino neighborhoods and residual land use.

The summer term's Interdisciplinary Colloquium came to close with Marcus Gräser, Professor of Modern and Contemporary History, Johannes Kepler University, Linz, who shared with the MAS students some of the problems and chances he had recently encountered in "Writing a Synthesis of American History."

Presentation Skills

Lecturer: Millie Baker

The course was a two day seminar in which students were encouraged to gain an insight into the subtleties of verbal and non-verbal communication to help get their message across. Students learned how to assess their own presentation strengths and weaknesses and tried out new communication strategies where appropriate. Furthermore, the course helped students to develop a critical awareness of their own and each other's presentation styles; to build on and practice the English phrases of academic presentation; to develop strategies for dealing with unexpected or difficult situations, for example answering questions, technical problems, audience hostility; and to develop confidence and enjoyment in public speaking.

OUTLOOK ON THE MAS COURSE OUTLINE WINTER SEMESTER 2013-14

In the winter semester 2013-2014, the MAS schedule will include lectures in geography on "North American Cities" by Professor Ulrike Gerhard; in history on "U.S. Economic History" by Professor Mark Wilson; in literature on "The Rising Glory of America: Literature and Culture in the Early Republic" by Professor Dietmar Schloss; and on political science on "Government and Politics of the United States" by Dr. habil. Martin Thunert. In methodology, Dr. Anja Schüler offers a class on problems in academic writing, and Hannes Nagl, M.A., teaches the introduction to American Studies. Dr. Wilfried Mausbach and Anne Sommer, M.A., chair the interdisciplinary colloquium.

MAS CLASS OF 2013

Ilgin Aktener (Turkey)

Ilgin was born in Izmir, Turkey in 1988. In 2005, she started to study translation and interpretation at the Izmir University of Economics. She received her B.A. in translation and interpretation and in public relations and advertisement in 2009. She also worked as a research assistant at the Izmir University of Economics. In Heidelberg she chose history, political science, and law as her majors and wrote her M.A. thesis on "The Deconstruction of the American Dream in the Musical *Hair*."

Bahaa AlDahoudi (Palestine)

Bahaa was born in Saudi Arabia to a Palestinian family in 1987. In 2004, he attended the United World College of the Adriatic in Italy, where he received his International Baccalaureate. After his I.B., he was offered a scholarship to attend Westminster College, Mo., where he received his B.A., double majoring in international relations and diplomacy and business administration. At the HCA he majored in history, political science, and law, writing his M.A. thesis about "Ideology and Policy Making: Think Tanks and the U.S. Foreign Policy towards the Middle East post 9/11."

Natalia Bayduraeva (Russia)

Natalia was born in 1988 in Ulyanovsk, Russia. In 2010 she graduated from Ulyanovsk State University, where she obtained two Master's degrees with honors in linguistics and international relations. In addition to participating in academic conferences and social events, she worked as a personal tutor in English with primary school children. Her majors in the MAS were history, political science, and law. As a topic for her M.A thesis she chose "The Voice of the People: Iraq, Vietnam, and the American Public Opinion."

Akua Bobson (Germany)

Akua was born in Germany but spent most of her life in Accra, Ghana. She studied at the University of Ghana, graduating with a major in English and a minor in psychology. She worked as a teaching assistant with the Department of English, University of Ghana. In the MAS program

she chose history, religious studies, and literature as her majors. She wrote her M.A. thesis on "You Have no Roots: The Back-to-Africa Movement in the Years Following the Reconstruction."

Stefanie Drews (Germany)

Stefanie was born in Northern Germany in 1984. She holds a B.A. in French and Spanish from Humboldt University Berlin as well as an M.A. in language, culture, and translation from Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz. Her international experience includes study programs in the U.S., the Netherlands, and Belgium. She majored in history, political science, and law and wrote her M.A. thesis on "The Regulation of Genetically Modified Crops in the United States: Implications for Consumers, Farmers, and Food Safety." Graduating at the top of her class, Stefanie delivered the valedictorian address at the commencement ceremony.

John Andrew Elsik (USA)

Drew was born in San Antonio, Texas in 1984. He earned his B.A. from Westminster College in Missouri, where he double majored in political science and philosophy with a concentration in history. Following his undergraduate studies, he worked in two Missouri state political campaigns. In 2008, Drew served as a legislative aide for Missouri House Minority Caucus Secretary Sara Lampe. He chose history, political science, and law as his majors, writing his M.A. thesis on "Of Eagles and Lions: U.S. Foreign Policy towards Iran Throughout 2001-2010."

Rachel Goss (USA)

Rachel was born and raised in Indiana, where she attended Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis. She graduated from there in 2010 with highest honors and a B.A. in political science along with minors in Spanish and religious studies. After graduation, Rachel moved to Germany to work as an intern in the Global Services and Parts Department at Daimler AG in Stuttgart. In Heidelberg she chose political science, religious studies, and law as her majors. She wrote her M.A. thesis on "Politics, Law, and the Defense of Marriage Act: Same-Sex Marriage and Conflicting American Values."

Naijun Liu (China)

Naijun was born in 1986 in Tianjin, China. She received a Bachelor's degree in world history and a Master's degree in American history from Nankai University. During her school years, she volunteered as an interpreter at an international communication program of Nankai University, working together with students from Germany, the Netherlands, and other parts of Europe. In the summer of 2010, she taught English and American history in the summer camp of Tianjin New Oriental School. She chose history, political science, and law as her majors and delivered her M.A. thesis about "The Impact of the Tiananmen Incident on the Sino-U.S. Relationship."

Anthony Rush (USA)

Tony was born in Peekskill, New York in 1989 and lived in Putnam Valley, N.Y. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in May 2011 with a B.S. in political science honors and a minor in Arabic. As an undergraduate student, Tony participated in a semester exchange program with the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and in a summer foreign exchange cruise with the

Spanish Navy. In the MAS program he majored in history, political science, and law. He wrote his M.A. thesis on "Did You Serve, Mr. President? A Study on the Role of Military Service in the Post-Cold War Presidency."

Ferdinand Sacksofsky (Germany)

Ferdinand was born in 1985 in Heidelberg, Germany. He received his Bachelor's degree in 2011 from the Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, where he majored in political science with American Studies as his minor. He spent a semester abroad at The College of New Jersey in Trenton, N.J. Before returning to Germany he interned at the North American Bureau of the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation in Washington D.C. He chose history, political science, and law as his majors, writing his M.A. thesis on "Redskins, White Players, and Black Movements: A Historical Analysis of the Desegregation of Professional Football in Relation to the Civil Rights Movement between 1945 and 1968."

Cody Smith (USA)

Cody was born in Loveland, Colo. in 1988. He graduated from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln with a B.A. in international studies and minors in German, history, and political science. Over the past four years, he has traveled extensively to study at the University of San Diego, the Leibniz University Hannover, and DID Institute in Berlin. In Heidelberg he chose history, political science, and law as his majors. He chose the fast-track option of the MAS program and wrote his M.A. thesis on "U.S. Foreign Policy toward Afghanistan and Pakistan since 9/11."

Bryce Taylor (USA)

Bryce was born in Pleasant Grove, Utah in 1982. Before his university studies, he spent two years in Frankfurt, Köln, Darmstadt, and Mannheim volunteering for a service-based Christian outreach program and fell in love with the German people. He earned his B.A. in history from Utah Valley University. For quite a few years Bryce was a teacher and basketball coach for both primary and secondary students at American Heritage School. In the MAS he majored in political science, religious studies, and law. As a topic for his M.A thesis he chose "A Devils Pact: Re-Evaluating Constitutional Legitimacy through Lysander Spooner."

Robin Tim Weis (Luxembourg)

Robin Tim Weis was born in Zoetermeer, the Netherlands, in 1989. He is a graduate of Vesalius College in Brussels and holds a B.A. cum laude in international affairs. During his studies in Belgium, Robin worked at the American embassy in Brussels and for the global logistics firm UPS. He also worked as a freelance journalist at FrumForum.com. In the MAS, he chose history, political science, and law as his majors, writing his M.A thesis on "The Hegemony of Mass Opinion: The Advent of the 'Scientific' Poll and the Impact of the Nixon Administration."

Oliwia Wolkowicz (Poland)

Oliwia Wolkowicz was born in Warsaw, Poland, but spent her childhood and adolescence in the United States. She returned to Poland after graduating high school and enrolled in the Faculty of Philology at Jagiellonian University in Cracow, where she graduated with an M.A. in American

literature. In Heidelberg she chose history, religious studies, and law as her majors. She wrote her M.A. thesis on "I (Don't) Want You: The U.S. Military, Equality, and Women in Combat."

Yi Xiao (China)

Born in Suzhou, China in 1987, Yi received a B.A. in English education in 2010. During her studies, she volunteered to work for many international cultural events and participated in exchange programs in universities in HK, Macau (2007), and South Korea (2009). She has work experience as a translator, as a teacher of English, and as a staff member of the Italian Pavilion at the Shanghai EXPO (2010). She majored in history, religious studies, and law and wrote her M.A. thesis on "The Debates over Homosexuality in Contemporary American Christianity: Same-Sex Marriage to the Southern Baptists, the Catholics, and the Episcopalians."

MAS COMMENCEMENT 2013

On April 12, 2013, the HCA celebrated its eighth Commencement. Professor Bernhard Eitel, the rector of Heidelberg University, welcomed the graduates, faculty, staff, family, and friends to the Old Lecture Hall, where the formal ceremony took place. In his welcome address, Professor Eitel called the HCA an important contributor to Heidelberg's international standing. The class of 2013 consisted of 14 graduates from 8 countries.

Professor Stefan Maul, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, advised the new graduates to take on the motto of Heidelberg University, "semper apertus" (always open) and always keep an open mind. He also emphasized the importance of staying in contact with each other and the university as alumni.

Professor Detlef Junker then congratulated the class of 2013. He dwelled on the HCA's active strategy of attracting bright students from all over the world, for instance by traveling to China

The MAS Class of 2013 (l. to r.): Yi Xiao, Rachel Goss, Natalia Bayduraeva, Anthony Rush, Ilgin Aktener, Bryce Taylor, Robin Tim Weis, John Andrew Elsik, Ferdinand Sacksofsky, Naijun Liu, Bahaa ALDahoudi, Oliwia Wolkowicz, Stefanie Drews
MAS graduate not pictured: Akua Bobson.





David Frum speaking to the graduates.

and Chile in order to inform and recruit prospective students. Professor Junker alerted the audience to one of the greatest challenges in our globalized world: We can no longer afford not to understand each other. Here, he sees a very important mission for modern education: Students and professors should work together to transcend cultural, religious, and historical boundaries. In this respect, Professor Junker sees Heidelberg University as a shrine of enlightenment, as the freedom to "agree to disagree" is one of enlightenment's most important accomplishments.

Professor Junker then thanked all lecturers, tutors, and members of staff of the HCA on behalf of the class of 2013 and emphasized the important role of all donors who greatly support the center, the only public-private partnership in the humanities in Germany. He then introduced the keynote speaker, David Frum.

David Frum is an American public intellectual and Republican activist. He served President George W. Bush as a speech-writer and later published a book entitled *The Right Man: The Surprise Presidency of George W. Bush*. Mr. Frum is also a very prolific journalist whose editorial columns have appeared in *The Daily Beast*, *the National Post*, *Newsweek* and *The Week*. In his writings for magazines and online-blogs, he has expressed an increasing dissatisfaction with Republican conservatism.

In his keynote address, David Frum congratulated the graduates. He said he found the custom of giving advice at the occasion of commencements difficult, as middle-aged people were often no longer so sure which advice to give to young graduates. Mr. Frum also mused about the strangeness of the term "commencement" after having completed a task. Yet, he said, the graduates were at a new beginning: the start of their careers.

The idea of new beginnings is a central one in the USA, according to Mr. Frum. The idea of always being able to change everything and start afresh manifested itself, for instance, in the frontier or the New Deal. Still, David Frum finds that there is much continuity and tradition for a country so consciously "new."

After a brief excursion into the history of the rise of conservatism, Mr. Frum concluded that the crisis of conservatism meant the end of an era and the beginning of a new one. He lamented that politics are often dominated by older people with increasingly out-of-date ideas that are made even more bitter by the political media. He called upon the class of 2013 to play an active part in shaping the world.

After a musical interlude by Sebastian Bausch, the graduates were awarded their degrees. Stephanie Drews from Germany, who graduated at the top of her class, thanked her classmates, all families, and friends for their support in her valedictorian speech. On behalf of her classmates, she also expressed gratitude to Professor Junker, all thesis advisors, administrative staff members, and lecturers. Using the metaphor of climbing the mountains ahead, Stephanie Drews reminded her fellow graduates that they were well-equipped with knowledge, mentors, family, and friends and urged them to give in to their curiosity about what was waiting behind the next mountaintop.

Congratulations to the MAS class of 2013!

VALEDICTORIAN SPEECH

Good evening. So here we are now, equipped with academic degrees and ready to be set loose on the future. The tradition of graduation speeches expects me to find inspiring words to say farewell and to tell you, my fellow classmates, to spread your wings, fly high, and reach for the stars. I like the image of birds soaring effortlessly into the air. But although, or maybe because, this is such a pleasant metaphor, I am not going to tell you this.

Instead of flying, I would like to ask you to climb. There are countless mountains, hills, peaks, and summits out there, and I am sure you have already set your minds on more or less specific new goals and adventures. I realize that this does not sound quite as effortless. Being able to climb the mountains we choose will require a lot of enthusiasm and determination, a certain amount of preparation, and that crucial bit of courage to actually get going. It is also going to take perseverance. Make no mistake, we will not always know right away where the footholds are, hiking up steep inclines will be exhausting, and the sun will not shine at every stage of the journey. Along these lines, Sir Edmund Hillary concluded that "it is not the mountain we conquer, but ourselves."

But whatever the challenge may be, it is always good not to face it alone. After all, Hillary did not climb Mount Everest alone, either. And I think it is important to pause and reflect upon the support we have experienced and continue to experience along the way. This also holds true for our stay here in Heidelberg and the MAS program in particular. Over the past year and a half, we have met new classmates, we made friends, we listened to professors, lecturers, and even ambassadors in order to learn and prepare for the future. I am very grateful for the renowned experts who taught classes and shared their insights during our colloquium sessions. On behalf



Stefanie Drews, valedictorian of the MAS Class of 2013.

of the MAS class of 2013, I would like to thank Professor Junker who made all this possible. I also want to thank our thesis advisers as well as the faculty and staff who put so much work into making the MAS a unique program whose international and interdisciplinary character promises valuable "inside knowledge from an outside perspective," both with regard to the American culture and with regard to a variety of other cultures which are represented in a highly diverse class like ours. Speaking of which, I would also like to say thank you to my classmates. Thank you for the insightful debates, for the abundance of pie and cake, and for the friendships that formed over the past 18 months. Last but not least, I want to thank our families and friends. I think my classmates will agree with me when I say that the support you have given us over the years means a lot to us, and that we are very lucky and grateful to have you.

With this list of people in mind I cannot help but conclude that we are well equipped with knowledge, mentors, and friends as we now head out to climb new mountains. So let's give in to our curiosity and find answers to the irresistible question "what lies beyond that next peak?" Despite the challenges we are going to face, I am sure that there are some magnificent views and wonderful success stories waiting to unfold.

Good luck and all the best for the future!

Stefanie Drews

THE MAS CLASS OF 2014

Khizir Aydamirov (Russia)

Khizir was born in Chechnya, Russia, in 1986. After graduating from a gymnasium, he attended the Red Cross Nordic United World College in Norway, where he received his International Baccalaureate. He was then offered the Davis-United World College scholarship to attend Westminster College, Mo., where he graduated with a B.A., double majoring in political science and international relations and diplomacy. In Heidelberg he chose history, political science, and law as his majors.

Daniel Blottenberger (USA)

Dan was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1985. He worked eight years in the U.S. military as a combat correspondent. During this time he also completed his B.A. in communications and journalism from the University of Maryland University College Europe. Prior to coming to the HCA, he was a journalist for the European edition of *Stars and Stripes*. At the HCA he majors in history, geography, and religious studies.

Hibetallah Chourabi (Tunisia)

Hibetallah was born in Soliman, Tunisia, in 1985. She studied at the High Institute of Human Sciences in Tunis, where she received her English Diploma, specializing in international relations, in 2010. In the MAS program she majors in history, political science, and law.

Thomas Dale (UK)

Thomas was born and raised in Oxford, England. He took a sojourn in Leeds to do a B.A. in music and has since been teaching English in Oxford and traveling. He is a keen musician, Ultimate Frisbee player, and reader on American politics and history. In Heidelberg he chose history, political science, and religious studies as his majors.

Dušan Fischer (Slovakia)

Dušan was born in Skalica, Slovakia. He completed a Master's degree in 2011 at the Comenius University in Bratislava, majoring in E.U. Studies and international relations. Dušan is working as junior researcher and project manager at the Center for European and North Atlantic Affairs, a think tank dealing with security issues based in Slovakia. During his studies, he interned at the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. At the HCA he majors in history, political science, and law.

Christopher French (USA)

Chris was born and raised in Heidelberg, Germany. He started taking classes with the University of Maryland University College (UMUC) in Heidelberg in 2005 and graduated in 2010 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in history with a minor in sociology. Chris chose to pursue the MAS program at the HCA because America has dominated the world's economies, politics, and diplomacy since WWII, and it is important to learn and understand how and why the United States has become the number one super power in the world. His majors are history, literature, and law.

Mohammadali Jafari (Iran)

Ali was born in Iran and attended Shiraz University, where he received his B.A. in English language and literature in 2010. He has experience in teaching English as a second language and has also worked as a travel guide. As he often observed the misrepresentation of the Middle East through the western media, the focus of his studies has shifted towards international relations and political communication. In the MAS he chose history, political science, and law as his majors.

Lisette van Leemput (Netherlands)

Lisette was born and raised in Zwijndrecht, the Netherlands. After receiving her B.A. cum laude from a small liberal arts college, she decided to pursue a M.A. degree in American Studies at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies. Currently she is studying at Georgia State University as part of the Atlanta-Heidelberg exchange program and has applied for a certificate in heritage preservation from GSU. In the MAS program her majors are history, literature, and religious studies.

Xiaoxu Lu (China)

Xiaoxu was born in Anyang, China in 1988. She received her B.A. in law from Shandong University, China in 2012. She took part in a volunteer teaching program and taught English in the rural country of Hainan. She also served as a volunteer in Jinan Bauhinia Hospital to offer assistance for deaf children. She used to be a free tour guide for foreigners from Malaysia, England, France, and the Netherlands. Her majors at the HCA are literature, geography, and religious studies.

Edward Palmi (UK)

Edward was born in Leamington Spa, England, in 1989. After the completion of the International Baccalaureate, he was accepted into Swansea University to study for a joint honors degree in history and politics. In his second year of study he spent a semester studying at the University of Mary Washington, Virginia. After graduation in 2010, he worked at Coventry University, teaching English to prospective students. He then moved to Tangshan, China, to continue teaching. In Heidelberg he chose literature, geography, and law as his majors.

Julia Rettig (Germany)

Julia was born in Heidelberg in 1987. In 2008, she started studying both Slavic and religious studies at the University of Heidelberg. After a year as an exchange student at the University of Oregon in Eugene, she focused on studying Christianity in the USA. In 2012, she finished her Bachelor and was admitted to the Master program of the HCA. Her majors are religious studies, history, and law.

Maria Dolores Saura Campillo (Spain)

Maria was born in 1989 in Murcia, Spain. She studied translation and interpreting in Spain, the United States, and Heidelberg. During a stay in the USA, she worked at the writing center of the University of Texas. A year later and after her graduation, she devoted an academic year to working as a Spanish language assistant in North West Germany. She chose history, political science, and law as her majors.

Emerson Stuckart (USA)

Emerson was born on May 10, 1986 in Corpus Christi, Tex. She received her B.A. in psychology from Westminster College in 2008. After college, she worked as a kindergarten teacher at a small private school in San Antonio, Tex. For the past year, Emerson has been living in Heidelberg, working as an English teacher and tutor. In the MAS program she majors in history, political science, and law.

Dieyi (Katherine) Xiao (USA)

Katherine moved to Savannah, Georgia, when she was ten, and she has been a southerner ever since. She studied history and philosophy at Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Georgia. She studied abroad in Tokyo, Japan, from 2010-2011, during which she volunteered for clean-up missions after the 3/11 earthquake in Northern Japan. She also worked as an English tutor in Tokyo and for a digital advertising firm in New York City right after graduation. At the HCA, she chose history, political science, and law as her majors.

THE MAS CLASS OF 2015

This year we welcome twenty new students from nine different countries: Rasha Al Saie (Jordan), Paul Bacharach (USA), Asena Bosnak (Turkey), Gregory Bousamra (USA), Jun Chen (China), Trang Dao Thi Minh (Vietnam), Miao Huang (China), Leah Karels (USA), Nikolas Mariani (USA), Kimberly Martines (USA), Everett Messamore (Canada), Sara Osman (Lebanon), Natalie Rauscher (Germany), Maren Schäfer (Germany), Guo Shuyi (China), Jordan Wagner (USA), Laurence Williams (UK), Jin Wu (China), Yawen Yang (China), and Lu Zhao (China).

MAS SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Thanksgiving

Our festive Thanksgiving dinner has by now become a tradition at the HCA. So again on the third Thursday in November 2012, M.A. students, faculty, and staff celebrated the occasion in the Atrium. Everybody contributed to a rich buffet made up of traditional dishes. After the ceremonial opening, we enjoyed delicious food along with conversation and laughter.

Summer Barbecue

We celebrated the arrival of the well-earned summer break in good American tradition: with a barbecue. The HCA backyard offered an ideal atmosphere for a garden party. HCA staff and faculty, M.A., and B.A. students brought delicious food, and some of the students showed their skills as barbecue chefs.

BERLIN REPORT

From June 3 to 7, 2013, the MAS class visited the German capital as part of its curriculum. Here is the report of Edward Palmi, Class of 2014.

Berlin offers so many opportunities, from the historical sites and cultural attractions to the places of political importance. The city really does have something for everyone. In the first full week of June this year, the MAS class was privileged to visit the German capital. The trip offered a diverse group a diverse array of opportunities and places to visit. The numerous places that we saw in Berlin not only provided great educational opportunities, but also a wonderful setting to deepen pre-existing relationships and to create brand new ones.

After waking early on a Monday morning we boarded the train bound for Berlin. The long journey did not dampen the group's mood. On arrival we made our way to the hostel that we would be staying at for the week to unburden ourselves of our luggage. By now it was early afternoon and we had a few hours to spare before departing to the American Academy on the shore of Wannsee. The interim hours provided a lovely opportunity to grab some lunch, stretch our legs, and explore the local vicinity or, if adventurous, the wider city. We met at 5:30 in order to make our way across Berlin to the American Academy for an evening of classical music. I was simply blown away by the skill and beauty of the music that we were fortunate enough to hear. It was an early start the following day so we made our way back to the hostel.

Tuesday was a very busy day; the morning would allow us to visit the Canadian Embassy's Marshall McLuhan Salon. The time there was devoted to the life and times of Marshall McLuhan, the Canadian academic, and Canadian domestic politics. After an informative and interesting morning we traveled across the city to the Ethnological Museum, where we were given a very in-depth tour of the Native Americans exhibit. After the tour we were allowed to wander freely through the rest of the museum. Our next scheduled event was a river cruise on the Spree in the evening, which gave us a few hours to explore the city by ourselves in between. The spare hours allowed the group to split up and explore different areas of the city such as the historic Wall, the Pergamon Museum, or just a little shopping.

Wednesday offered an opportunity to see more of the city. We were initially meant to go to the Bundestag; however, a political party had booked a room, meaning that our tour was cancelled. Our location meant that we were close to Brandenburg Gate, the American Embassy, and the Holocaust memorial, all of which are attractive tourist sites. The most fitting event of the week was our visit to the Kennedy Museum, which exhibited many of JFK's personal belongings and personal photographs – fitting because we were in Berlin fifty years to the month when Kennedy made his "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech. The evening was free and gave us an opportunity to hang out at some of the local "watering holes" and sample the local brews – a perfect opportunity to strengthen our friendships.

The next day Dr. Thunert had organized a talk at a global management consulting firm with a professional holding a Ph.D. Quite a few members of the MAS class are pondering the possibility

getting a Ph.D., but are worried about their chances in the professional world. The talk was a great opportunity to see where you can put academic degrees to work. The rest of Thursday was free; some of us visited other areas of Berlin, like Check Point Charlie; others used it to shop, eat, or drink, like at the "House of 100 Beers." Others used the free time to travel to Potsdam and visit Sanssouci Palace. I would highly recommend a visit to this beautiful palace and its even more beautiful gardens. We had arranged in the evening to gather at a local bar to grab some food and a few drinks together. It was a lovely evening near the river with tasty food, refreshing drinks, and great company.

As our time in Berlin drew to a close on Friday, we still had one more opportunity to get some more sightseeing done. I was able to take off to visit the Spandau Palace and take a few more pictures to remember the trip. The afternoon saw us all meet at the train station to head back to Heidelberg.

On reflection, the Berlin excursion was a truly wonderful trip. The most frequent question I am asked is "Why are you studying American Studies in Germany?" This trip showed me the many reasons why. Moreover, this week provided a great setting to reaffirm friendships, make new ones, and get to explore more of this beautiful country.

MAS TEAM AT EDUCATIONAL FAIRS IN CHILE

After the promotion of the MAS program at education fairs in China in October 2012 was a great success (see HCA Annual Report 2011-12), Professor Junker and the MAS team participated in education fairs in Chile. From May 4 to 9, the HCA delegation, consisting of Professor Junker, Eva Kiefer, and Katia Rostetter, took part in the EuroPosgrados Feria Internacional Becas Chile.

Amid the countries of South America, Chile is especially interesting as a cooperation partner due to its political stability and economic growth. Both universities and the government aim at an internationalization of the Chilean university system, especially in the area of postgraduate studies, which has led to the establishment of BECAS Chile, a scholarship system which supports students to study abroad. Although the U.S., the U.K., and Australia are still the favorite destinations of Chilean students who want to study abroad, the fact that the MAS program is in English is a big advantage vis-à-vis German programs. Knowledge of foreign languages, with the exception of English, is still not widespread in Chile.

In addition to participating in the fair at Estación Mapocho in Santiago, the HCA delegation was also invited by Dr. Walter Eckel to present its MAS program at the Heidelberg Center para América Latina in Santiago. Thanks to the facilitation of MAS graduate and HCA Ph.D. candidate Axel Kaiser, Professor Junker furthermore presented the MAS program at the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales (Universidad de Chile) as well as at the Universidad Gabriela Mistral and also established contacts with the Universidad de los Andes, in Santiago.



Eva Kiefer talking to Chilean students.

After a successful fair in Santiago, the next station was Antofagasta, where the fair was organized by the Universidad Católica del Norte. The last station of the EuroPosgrados, which was very well frequented, was held at the Universidad de Concepción. Although the HCA's MAS program has its own webpage, is promoted in various online databases, and leaflets and posters are sent to an extensive address database, face-to-face conversations are indispensable as part of the marketing effort. The participation in the EuroPosgrados fair was yet another great opportunity to explore a new market and make the MAS program more widely known around the world.

If you would like to find out more about the MAS and other HCA programs and events, visit our website, check out our newsletter or simply get in touch with the administration.



A CENTER FOR
INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

A CENTER FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

As a center for interdisciplinary research, the HCA provides the intellectual and organizational setting for international and interdisciplinary research projects as well as for individual research. Besides serving as a home for its resident scholars and numerous visiting researchers, the HCA hosts and organizes international conferences, symposia, workshops, and seminars.

PH.D. IN AMERICAN STUDIES

Launched in 2006, the Ph.D. in American Studies program continues to attract talented young people from around the world. Currently 27 students from 12 countries are enrolled in the program, working on projects that bring various perspectives from cultural studies, political science, history, literature, religion, and geography into a fruitful dialogue.

The HCA's Ph.D. in American Studies offers a structured three-year English-language program to students who wish to earn a research-oriented academic degree. The program aids students in acquiring the skills to independently conduct major scholarly research in the fields of American geography, history, literature and culture, politics, and religion. It not only offers a modern multidisciplinary curriculum but is committed to building a true community of scholars by fostering academic debate and continual exchange among students and faculty members. Graduates are awarded either a "Doktor der Philosophie (Dr. phil.)" or a "Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)" according to their choice.

To apply successfully, candidates not only need to fulfill the general entrance requirements but must also present a meaningful proposal that sketches the guiding questions of the dissertation project while embedding them in the current academic debate. The project proposal should demonstrate that the dissertation will make an important and original contribution to the field. The proposal should also outline the source materials that will be used and provide a realistic timetable for the completion of the project.

Furthermore, applicants need a letter of intent from a professor at Heidelberg University, stating that she or he is willing to be their advisor for the envisaged project. In addition, candidates must provide two letters of recommendation that not only assess their academic qualifications but also evaluate the proposed dissertation project.

In October 2013, five new doctoral candidates enrolled in our program: Gordon Friedrichs (from Germany), Anthony Livanios (Greece), Damien Patton (Ireland), Henry Kron and Bryce Taylor (both from the United States; Bryce is also an alumnus of the HCA's MAS program). These young researchers now form part of an ambitious intellectual community consisting of 26 bright minds from twelve countries. For more information on all current Ph.D. candidates, see the Ph.D. candidates section (pages 83-107).

Curriculum

Once admitted, students are expected to take one class on theory, one class on problems in academic writing, and one presentation and media skills class. For the duration of their enrollment, students are required to attend the Ph.D. colloquium. Regular progress reports and orientation talks with advisors are also an integral part of our Ph.D. program.

Theories and Issues in American Studies

(Dr. Tobias Endler, Dr. Wilfried Mausbach, Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss, Dr. habil. Martin Thunert, et al.)

This course is designed to acquaint Ph.D. students with key concepts and debates in the six subject areas that form the core of American Studies at the HCA: literature, cultural studies, history, political science, geography, and religion. The class cuts across disciplinary landscapes and boundaries to give students a better understanding of the major contentions each of the six subjects brings to the pluralistic, contested, and dynamic field of American Studies. True to the interdisciplinary fabric of the HCA, the course is co-taught by faculty members with different areas of specialization. Among the various theorists and writers discussed are Sacvan Bercovitch, G. John Ikenberry, Barbara Johnson, F.O. Matthiessen, Anne-Marie Slaughter, and Jane Tompkins. The course – updated every year – addresses issues and concepts such as deconstruction, imagined communities, gender, performance, post-colonialism, historical objectivity, memory, globalization, international relations, liberalism, and communitarianism.

Problems in Academic Writing

(Dr. Anja Schüler)

A successful doctorate depends on good research ideas and hard work but also on careful planning, drafting, writing, revising, improving, and finishing the text. This class focuses on the academic writing process: planning a sequence of chapters, organizing chapters and papers, writing in a clear professional style, managing the writing process, and pulling together a final draft. The course also addresses problems of grammar and style and gives many practical suggestions students can try out and adapt to their own needs. In addition, many Ph.D. students find that dealing with these issues as a group helps them to confront and solve the authoring dilemmas every Ph.D. candidate must confront.

Media and Presentation Skills

(Millie Baker)

This course is a four-day seminar split into two modules in which students are encouraged to gain insight into the subtleties of verbal and non-verbal communication to help get their message across. They learn how to assess their presentation strengths and weaknesses and experi-

ment with new communication strategies. Furthermore, this course helps students to develop a critical awareness of their own and each other's presentation styles; to develop strategies for dealing with unexpected or difficult situations, for example answering questions, technical problems, or audience hostility; and to develop confidence in public speaking. Therefore, it is essential that participants receive not only verbal feedback from the trainer and each other but also see themselves presenting on video (each student receives a copy of this video on disk to study at home).

Ph.D. Colloquium

The Ph.D. colloquium offers Ph.D. candidates and visiting scholars an opportunity to present and discuss their research in an open, interdisciplinary setting. Participants are encouraged to give feedback and engage in scholarly debates with presenters from various disciplines in the field of American Studies. The participants of the Ph.D. colloquium meet weekly in the winter term and take part in an extended two-day session in the summer term. The Ph.D. colloquium in the winter semester of 2012-13 was directed by Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg and Dr. Tobias Ender. It opened with a guest lecture by Professor Matthew A. Sutton (Washington State University), who visited the HCA as part of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar. Professor Sutton's talk, titled "Is Obama the Anti-Christ? The Rise of American Fundamentalist Anti-Liberalism," attracted a large audience of both Ph.D. students and other guests. During the following sessions, doctoral candidates both from the HCA and affiliated departments presented their latest research to the HCA community. Melanie Gish (HCA), Jens Hofmann (History Department, Heidelberg University), Elisabeth Piller (NTNU, Trondheim), Benedict von Bremen (Eberhard-Karls University, Tübingen), Katia Rostetter, Maarten Paulusse, and Axel Kaiser (all from the HCA) all seized a great opportunity to introduce their work to a sizeable and very interested audience, and they performed admirably. In January and early February, participants of the Ph.D. colloquium were treated to three more special lectures by renowned scholars. Thus Professor John David Smith (UNC Charlotte) delivered a talk on Abraham Lincoln, emancipation, and the U.S. Colored Troops with the beautiful title "As firmly linked to 'Africanus' as was that of the celebrated Scipio." Professor Melvin Stokes (University College London) shared his research on the Ku Klux Klan in Hollywood films: "In the Shadow of *The Birth of a Nation*." The last session of the colloquium saw a presentation by the Ghaemian Scholar-in-Residence, Prof. Saje Mathieu (University of Minnesota), which focused on "The Glory of Their Deeds: Black Soldiers and the First World War, A Global Perspective."

In June 2013, the Ph.D. colloquium relocated once again to its traditional summer retreat. For the second time, this year's two-day summer workshop took place at the Kurhaus Annweiler/Trifels, a beautifully renovated villa in the picturesque Palatinate. In a pleasant and inspiring atmosphere and in the presence of their colleagues and professors, Ph.D. students from the HCA as well as guests from the university's History, English, and Political Science Departments discussed their research projects and received valuable feedback. On Friday evening, Fulbright Fellow Professor Billy J. Stratton (Department of English, University of Denver) – true to the HCA's motto of interdisciplinarity – beautifully linked history and literature in his guest lecture "Buried in Shades of Night: King Philip's War and the Making of the Indian Captivity Narrative."

PH.D. CANDIDATES



HASAN ADWAN GESCHWISTER SUPP FOUNDATION/ CLASS OF 2013

Hasan Adwan was born in Gaza City, in the Palestinian Territories, in 1985. He studied for the International Baccalaureate in Norway at Red Cross Nordic United World College between 2002 and 2004. In 2005, he was awarded the Davis-UWC scholarship to study at Westminster College in Missouri. He received a Bachelor of Arts with a double major in political science, with emphasis on political philosophy, and American history. After completing his bachelor studies he moved to Germany, where he attended the HCA and earned a master's degree. Hasan Adwan joined the HCA's Ph.D. program in 2011, and his current research deals primarily with the impact U.S. foreign aid has had on Middle East politics; his dissertation working title is "U.S. Foreign Aid and the Decline of the Peace Party." Hasan Adwan is currently working as a student assistant at the HCA, tutoring a course on the government and politics of the United States.

Hasan Adwan's dissertation seeks to develop a better understanding of the relationship between the Palestinian Authority and Fatah on the one hand and the United States on the other. It focuses particularly on U.S. foreign aid to the Palestinian National Authority and on how this aid contributed in a number of ways to Fatah's failure in the 2006 parliamentary elections and the party's continuing decline. Despite the extensive research on this particular election cycle and on the consequences of Hamas' rise to power, little research has focused on the role of U.S. foreign aid and how the Palestinian voters' perception of the purpose of this financial assistance led them to rethink their support for Fatah. This research establishes that the required policy adjustments by the United States, as precondition for these grants and loans, on behalf of the PNA contributes to President Abbas and Fatah's loss of popularity among Palestinian voters. If the "peace party" is to rise again, American foreign aid policies need to be re-examined and adjusted.

Primary supervisors: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Detlef Junker, Dr. habil. Martin Thunert



DEBARCHANA BARUAH BASF SCHOLARSHIP/CLASS OF 2015

Debarchana Baruah was born in Guwahati in north-east India. In 2005, she moved to Delhi and later completed her B.A. (2008), M.A. (2010), and M.Phil. (2012) in English literature at the Department of English, University of Delhi. Ever since her graduate days she gravitated towards studies in American literature, and frequently her papers explored areas of American Studies such as the alternative family structure in African American communities, the "flappers" in the writings of F. Scott Fitzgerald in the American 1920s, Gertrude Stein's writings as an insistent modernist form, and a study of iconic photographs of the Vietnam War. In July 2012, Debarchana submitted her M.Phil dissertation entitled "Elusive Dreams: Suburbia in Post-World War II American Literature." During her M.Phil. she temporarily taught as a guest lecturer in Sri Venkateswara College, University of Delhi. Some of her areas of interest are consumer culture and representations of modernity, feminist theories and body politics, and ideologies of dissent.

Debarchana Baruah began her doctoral program at the HCA in October 2012. Her research focuses on contemporary America's negotiations with memories of the post-war period in literary and cultural texts. The working title of her dissertation is "Memories and Memorials of Post-war America in Present Popular Cultures." She examines the factors that create and circulate contemporary desires to re-memorialize and return to the complex and paradoxical decades following World War II. She uses memory and culture theories to analyze American literary texts, television series, and movies that activate and energize perceptions of the post-war era embedded within contexts and ideas of "American-ness." In doing so, she outlines a framework of an ongoing retro boom and the ways in which retro representations reconstitute memories of the postwar period. Finally, she engages with the peculiar ways in which retro representations and memorials in American popular cultures configure and interpret the past in the present.

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Günter Leypoldt



THI DIEM NGOC DAO

HEIDEMARIE ENGELHORN PH.D. SCHOLARSHIP/ CLASS OF 2012

Born in 1984, Thi Diem Ngoc graduated from the College of Foreign Languages, Vietnam National University, in 2006 with a B.A. degree in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL). In the HCA's MAS program, she chose history, international business culture, and political science as her major. With her M.A. thesis about "Moving on to a Common Ground: Vietnam-U.S. Normalization of Relations, 1990-1997" she qualified for the HCA's Ph.D. program.

Her project focuses on the main themes of Vietnam-U.S. relations in the late 20th century from historical and political perspectives. After the Vietnam War, the "continuation of war by other means" among American people and policymakers to codify the meaning of the war and cope with its legacy seemingly made normal relations between two countries only a remote possibility. The freeze of Vietnam-U.S. relations dragged on, despite early efforts to improve relations and remove the U.S. economic sanctions on Vietnam. It was only in 1995 that President Clinton established normal diplomatic relations with Vietnam. Preceded by the lifting of the U.S. trade embargo on Vietnam in 1993, establishing diplomatic relations was a critical move to thaw relations between the two countries. There has been a wealth of literature on the Vietnam War; however, little has been done to shed light on how the U.S. and Vietnam have come to achieve reconciliation and "move on to common ground." Therefore, the project intends to explore the complexities of the normalization process as well as to specify the most important factors contributing to normalized relations in the 1990s. Thi Diem draws on the following points in her research: 1) the significance of the prisoners of war and missing-in-action (POW/MIA) resolution in the Vietnamese and U.S. political contexts; 2) the weight of mutual economic and security interests in moving towards normalization of relations; and 3) state and non-state actors' roles in the establishment of normal relations. Hopefully, the significance of this project will illustrate a turning point in Vietnam-U.S. relations against a haunting past of war memories and ideological conflicts.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg



MARIA DIACONU HEIDEMARIE ENGELHORN PH.D. SCHOLARSHIP/ CLASS OF 2011

Maria Diaconu received her B.A. from the University of Bucharest, Romania, majoring in English and minoring in American Studies, with a B.A. thesis concerned with the Beat Generation writers and the American avant-garde movements. She completed an M.A. degree in American Studies at Heidelberg University with her thesis "Narrating Memory: A comparative study of Toni Morrison's *Beloved* and William Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury*." At the moment, she is in the process of finishing her dissertation that deals with the post 9/11 novel. She has also worked as a tutor for American literature within the HCA's M.A. program.

Her dissertation "The Literature of Trauma: Perspectives on 9/11" explores the various literary responses to September 11, including references to 9/11 poetry, film, art, and popular culture. In the aftermath of September 11, many voices pronounced irony and postmodernist playfulness dead and hailed a return of the real. Are we witnessing a turning point in American culture and literature, "a return of the real," as some critics seem to suggest, or are these new literary works simply using 9/11 as a background for re-enacting the same major themes of pre-9/11 literature? This is the main question that the dissertation intends to tackle by offering an overview of the major 9/11 literary works, which Diaconu has divided into three categories that often overlap and that serve as the basis for a more comprehensive analysis. Due to the complexity and the wide variety of literary responses to the event, Diaconu's methodology encompasses an extensive array of recent cultural studies theories, ranging from literary trauma theory and transnationalism to the representation of terrorism. While never losing sight of the differences between the approaches of the works it deals with, the dissertation attempts to offer a unitary perspective on the subject.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss



MICHAEL RODEGANG DRESCHER

GERMAN NATIONAL ACADEMIC FOUNDATION/ CLASS OF 2014

Michael R. Drescher was born in Kassel, Germany in 1985. He studied English philology, political science and law at Heidelberg University and received his Magister degree with honors in 2011. Michael Drescher is a doctoral stipendiary of the German National Academic Foundation, focusing on political dissent in American and German literature. Among others, his academic interests are the study of resistance and dissent, the representation of democratic processes in literature, and the development of human rights and modern political theory. During his studies, he worked as tutor and served as student representative for the English department. In 2010 and 2012, he assisted in organizing MESEA's conferences in Hungary and Spain. Michael works as lecturer for American culture and language at Heidelberg University and as trainer for intercultural communication at BASF, Ludwigshafen.

Michael Drescher's dissertation project "Poets of Protest: The Representation of Dissent in American Antebellum and German Vormärz Literature" endeavors to analyze and describe the representations of dissent in American and German literature before and during the revolutionary periods in the middle of the nineteenth century. It employs a hermeneutic and comparative method, focusing on image, function, and evaluation of dissent as depicted in given national literatures. Furthermore, it searches for intertextual links, sources, and common elements, which inform the representations. By uniting a literary method with theories of political process, this project strives to be a contribution to the field of American literature as well as to democratic theory. Its results are meant to inform a transatlantic and political approach towards literature and its implications for transcultural protest studies between Europe and North America.

Primary Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Günter Leypoldt



RAYMOND EBERLING

CLASS OF 2010

Raymond Eberling was born in 1948 in Suffern, New York, and is a former U.S. Air Force navigator, having retired at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has served at the Pentagon; Headquarters, U.S. Special Operations Command; and Headquarters, United States Air Forces Europe. He has also taught for the American Studies program at Eckerd College in Florida while pursuing his Ph.D. Ray holds a B.A. in Education from the University of Florida, an M.S. in Systems Management from the University of Southern California, and a B.A. in Creative Writing from Eckerd College. In 2006 he received his M.A. in American Studies at Heidelberg University, and in 2010 he was the Julian Pleasants Visiting Scholar at the University of Florida's Samuel Proctor Oral History Program.

Raymond Eberling's dissertation "Come on Down! The Selling of the Florida Dream, 1945-1965" explores how the state of Florida promoted itself during the twenty-year post-World War II period, a period when the state grew at a rate more than three times that of the United States as a whole. In 1945 Florida's population was the smallest in the south and Florida one of the poorest states in the U.S. It still suffered a negative image based on corrupt land deals in the 1920s. With the largest advertising budget of any state at the time, Florida reinvented itself in the following twenty years, not only to attract more tourists but permanent settlers and clean industry as well. Through cooperative advertising with airlines, railroads, and bus lines, as well as the state's tourism and citrus industries, the Florida government exploited the state's already-familiar stereotypes of sunshine, palm trees, beaches, oranges, and eternal youth to form a standard "look" to its advertising, an image commonly known as "The Florida Dream." Through meeting minutes, annual reports, archival newspaper and magazine advertising, and especially the over one thousand promotional films of the period available at the Florida State Archives, Raymond Eberling analyzes the various advertising campaigns and how they evolved during the twenty year period. In addition, the project utilizes oral histories, including those archived at the University of Florida and those Eberling conducted on his own with political figures, industry executives, and television producers of the period.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg



GORDON FRIEDRICHS

CLASS OF 2016

Gordon Friedrichs was born in Heppenheim, Germany in 1984. He studied political science and political science of South-Asia, first as an undergraduate at the Johann-Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt from 2005 to 2007, and later as a graduate student at the Ruprecht-Karls University Heidelberg from 2007 to 2012. In addition, he studied at Arizona State University from 2009 to 2010. He graduated in 2012 as a Magister Artium, specializing in International Relations, U.S. foreign policy, South-Asian security studies, and non-proliferation, as well as international organizations. After his graduation, Gordon Friedrichs worked at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs in Berlin before he finally came back to Heidelberg in 2013 to join the HCA's Ph.D. program.

In his dissertation, Gordon Friedrichs focuses on quality and direction of the U.S. leadership role. The U.S.' role as a leader in the international system is rooted in the country's ability to generate trust and authority, both domestically and internationally. Despite the U.S.' undisputed tangible supremacy, both constitutive causes of the U.S. leadership role have become increasingly contested over the last decade. While scholars predominately focus on a relative material U.S. decline compared to a rise of other nations (for example India or Brazil), Gordon Friedrichs argues instead that U.S. power is mainly contested domestically, in the debate about the function and constitution of U.S. leadership. Hence, the U.S. is actually declining intangibly. Gordon Friedrichs argues that the U.S. nevertheless has its destiny in its own hands, meaning that it can still actively influence other states' behavior towards the U.S. and within a U.S.-dominated international system. In order to understand different domestic actors' role conception of the U.S. leadership role and its functionality, Gordon Friedrichs applies Role Theory in his analysis. Thereby, he is contributing to the current academic debate, because so far, scholars have examined the U.S. role either from a realism or liberalism (structural) perspective or merely normatively. Role Theory, in contrast, can make more convincing assessments about what foreign policy decision makers actually believe and how their role conception actually influences the decision making process. Thereby, Gordon Friedrichs aims to develop an ideal type of leadership role in order to measure the domestic contestation process, thus exposing whether the contestation process inhibits, enacts, or stymies leadership.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Sebastian Harnisch



MELANIE GISH

CURT ENGELHORN PH.D. SCHOLARSHIP/ CLASS OF 2011

Melanie Gish graduated from the University of Mannheim with a B.A. in German and geography in 2003 and from the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada with an M.A. in German in 2004. At Waterloo, she focused on cultural studies and questions of intertextuality and worked as a research assistant in the linguistics department. From 2005 until 2007, Melanie lived in Tennessee and Colorado and held several non-academic jobs. Overall, her experiences in the U.S. triggered the wish to engage in a more disciplined and systematic American Studies effort, and in 2007 she received the HCA Director's Fellowship to participate in the MAS program. Her dissertation "Caught in the Middle? – Creation Care Activism and the Intersection of Contemporary American Evangelicalism and Environmentalism" explores the organizational and ideological space evangelical environmentalists occupy in the contemporary United States.

Evangelical environmentalism – or creation care – is a fairly recent religio-political phenomenon in the U.S. that has not been assessed comprehensively yet. There are only a few academic publications on the evangelical environmental movement specifically. The primary goal of Melanie Gish's thesis is an investigation of the organizational and discursive/ideological foundations of organized creation care, as well as its historical, cultural, and political contextualization with the overarching aim to paint a holistic yet nuanced portrait of this movement and to better understand its position/ing on the "battlefield map" of the culture wars. While pursuing this primarily hermeneutic task, her thesis adds sociologically relevant knowledge to the literature on American evangelicalism, environmentalism, and citizen "lobbying" and contributes to the ongoing debate on the interplay of religion and politics in the public sphere. The core of Melanie Gish's data are qualitative interviews with creation care movement leaders conducted during an extensive research trip to the U.S. in 2010, which was supported by the Graduate Academy and the Ghaemian Travel Fund for Scholars.

Primary supervisors: Prof. Dr. Günter Leyboldt, Dr. habil. Martin Thunert



IRIS HAHN-SANTORO

CLASS OF 2010

Iris Hahn-Santoro received her M.A. in linguistics, Scandinavian studies, and philosophy from the University of Cologne in 2002. She wrote her thesis on anglicisms and neologisms in contemporary Icelandic, focusing on computer terminology. As part of her research, she spent a year at the University of Iceland as the recipient of scholarships from the German-Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the Icelandic Ministry of Culture and Education. After receiving her M.A., Iris Hahn-Santoro served as a research assistant in the Arctic Studies Center at the Smithsonian Institute's National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C.

Iris Hahn-Santoro's dissertation examines the sociolinguistic factors that play major roles in Native American language revitalization efforts. She spent several months in the United States conducting her field research with the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe in Michigan. Utilizing a multi-methodological approach consisting of participant observation, questionnaires, and interviews, she will identify the different sociolinguistic factors that influence the tribal members' decisions on whether or not to participate in language revitalization efforts. She will also take different levels of language setting into consideration, for example domestic vs. public use. This is a particularly contested area in this case study since although the Ojibwe language is considered extinct in this region, an immersion school has been established for tribal members. This bottom-up process is a reversal of the more common top-down language death process, which typically takes place in public settings first and survives in the domestic domain.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Joern Albrecht



HEIKE JABLONSKI

HEIDEMARIE ENGELHORN PH.D. SCHOLARSHIP/ CLASS OF 2015

Heike Jablonski is working on a dissertation on the reception of English martyrologist John Foxe in America. Born in Giessen in 1985, she pursued her higher education in English and American Studies, business administration, and economics at the Universities of Passau and Kassel as well as at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. In 2010, she spent a few months working at the German Consulate General in San Francisco. She was awarded her M.A. in English and American Studies at the University of Kassel in 2012 after having completed a thesis on Garrison Keillor's Lake Wobegon stories. In 2013, Heike Jablonski won the Christoph Daniel Ebeling Fellowship sponsored by the German Association for American Studies and the American Antiquarian Society. Her research interests include the intersections of literature and religion, the portrayal of history in fiction, and the literature of the Midwest. Heike has worked as a teaching assistant for English and American literature at the Universities of Kassel and Heidelberg. She is also a freelance translator and a bike mechanic.

In her dissertation project, Heike Jablonski will attempt to examine the influence John Foxe's *Actes and Monuments* (popularly known as *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*) had in the United States. The sixteenth-century martyrology, a product of the English Reformation, exerted a significant influence on the Anglican Church and English culture in general. By far and away the largest work produced up to that time in England, Foxe's book soon became a Protestant classic. William Shakespeare and other Renaissance poets were undoubtedly influenced by it, and the early settlers took it to the British colonies in the New World. There, Foxe's work continued to influence the leading thinkers of the day – critics have claimed that the *Actes and Monuments* was read by colonists as diverse and powerful as William Bradford, Roger Williams, Cotton Mather, John Winthrop, and Jonathan Edwards. Selections of Foxe's book continue to be published even today. This Ph.D. project will deal with the question of how Foxe's work shaped Anglo-American Protestant culture, trying to trace the roots of the *Actes and Monuments* in a variety of material. An interdisciplinary project, it will survey a work of literature in its historical and socio-cultural context, thus combining textual criticism with cultural studies.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Jan Stievermann



AXEL KAISER

FRIEDRICH NAUMANN FOUNDATION/ CLASS OF 2014

Axel Kaiser was born in Santiago de Chile in 1981. He is a lawyer with a master's degree in international law from Heidelberg University. From 2007 to 2009 he worked as a business lawyer and as legislative adviser to a Chilean senator. In 2008, he started writing for the Cato Institute in Washington, D.C. and in 2009 he became professor of Latin-American politics and political philosophy at two universities in Chile. Since 2005 he is an opinion columnist of the Chilean financial newspaper *Diario Financiero* in Chile. In 2011 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts in American Studies from the HCA.

In the 1970s and 1980s Chile conducted a complete overhaul of its economic system. It was a free market revolution led by a group of young economists trained in the United States, mainly at the University of Chicago. These reforms had influence beyond Chilean borders, setting the stage for economic reforms in other countries. Until now the discussion over the Chilean free market revolution has focused on its technical aspects. There has been little research on its philosophical foundations, that is to say, on the ideas which were behind the economic reforms. In his dissertation project "Jose Piñera and the American Philosophical Foundations of the Chilean Free Market Revolution" Axel Kaiser will focus on the work of one particular reformer, Jose Piñera, who was one of the central actors of the free market revolution. Kaiser will explore the American libertarian philosophy, including that of the Founding Fathers and others that inspired Piñera's work, shaping the new economic system in Chile.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Katja Patzel-Mattern



EVA-MARIA KIEFER
**KONRAD ADENAUER FOUNDATION/
CLASS OF 2013**

Eva-Maria Kiefer received her Magister degree in American Studies, psychology, and political science from Bonn University. In 2007, she spent a year at the University of Pennsylvania on a scholarship of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), where she gained expertise in political science and wrote an independent study on power shifts in the U.S. government. During her academic studies, she completed internships at the German Federal Foreign Office and the German Institute for International and Foreign Affairs. In November 2009, she wrote her Magister thesis about the "imperial" Bush presidency. In October 2010, Eva-Maria Kiefer joined the HCA as a Ph.D. student. In the winter term 2012-13, she taught a class on the U.S. government.

Eva-Maria Kiefer's research focuses on how fear and threat shaped U.S. congressional behavior in the years after 9/11. She argues that the threat after 9/11 was multidimensional. The dissertation will include a case study of laws from the realm of homeland and national security and aspires to explain when different threat mechanisms had an influence on congressional activity. The working title of her Ph.D. thesis is: "U.S. Government in Times of Crisis: How Securitization shaped Congressional Behavior after 9/11." Eva Kiefer presented at the HCA's Spring Academy in March 2012 and discussed parts of her results at the Fifth International Conference of the Graduate School for North American Studies, Free University Berlin, in May 2012.

Primary supervisors: Prof. Dr. Sebastian Harnisch, Dr. habil. Martin Thunert



BARBARA KUJATH

CLASS OF 2011

Born in 1979 in Calgary, Canada, Barbara Kujath studied German as a foreign language, philology and English philology with a focus on literature at Heidelberg University. She earned an M.A. in English philology in 2007. She worked as an assistant lecturer in the English Department at Heidelberg University from 2007 until 2009.

Barbara Kujath's Ph.D. project is entitled "The Emergence of a New Concern with and Understanding of Violence in American Culture of the 1960s and 1970s." The 1960s and 1970s in America were decades of change on many levels and saw the advent of scientific and cultural discourse on the subject of violence. Barbara Kujath's project deals with the role played by both serious and popular literature of the 1960s and 70s in shaping American cultural perceptions and attitudes toward violence and in particular toward violent crime. Some of the more central novels that will be analyzed include *The Executioner's Song* by Norman Mailer as well as Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood*; *The Family* by Ed Sanders, *Helter Skelter* by Vincent Bugliosi as well as Robert Bloch's *Psycho*.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss



HENRY ULRICH KRON

CLASS OF 2016

Henry Kron studied political science at the City University of New York, graduating summa cum laude while serving as a New York City Policeman. He then served as a military officer supporting the U.S. diplomatic corps in ten U.S. embassies across Central Asia, throughout the Arabian Peninsula, Turkey, South Africa, and South Sudan. He graduated from the U.S. Defense Institute of Language Studies and has a professional fluency in Turkish; he also graduated from the Turkish defense staff college in Istanbul. Henry earned a Master of Arts from Princeton University, with a thesis titled: "The State, Religion, and Politics: The Turkish Military's Confrontation with the Refah-Yol Government June 1996-1997." Henry Kron was an assistant professor of Middle-East Studies at the U.S. Defense Institute of Security Assistance and published several articles that have been adopted as curriculum at several U.S. defense universities, among them "United States Security Cooperation in the Middle East: Cross-Cultural Considerations and Customer Relations?" and "Middle Eastern Cultural Impacts on U.S. Security Assistance." He was a Joseph J. Malone Fellow in Arab and Islamic Studies. Henry Kron is currently working as a U.S. defense official at the U.S. Defense headquarters for military assistance to Africa, located in Stuttgart, where he has pioneered a renowned design for comprehensive security sector assistance.

Henry Kron's Ph.D. research, under the direction of Dr. Sebastian Harnisch in the Faculty of Economics and Social Science, is using a bureaucratic politics methodological analysis to examine policy-output of U.S. Government Security Sector Assistance.

Primary Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Sebastian Harnisch



JULIA KRISTINA LICHTENSTEIN

CURT ENGELHORN PH.D. SCHOLARSHIP/ CLASS OF 2012

Julia Kristina Lichtenstein studied at the J.W. Goethe University in Frankfurt, where she received her B.A and M.A in American Studies, political science, and law in 2008. During her studies she was awarded a DAAD internship scholarship and was nominated for the best M.A thesis of the American Studies Department at Frankfurt University. In October 2009 Julia Lichtenstein joined the HCA's Ph.D. program, receiving the Curt Engelhorn Ph.D. scholarship.

Julia Lichtenstein's dissertation with the working title "Inner and Outer Space: Literary Negotiations of Southern Identity in Post-southern Times" investigates how contemporary Southern authors Barry Hannah, Larry Brown, and Harry Crews create and perpetuate a distinctive Southern literary space she calls the Ultra South. At first glance, contemporary Southern storytelling still reproduces and perpetuates traditional literary Southern tropes, but a closer investigation reveals their alienating role as empty signifiers. The equivalents of the Southern Gothic rotting mansion are in today's suburbs or trailer parks, residences with bad substance built with dirty or loaned money. William Faulkner's history-ridden cast is distortedly mirrored in Hannah's catfish-frying, cheap porn-bootlegging country folks, who sneer at mainstream America, or in Brown's white trash who term Oxford, Miss., "up north," and ironically have never heard about the Civil War. In the works investigated, Julia Lichtenstein argues, the readers are lured into the Ultra South by familiar markers and known defining features just to find themselves surrounded by surprisingly unfamiliar territory, but a territory still well-defined and with sometimes still seemingly impenetrable borders.

Within the portrayed version of the South, a space Julia Lichtenstein calls the inner space is constituted by cultural practices and brings forth the imagined region. A strong and resilient regional identity is constituted and communicated, both in the protagonists and in the reader, and embedded in the outer space of the United States as a whole.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Günter Leypoldt



ANTHONY LIVANIOS

CLASS OF 2016

Anthony Livanios graduated in 1988 from the School of International Service, The American University, Washington, D.C. with a B.A. in economics and from the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University with a master's of international affairs in international political economy in 1991. He has over twenty years of experience in structuring, negotiating, and implementing oil and gas projects, inter-governmental agreements, geopolitical risk assessments, and market intelligence. He has delivered consulting projects for the upstream and midstream petroleum industry in Eurasia and the Caspian region, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, Europe and the United States. He has been a fellow at prominent Washington D.C.-based think tanks, such as the Atlas Economic Research Foundation (1994-1997), the American Enterprise Institute (1998), and the Leadership Institute (1999-2004). In 2006 he was honored in the United States with two International Templeton Awards for his active role and "outstanding work in the field of international development and cooperation in the region of East Mediterranean." He is often quoted as an analyst in the *Wall Street Journal* and *The New York Times*. He frequently appears as a commentator on CNN, Reuters, and Associated Press.

Anthony Livanios' dissertation "The Geo-strategy of the United States and the Role of the U.S. Oil Majors in the New Great Game of Oil and Gas in Eurasia after the End of Cold War" explores the influence of U.S. policy and the challenges the U.S. oil industry faced in the exploration and production of the Eurasian oil and gas resources. The Caspian Sea is at the heart of Eurasia, and after the end of the Cold War the U.S. geo-strategy was unfolding on the stage of geopolitics and petroleum industry. The U.S. geo-strategy is analyzed in relation to the role of the U.S. oil majors in the new Great Game in Eurasia. In his dissertation, Anthony Livanios uses the methodology of qualitative primary research, while performing and analyzing in-depth interviews with oil industry leaders and public policy decision makers.

Primary Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Detlef Junker, Dr. habil. Martin Thunert



HANNES NAGL

CLASS OF 2012

Hannes Nagl studied English literature and political science at Heidelberg University. After graduating in 2009, he joined the HCA's Ph.D. program working on a thesis on "Figurations of Violence: Contemporary American Fiction and the Sociology of Modernization." Between August 2010 and July 2011 he worked as a research assistant at the English Department as part of the research project "Violence and the Hidden Constraints of Democracy: A New Civilization Studies Approach to American Literature and Culture." At the HCA he is responsible for the institute's website and teaches American literature and culture.

In his thesis, Hannes Nagl will analyze different contemporary American novels which are notorious for their depictions of violence. By doing so, he will especially focus on the following questions: What motivates the fascination with violence in contemporary American literature? How do these representations of violence square with the notion of a "pacified" and "civilized" society? The basic assumption that underlies the project is that such novels offer not only entertainment and thrill but can be read as socio-analytical novels, which present a quasi-sociological analysis of the role violence plays in postmodern American society. From this perspective, the main aim of the thesis will be to make these socio-analytical and, to a certain extent, socio-critical aspects of contemporary "novels of violence" transparent. In order to do so, Hannes Nagl will draw on rather uncommon theoretical sources: Besides more recent sociological research on violence, he will use Norbert Elias' "theory of civilization" and other sociological theories of modernization as a theoretical background for the interpretations of the novels. Although Elias' theory is rather uncommon for literary studies and has been applied only rarely to an American context, his approach of modernization and modern society as well as his writings on the sociology of modern sport are considered as a promising and a fruitful theoretical model for analyzing both the sociological and aesthetical aspects of contemporary novels of violence. From an Eliasian perspective, the literary and cultural fascination with violence and the reality of "pacified" modern societies are not contradictory, but rather complementary facts. The Eliasian approach will thus also help to shed new light on the various restraints and self-restraints that establish social discipline and peaceful cooperation in "civilized" Western societies as well as on the cultural role of real and imaginary violence in this context.

Primary Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss



MAARTEN PAULUSSE

CLASS OF 2013

Maarten Paulusse received his bachelor's degree in history at Utrecht University in 2007 and completed his master's degree in American Studies at the same university in 2009. During his studies he did an internship in New York City with the U.S. correspondent of the leading Dutch current affairs television program "Nova" and undertook several other ventures into journalism. In the summer months of the years 2010-2013 he taught courses on Dutch history and culture to international students at bachelor level at the Summer School of Utrecht University. In the spring semester of 2011 Maarten enrolled in the Ph.D. program at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies.

In his doctoral study Maarten explores the ways in which politicized forms of "contemporary spirituality" are having an impact in the American public sphere. The project aims to make a contribution to the contemporary discussion on the role of religion in American politics. In this far from settled debate among historians, political scientists, sociologists, theologians, and other analysts of public life in the United States, the primary focus in the past two decades has been on the interaction of forms of Evangelicalism, particularly those related to the "Christian Right," with American politics. In this project the matter will instead be explored from the angle of "contemporary spirituality," using the recent "Occupy Movement" as a case study. The extensive theoretical toolbox offered by the academic field of religious studies will be used in this endeavor. In 2012 and 2013 Maarten completed two research trips to the U.S. during which he interviewed participants of the Occupy Movement. Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Inken Prohl



DAMIEN PATTON

CURT ENGELHORN PH.D. FELLOWSHIP/ CLASS OF 2016

Damien Patton received his B.A. in English and history from University College Cork, Ireland in 2008. He continued at that institute as a student of English and completed his M.A. in modernities (romanticism, modernism and post-modernism) in 2010. His master's thesis, entitled "'Something Other Than Knowledge': A Kristevan Approach to Byron," explored the exigencies of applying the critical theory of Julia Kristeva to the poetry of Lord Byron. His other interests in the field include post-structuralist theory, theories of style, modernist poetry, the fiction of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and James Joyce. He is living in Heidelberg.

At the HCA Damien is developing a Ph.D. dissertation provisionally entitled "Jean Rhys and Imagist Poetics." He will explore the links between the novelist Jean Rhys and the techniques espoused by the early modernist group of poets known as Imagism. Connecting the work of an Anglo-Caribbean author who only came to critical prominence in the 1960s to a poetic movement of Anglo-American poets in the 1910s initiates a number of interesting theoretical and methodological questions. Can Rhys be meaningfully interpreted as an Imagist writer? Does it make sense to study prose for qualities conceived for poetry? Is a formalist approach to a post-colonial author reductive? Building on the results of his M.A. research, Damien will assess both the benefits and limitations, the blindnesses and insights, in treating this author's work as a "test case" for a specific set of literary theories. His thesis will study in detail how Rhys' Caribbean-inflected identity not only found expression in the strict stylistic prescriptions of Imagism but frequently confronted their underlying Western and gendered values. What critics have considered Rhys' fundamentally impressionistic, autobiographical fiction can be viewed from this perspective as self-reflexive statements on literary representation. A number of research strategies have already been identified: a look at the dominant characterization of Rhys as literary impressionist and how exactly an imagist designation would differ; standard interpretations of Ernest Hemingway's writing as a form of "imagist prose"; and a close reading of how Rhys employs intertextuality, ekphrasis, the verbal description of a non-verbal art form, and *mise en abyme*, the moment in a text in which its own authorship and mode of representation is put under scrutiny.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Günter Leypoldt



STYLES SASS
CURT ENGELHORN PH.D. SCHOLARSHIP/
CLASS OF 2014

Styles Sass received his bachelor's degree in English from the University of Iowa. After teaching in the Basque country of Northern Spain, he moved to Germany, where he was awarded several writing fellowships and published a collection of poetry and prose pieces titled *More Than These Few Days*. For his master's degree in American Studies at Heidelberg University, he wrote on the intersection of literature and politics in presidential campaign narratives. He lives in Stuttgart where he works as a writer, editor, and teacher.

In his interdisciplinary dissertation project "Swaying the Nation: Campaign Narratives in the 2008 and 2012 Presidential Elections," Styles Sass will begin with a discussion of what narratives are and why they are important in the political arena. After delineating both the Democratic and Republican campaign narratives from 2008, he will do the same for those of the 2012 race. In comparing and cross-comparing these two sets of narratives, Sass will focus on how the narratives from 2008 both maintained a necessary consistency while at the same time they were adapted to fit the new environment in which the 2012 election took place. Finally, he will look at what these campaign narratives have to say about the current landscape of American political sentiment.

Primary Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss



JUSTE ŠIMELYTE

HCA PH.D. IN AMERICAN STUDIES SCHOLARSHIP SUPPORTED BY THE LANDESGRADUIERTENFÖRDERUNG/CLASS OF 2011

Juste Šimelyte studied law at the University of Vilnius (Lithuania) where she specialized in commercial law. In 2007, she received her master's degree in law. In Lithuania, she also worked as a legal consultant in the Law Clinic of Vilnius University where she offered pro bono legal advice. In October 2007, she began her studies at the HCA, majoring in law, political science and international business cultures. In 2008, Juste Šimelyte received her M.A. in American Studies with a thesis entitled "Cultural Globalization: 'Made in the USA' or 'Made in Europe'?"

Currently Juste Šimelyte is working on her thesis "Americanization and Europeanization: Two Forms of Cultural Globalization in Lithuania." Her thesis deals with social processes of the last twenty years in Lithuania, which has undergone dramatic changes in the political, economic, and cultural realm. After regaining its independence, Lithuania had to build new state institutions, create national laws, and determine new political and economic as well as cultural strategies. In 2004 Lithuania became a member of NATO and the European Union. The accession to the single European market and the free movement of goods, capital, and people facilitated transnational cultural contacts that brought new possibilities and challenges for Lithuanian culture. This empirical study focuses on the changes that occurred in Lithuania since 1990s (after it became independent from the Soviet Union) and refers to the research areas that can be summarized in such keywords as space and place, identity, consumption, and cultural values. From the perspective of Americanization and Europeanization this thesis analyses the transformation of Lithuanian cultural places and spaces, the building of a new identity, the perception of European values as "imposed from above," the consumption of popular culture, western artefacts and (N)ostalgia remaining in a post-communist Lithuania. The thesis reveals the perception of Americanization and Europeanization as well as the relationship between these two multidimensional processes.

Primary Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Detlef Junker, Dr. habil. Martin Thunert



ERHAN SIMSEK CLASS OF 2013

Born in Ankara, Turkey, Erhan Simsek received his B.A in English language teaching from Middle East Technical University with a minor degree in European Studies. Following that, in 2009, he received his M.A from the HCA, writing his M.A thesis on American literature. After his M.A., he continued his studies at the Free University of Berlin. In 2010 Simsek came back to Heidelberg, this time as a Ph.D. student at the HCA. The working title of his dissertation is "Changing Images of Business and Businessmen in American Fiction and Social Thought, 1880-1929."

Erhan Simsek's dissertation analyzes the changes in the image of businessmen from 1880 to 1929 by looking at the relationship between fiction and social thought of the period. Although business was one of the important components of American society, the novels concerned mainly with business and businessmen appeared only with the rise of realism in the late nineteenth century. Some of the novels he intends to analyze are *The Rise of Silas Lapham* by William Dean Howells, *The Financier* by Theodore Dreiser, and *Babbitt* by Sinclair Lewis. In this period, both business novels and social thought flourished, analyzing the economic processes in society. Simsek intends to explore mainly William Graham Sumner and Thorstein Veblen and locate business and businessmen in their social theories. His research aims to answer and raise further debates about the following questions: How does the image of business and businessmen change in fiction and social thought of the period? How do the fiction and social thought on business interact throughout the period? What is the relationship between social prominence and wealth in the works of thinkers and selected novels?

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss



BRYCE TAYLOR

CLASS OF 2016

Bryce Taylor was born in the small town of Pleasant Grove, Utah, in 1982. He studied history at Utah Valley University and received a Bachelor of Arts in history. After his bachelor studies, Bryce toured the U.S. with his independent rock band. Thereafter, he taught religion and history at high school level and served as the varsity basketball coach for American Heritage School. He then moved his family to Heidelberg, Germany and received his M.A. in American Studies at Heidelberg University in 2013 with an M.A. thesis entitled "A Devil's Pact: Re-evaluating Constitutional Legitimacy through Lysander Spooner." Bryce also works as an English and culture instructor for immersive education based in Hong Kong and enjoys spending time with his wife and two boys.

His current research uses the life of a historically neglected nineteenth-century New England clergyman, Adin Ballou, to be used as an intimate lens to explore the Christian chaos of early nineteenth-century America. Ballou, who spent his life enveloped in various Christian denominations, eventually formed a utopian community based on his version of Christianity entitled "Practical Christianity."

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Jan Stievermann



STEPHEN URICH

CLASS OF 2012

Stephen Urich grew up in the Washington, D.C., area. He graduated from St. John's College with a bachelor in liberal arts. He then began working as an analyst on several projects for United States governmental agencies such as The United States Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board. During this period he earned an MBA at Virginia Tech. Later while working in Brussels, he graduated magna cum laude from the Centre Européen de Recherches Internationales et Stratégiques with a master's degree in international politics. His thesis explored the state of North American integration. Since finishing that program he has worked at United States European Command in Stuttgart.

Urich's dissertation titled "Delegation of Power as a Political Tool of the United States Congress" intends to explore the United States Congress' delegation of authority and decision-making power to the executive branch of the government.

Primary supervisor: Dr. habil. Martin Thunert



STEFANIE WEYMANN-TESCHKE

CLASS OF 2012

Stefanie Weymann-Teschke studied English and American Studies as well as modern German literature at the University of Freiburg, where she graduated in 2006 with a B.A. In 2007, she continued her studies at King's College London as a student of English. Stefanie completed her M.A. degree in 2008 with a thesis on memory and oblivion in Samuel Beckett's *Molloy*, *Malone Dies* and *The Unnamable* before joining the HCA in 2009 with a dissertation project tentatively entitled "Performing Space: The City in Contemporary American Literature."

Although largely considered an illegible text, the city in postmodern literature is still read by many as a metaphor or symbol that distinctly informs the narrative. The present project moves away from this interpretation and focuses instead on the various modes of producing post-modern urban space in literature. Taking as a vantage point the diverse ways in which fictional characters experience urban space through the senses – seeing, hearing, smelling and touching the city – the dissertation approaches the city in literature above all as the product of the spatial practices of its inhabitants. The city thus practiced is then not only a text, but also the result of a performative enactment: a performance of fictional space. How, then, do contemporary writers practice the city? What do these cities look like? Why are spatial practices so important for an understanding of urban space in literature as well as everyday life? To answer these questions, this project brings together sociological theories of urban space and the fictional cities of writers such as Don DeLillo, E. L. Doctorow, Siri Hustvedt, Jonathan Lethem, and John Wray, among others.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss

AWARDING OF THE ROLF KENTNER DISSERTATION PRIZE

On October 17, 2013, the HCA continued yet another tradition and awarded the Rolf Kentner Dissertation Prize for the fourth time. On this occasion, we also introduced our new MAS and Ph.D. classes to the wider academic public.

Since 2006, when the HCA established its Ph.D. in American Studies program, almost three dozen aspiring scholars from more than 15 different countries have decided to pursue their doctorate in this field at Germany's oldest university. On October 17, in front of a large audience in the HCA's Atrium, another five ambitious scholars, representing the Ph.D. Class of 2016, officially started their doctoral training: Gordon Friedrichs (Germany), Anthony Livanios (Greece), Damien Patton (Ireland), Henry Kron and Bryce Taylor (both from the United States). In his welcome remarks, Professor Detlef Junker introduced all of them as well as the new MAS Class of 2015, drawing a big round of applause. Professor Junker then provided a brief sketch of how the HCA's Ph.D. program has evolved from a small group of ambitious researchers to one of Germany's most international and interdisciplinary doctoral programs that attracts students worldwide.

The main part of the evening, however, was reserved for the awarding of the Rolf Kentner Dissertation Prize. Sponsored by one of the HCA's most active benefactors, Rolf Kentner (see pages 17-18), the award recognizes an outstanding and yet unpublished dissertation in the field of American Studies completed at a German university. This year's recipient was Dr. Jasper Trautsch, a post-doctoral research fellow at the German Historical Institute in Rome. Trautsch, who studied communication science, North American Studies, and history at the Free University of Berlin, the Sorbonne in Paris, and Tulane University in New Orleans, holds a Ph.D. from the Free University (2011). His current research project examines how cultural spaces such as the "West" were constructed in the publics of Europe and North America after 1945. For his keynote address, however, Dr. Trautsch – after a short introduction by Professor Junker – went back to

Rolf Kentner, Dr. Jasper Trautsch and Prof. Detlef Junker.



his prize-winning dissertation. In his talk, titled "Declaring War as an Act of Peace in 1812: The Paradoxes of American Foreign Policy," Trautsch thus summed up the insights he gained from his doctoral research. While one could argue that the foreign policy of the Early Republic has been dealt with by many scholars before and that the interrelatedness of foreign and domestic policy – a crucial aspect of Trautsch's work – is something historians are well aware of, the laureate can justly claim to add something to the status quo: His approach focuses on the functions foreign policy had for domestic policy during the Early Republic and vice versa. Secondly, and perhaps more significantly, Trautsch looks at processes of identity formation the young nation was going through. According to him, we are not dealing with an automatic process here. Instead, early American foreign policy always meant actively demarcating the United States from others, especially its "significant others" Great Britain and France. Thus Trautsch uses the concept of identity engineering for an analysis as to how the domestic and foreign policy dimensions of the United States are related and how they influence each other. The result is an important contribution to the field of diplomatic history enhanced by vital aspects of cultural history. Instructive, clearly structured, and provocative, Trautsch's talk garnered much applause and sparked a lively discussion. The evening ended with a reception in the HCA's Bel Etage, where the prize-winner, the benefactor, and many members of the audience continued their discussion.

HCA RESEARCH PROJECTS

A Transcultural Atlantic: Constructing Communities in a Global Context

This multidisciplinary and multinational research project (current members hail from the United States, The Netherlands, Poland, Italy, and Germany) explores the Transcultural Atlantic as a realm of cross cultural interaction from the period of the late eighteenth-century Atlantic revolutions to the end of the Cold War and beyond. More precisely, it investigates various processes of transatlantic networking, community-building, and dissent in the realms of business, academia, the media, popular culture, government, law, and the military. The project sheds new light on the men and women who shaped cultures of transatlantic exchange and cooperation; on the transfer and adaptation of ideas and values across the Atlantic; and on the changing nature of the Atlantic space in an increasingly globalized world. Taking up this approach not only allows us to resituate discourses about the "West" within a larger global framework; at the same time, it will place a greater and necessary emphasis on the contingent, pluralist, and protean nature of transatlantic cultures itself. Because it considers the making of the Atlantic world over a broad span of time, the project will trace changes in the culture of different, sometimes competing communities in the Atlantic realm – to highlight continuities and ruptures; to show the effects of increased flows of goods, services, information, ideas, and identities; and to reassess the impact of major historical developments across the centuries.

Our research endeavor is a cross-disciplinary undertaking, combining the insights of political science, history, cultural studies, literature, and geography. We do not treat culture, society, or politics in a vacuum but examine how they influenced each other through ideas, institutions, and practices. Transnational communities have never been crafted solely and primarily by statesmen and diplomats. Rather, we hypothesize that they grow out of socially constructed values, customs, and symbols as well as the ways in which these were disseminated, interpreted, and adapted in the Atlantic world. To examine these culture flows, our project rejects the traditional notion of cultures as holistic entities and embraces a more recent definition that conceives of cultures as highly interdependent and permeable. Transculturality emphasizes the plurality of existing societal designs and ways of life in the Atlantic realm, highlighting their transnational contours.

The most important project activity in 2012-2013 was the ERP workshop "Lessons from the North Atlantic Financial and Economic Crisis," held at the HCA from December 13 to 15 (see pages 127-129).

The overall project, organized around a series of workshops, is funded by the Transatlantic Program of the Federal Republic of Germany with funds from the European Recovery Program (ERP) of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology and the Global Networks Program of Heidelberg University.

African-American History: National and Transnational Vistas

In 2008, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies joined a research initiative with the German Historical Institute, Washington D.C. and Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, NY) on "The Civil Rights Struggle, African American GIs, and Germany." Initiated by Professors Maria Höhn (Vassar) and Martin Klimke (New York University/Abu Dhabi), this research project and digital archive (www.aacvr-germany.org) explores the connection between the establishment of American military bases abroad and the advancement of civil rights in the United States. It investigates the role African American GIs played in carrying the demands of the civil rights movement abroad beginning with World War II.

In July 2009, the project was awarded the Julius E. Williams Distinguished Community Service Award by the prestigious civil rights organization NAACP (the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) at its Centennial Convention in New York City. As the NAACP explained: "By giving voice to their experience and to that of the people who interacted with them over civil rights demands and racial discrimination on both sides of the Atlantic, Höhn and Klimke are preserving and expanding the history of the African American civil rights movement beyond the boundaries of the U.S."

As part of this research initiative, an exhibition on "The Civil Rights Struggle, African American GIs, and Germany," including more than 50 black and white photographs as well as other exhibition samples, is currently shown in both Germany and the United States. By illustrating the untold story of African American GIs and the transnational implications of the civil rights movement, the exhibit aims at advancing a more nuanced and sophisticated sense of how America's struggle for democracy reverberated across the globe.

The exhibition has already been shown in Ramstein, Berlin, Munich, Mainz, Augsburg, Tübingen, Hamburg, and Heidelberg as well as in Washington, D.C., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Berkeley, Calif., Oxford, Miss., San Francisco, Athens, Ga., Chapel Hill, N.C., and London, among others. The accompanying book *A Breath of Freedom: The Civil Rights Struggle, African American GIs, and Germany* by Maria Höhn and Martin Klimke was published by Palgrave Macmillan in October 2010.

For further information on the project, the digital archive and the exhibition, please visit:

www.aacvr-germany.org; for further information on the project's publication, please see:

www.breathoffreedom.org.

The Nuclear Crisis: Cold War Cultures and the Politics of Peace and Security 1975-1990

On December 12, 1979, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) implemented the so-called Double-Track Decision: In case arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union failed, the West would station intermediate nuclear forces to provide a counterweight to the new Soviet SS-20 missiles. This momentous decision, alongside the almost simultaneous Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, directly affected international politics as well as domestic developments in Europe and North America. The world moved from an era of reduced tension to a newly heightened East-West confrontation during the "Second Cold War." East-West tensions and the threat of nuclear war provoked sustained political protest. This was further augmented by domestic political turmoil, which in Western societies was heightened by the arrival of a new brand of Western leaders such as Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, and Helmut Kohl. The early 1980s thus saw the biggest protest mobilization of the Cold War. This research project seeks to establish a transnational history of this "Nuclear Crisis," which engulfed both Western Europe and North America, yet transcended the European and global East/West divide as well. The "Nuclear Crisis" explores this discourse from three distinct but interrelated angles:

(1) It looks at the diplomatic, political, and strategic debate surrounding the nuclear armament issue. Only recently have historians started to look at this most salient political issue of the 1970s and 1980s. "Traditional" actors such as the political, diplomatic, and military elites carried this debate forward. Yet "anti-establishment" forces as well as other domestic and transnational actors, such as the churches and intellectuals, were equally important.

(2) By merging an "establishment" perspective with an analysis of protest cultures, this project aims to transcend the narrow boundaries of traditional diplomatic history: It seeks to bring non-state actors, intellectual discourses, and the role of culture into the study of international relations. It also looks at manifestations of "nuclear" death in popular culture, as well as in "high art," including – but not limited to – music, film, and novels.

(3) The project transcends the traditional East/West divide in postwar European history in a number of ways: it explores the "nuclear crisis" on both sides of the Iron Curtain; it looks at the connections between establishment and anti-establishment forces across national borders; it places them in a transatlantic and pan-European setting (one that is potentially global, given the impact of nuclear testing in the South Pacific); and it asks how and to what extent people envisioned themselves as part of larger transnational communities and spaces.

The accompanying digital archive has three main goals: First, it gathers and preserves materials on this most important chapter of transatlantic and European history. Second, it makes these materials available worldwide and free of charge to scholars and teachers. Third, it fosters the growth of a community of scholars, teachers, and students engaged in teaching and learning about the nuclear crisis of the 1980s; for more information please visit <http://www.nuclearcrisis.org/>

"Nuclear Crisis" is a collaborative project by the German Historical Institute (GHI), Washington, D.C.; the Institute for Contemporary History (IfZ), Munich-Berlin; the Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA), Heidelberg University; and the History Department, University of Augsburg. It is directed by Philipp Gassert, University of Augsburg, Germany, Martin Klimke, New York University/Abu Dhabi, and Wilfried Mausbach, Heidelberg Center for American Studies, Heidelberg University, in cooperation with: Archive Green Memory (Archiv Grünes Gedächtnis), Berlin; Das Bundesarchiv, Koblenz; International Center for Protest Research (ICP); and Volda University College, Volda, Norway.

Recent publications that grew out of this project include Philipp Gassert, Tim Geiger, and Hermann Wentker, eds., *Zweiter Kalter Krieg und Friedensbewegung: Der NATO-Doppelbeschluss in deutsch-deutscher und internationaler Perspektive* (2011); Christoph Becker-Schaum, Philipp Gassert, Martin Klimke, Wilfried Mausbach and Marianne Zepp (with the assistance of Laura Stapane), eds., *"Entrüstet Euch!" Nuklearkrise, NATO-Doppelbeschluss und Friedensbewegung* (2012); Philipp Gassert, "Die Popularität der Apokalypse: Überlegungen zu einer Kulturgeschichte der Nukleangst seit 1945," *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte* 46 (2011); Phillip Gassert, "Arbeit am Konsens im Streit um den Frieden: Die Nuklearkrise der 1980er Jahre als Medium gesellschaftlicher Selbstverständigung," *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* 52 (2012): 489-514; and Wilfried Mausbach "Vereint marschieren, getrennt schlagen? Die amerikanische Friedensbewegung und der Widerstand gegen den NATO-Doppelbeschluss," in *Zweiter Kalter Krieg und Friedensbewegung*, eds. Gassert, Geiger, and Wentker, 283-304.

Sustainable Governance Indicators 2011: Regional Coordination – United States, Canada, Chile and Mexico

HCA faculty member Dr. Martin Thunert continues to serve as regional coordinator for the OECD member states in the Americas (Canada, Chile, Mexico, United States) and affiliated member of the board of an ongoing international and comparative research project, which is conducted and sponsored by the Bertelsmann Foundation in Gütersloh – the Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI). The SGI is a cross-national survey of governance in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that identifies reform needs and forward-looking practices and offers full access to its data set. Currently, the OECD has 34 member states in Europe, the Americas, Asia and Oceania.

The SGI project was launched in 2006-07 – at the time under the heading "Bertelsmann Reform Index" – and published the first and second editions of results in the spring of 2009 and 2011 respectively. The first edition of the Sustainable Governance Indicators 2009 was based on a two-year study period from 2005 to 2007; the second edition looked at developments from 2008-09 to 2010. The third SGI round for the observation period 2012-2013 was launched in early 2013 and the results of Sustainable Governance Indicators 2014 will be published in the spring of 2014.

Design and Purpose of SGI

Some 70 international experts participate in this broad-based study. Based on 150 qualitative and quantitative indicators, the SGI provide a detailed picture of the countries' strengths and limitations in order to advance the debate on good governance and sustainable policymaking among OECD members. The SGI thus provide considerably more information than conventional economic data, since social progress and sustainability cannot be expressed by growth rates or material prosperity alone. They also shed light on the success of OECD member states in additional policymaking fields crucial for ensuring the ongoing performance and long-term stability of economic, political, social, and ecological systems and for guaranteeing a high level of social participation. These fields include education, employment, healthcare, integration, innovation, and the environment. In addition to these traditional policymaking fields, the SGI also examine the quality of democracy and rule of law as well as each government's executive capacity in practice. Thus, similar to its sister project, the Bertelsmann Foundation's Transformation Index (BTI) for developing and transition countries, the SGI are divided into a Status Index and Management Index, which are calculated using quantitative data from international organizations and then supplemented by qualitative assessments from recognized country experts. As a result, the SGI shed light on how capable each country is of using governance processes to identify pressing problems, formulate strategic solutions, and, consequently, ensure sustainable policymaking outcomes. Over the past six years the project has helped to create a comprehensive data pool on government-related activities in the world's developed market democracies – among them the United States, Canada, Chile, and Mexico.

The role of the regional coordinator for the Americas is to edit, amend, and consolidate expert assessments written by eight recognized country specialists – two for each country, representing at least two academic disciplines (for example economics and political science) or two nationalities, including the subject nation. The end results are four separate country reports of 30 pages each on reform capacities of the United States, Canada, Chile, and Mexico, incorporating quantitative data interpreted through the lenses of the qualitative expert assessments.

Key Findings and Current Status of the Project

The results of the current SGI round will be released as Sustainable Governance Indicators 2014 in the spring of 2014. This will be the third major publication of data that builds on the successful and widely acknowledged releases of SGIs in 2009 and 2011. As before, the entire data, rankings, and sub-rankings for each policy area as well as the country reports will be accessible online free of charge on project's website at <http://www.sgi-network.org>. At the moment, this address is the home of SGI 2011. Based on highly interactive functionality, the SGI website offers users easy access to every level of information, including a short version of key findings. For a direct link to the U.S. country data and report (SGI 2011) go to http://www.sgi-network.org/index.php?page=countries_keyfindings&country=USA. The USA 2011 country report written by Martin Thunert, Andreas Falke, and Paul Quirk can be downloaded at http://www.sgi-network.org/pdf/SGI11_USA.pdf; the new SGI 2014 USA country report will be authored by Martin Thunert (HCA), Paul Quirk (Brookings Institution and University of British Columbia) and Christian Lammert (Free University of Berlin).

In 2011 the key findings for the United States were on balance positive compared to the results of SGI 2009. In the Status Index the United States moved up to rank 13 of 31 OECD countries (+4 ranks relative to SGI 2009). At rank 7 in the Management Index, management performance in the USA has also improved (+2 ranks relative to SGI 2009). The full SGI 2011 indicator scores for the United States can be accessed and downloaded at http://www.sgi-network.org/index.php?page=scores_countries&country=USA

Media Coverage and Current Activities

SGI was covered extensively, for example in a series of the German news magazine *Der Spiegel* in the summer of 2012 (editions 26/2012-29/2012) entitled "The Craft of Governing" ("Das Handwerk des Herrschens"). The series singled out "good governance" as the central topic for policymakers and civil servants in time of economic and financial crisis. In its introductory article, *Der Spiegel* described the Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) and its sister project BTI as the "most ambitious experience in comparative politics since Aristotle's time."

In 2013 the SGI 2014 expert assessments were completed, scores for individual indicators were assigned, and country reports were written by the experts and the regional coordinator by the end of August 2013 before the college of regional coordinators calibrated the individual country scores in a two-day session in early September and the SGI Board discussed and approved the complete results of SGI 2014 round at its annual meeting in Berlin on September 27, 2013. Currently, copyediting is taking place and the Bertelsmann Stiftung SGI Team is preparing the results and the country reports for publication.

Patterns of Economic Policy Advice in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America: Organizational Models, Cultural Influences, and Advisory Discourses with a Particular Emphasis on the World of Work

In times of economic uncertainty and financial crisis, economic advice to decision-makers as well as to the general public is in high demand all across the industrialized world. The United States and Germany represent two very different models to make economic expertise available for policy-makers and society. Dr. Martin Thunert together with Professor Andrea Römmele of the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin received a substantial research grant from the Hans Böckler Foundation, a charitable foundation working on behalf of the DGB, the Confederation of German Trade Unions, to conduct a research project between 2013 and 2016, comparing economic policy advice in the United States and Germany. Since the Hans Böckler Foundation supports research linked to the world of work, specific attention will be given to the question how the perspective of the world of work can inform actors, institutions, and processes of economic policy advice in both countries. The project will be conducted by research staff located at the HCA as well as at the Hertie School of Governance.

The project will analyze the rules, mandates, and procedures as well as evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of selected advisory bodies in both countries – from in-house policy units to

expert committees and think tanks. There will be a special emphasis on the communicative strategies of economic advisory bodies and on economic policy discourses in general. The project directors and their research staff are hopeful that they will be able to develop an innovative analytical framework for qualitative comparative analysis. The project is currently in the process of hiring research staff and preparing the first meeting of the research staff with an advisory council made of academics and practitioners who are affiliated with the Hans Böckler Foundation. This project-launch meeting will take place on February 7, 2014 at the headquarters of the Böckler-Foundation in Düsseldorf. A more detailed project description will follow in next year's annual report.

HCA SPRING ACADEMY 2013

Ten Years Spring Academy

The HCA Spring Academy celebrated its 10th anniversary this year: a "significant milestone," as Dr. Oliver Neumann, representative of the principal underwriter of the program, the John Deere Company, remarked. The annual Ph.D. conference is not just a high point among the HCA's annual events but has also become a fixture among international post-graduate conferences as the amount of applications which arrive each year from all over the world attests to.

When the one-week interdisciplinary conference took place for the first time, in April of 2004, twenty-four students from nine countries were selected from a pool of fifty applicants to participate. Since these humble beginnings, the amount of annual applications has more than doubled. Over the last nine years, 860 doctoral candidates from 60 countries have applied. Of these, 209 from 34 countries were invited to come to Heidelberg. Although the majority of applicants and participants still come from Western Europe and the United States, students from places as diverse as Azerbaijan, the Philippines, Moldavia, Sri Lanka, India, Nigeria, and Benin have applied. The disciplinary backgrounds of the participants and the topics presented at the Spring Academy have been equally diverse.

The conference was originally held at the villa of the Internationales Wissenschaftsforum Heidelberg (IWH), but after the inauguration of the HCA's new home, the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais in 2007, it moved there. Fortunately, the change of location has proven in no way detrimental to the quality and focus of the proceedings, even though it is only steps away from countless tourist attractions, shops, and restaurants, which offer many distractions.

Over the years the Spring Academy has accomplished many of its goals. A number of Spring Academy alumni have received prizes and awards for their dissertations and have published articles in scholarly journals based on presentations at the HCA. Spring Academy alumni established longlasting friendships, and two of them even got married. The continued support of former participants has become one of the hallmarks of the program. As we prepared for the ten year anniversary celebration, we asked former participants to write a short paragraph about their Heidelberg experience. The response rate was phenomenal, and it turned out that many Spring Academy alumni have fond memories of and continue to be interested in the program. Claire Delahaye wrote that she "vividly recall[s] the quality of exchanges and the excitement [she] felt discovering new directions in research." For Patrick Keller – by now a sought-after political commentator and foreign policy expert of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation – the Spring Academy offered a chance "to get into a very public row with isolationist icon Dr. Andrew Bacevich that shook the hotel breakfast room." Mary Zundo calls the Spring Academy "one of the most valuable experiences" she had as a doctoral student, and Salvador Santino F. Regilme, Jr. especially lauded the conference's engaging and thought-provoking discussions as well as the diversity of the participants in terms of cultural, educational, and disciplinary background.

Part of the Spring Academy's particular success story is its commitment not to rest on its laurels but to strive to continuously improve and innovate. For a decade now, the Spring Academy has

brought together topnotch students, who have constructively challenged each other's premises and methodologies but always in a supporting atmosphere with the aim of helping each other advance academically. In addition, the participants have profited from the input of renowned scholars, who held workshops and chaired panels. The Spring Academy has also proven to offer a superb opportunity for networking, not the least because of the many social activities organized around the conference. In 2010, a new tradition was started with travel grants for a select number of participants from developing or soft currency countries. They were generously underwritten by benefactor Herbert A. Jung.

Finally, the Spring Academy has offered several students and Ph.D. candidates a great opportunity to learn how to organize an international conference. Since its founding by then-student assistants Anne Lübbers and Katja Wezel, who were later joined by Thomas Gijswijt and Frank Beyersdorf, the Spring Academy has seen many organizers come and go. The following HCA associates have organized the Spring Academy in addition to those mentioned above: Elena Matveeva, Sophie Lorenz, Rebekka Weinel, Anja Milde, Melanie Gish, and Julia Stehlin. This year's conference was organized by Timo Schrader and Katia Rostetter, who will stay on for another year, joined by Stella Müller. While the organizers have changed frequently, the facilitators have not. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung has served as facilitator from the very beginning, first together with Philipp Gassert, then HCA executive director, and since 2009 with his successor Wilfried Mausbach.

Like the facilitators, the John Deere Company has played a steady part in the Spring Academy. John Deere has graciously underwritten the HCA Spring Academy since its inception. Without the financial support of the company, the exceptional success of the Spring Academy would not have been possible. John Deere's support of the Spring Academy is a testimony to its own transatlantic heritage. The manufacturer of agricultural machinery acquired the German company Heinrich Lanz AG, based in nearby Mannheim, in 1956. This step laid the foundation for its expansion to a global marketleading Fortune 500 company. While the Spring Academy celebrated its decennial this year, John Deere can take pride in a much longer tradition of 175 years of innovation. Therefore, the words of its representative, Dr. Oliver Neumann, that "the best times are yet to come" for the Spring Academy carry particular weight.

The Conference

As in preceding years, the participants gathered in the HCA's Atrium for an official welcome on Monday morning; the presentation there introduced the HCA, its academic programs, major research areas, and public outreach, and looked back on ten years of the Spring Academy.

The conference commenced with an introductory workshop, entitled "What Is/Are American Studies? – Where Is It Going," facilitated by Dr. Fischer-Hornung. The introductory workshop included a warm-up exercise in which each participant had 30 seconds to tell a counterpart what they perceived American Studies to be and how their own research relates to the field. During the subsequent discussion, the group identified recurring concepts from their exchange of views. Terms like "the U.S. at the local and global level," "singularity and multiplicity," and



Spring Academy participants visit the European headquarters of John Deere.

"U.S. Exceptionalism" stood out, while the term "hegemony" did not come up – to Dr. Fischer-Hornung's great surprise.

The conference's first panel, "Transgressive Borderlands," commenced with a presentation by Emmanuelle Perez from the Ecole des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris on her dissertation project "Between Mexico and the United States of America: Californios and Politics, 1810-1879." Emmanuelle investigates the how and what of the sociopolitical change that unfolded in California during the transition from Spanish borderland to an American state. The second presentation was given by Barbora Capinská, a Ph.D. student of International Territorial Studies at Charles University, Prague. Her talk, entitled "A Pyrrhic Victory: Discursive Struggles over Airport Construction in Mexico" focused on a case study which looks at the relationship between liberal democracy, repression, and the media in the U.S. and Mexico using discourse analysis.

Professor Alf Tønnessen led the first workshop of the week, entitled "American Politics, Ideology, and Moral Foundations." Professor Tønnessen had himself been a Spring Academy participant in 2005. His recruitment as an expert and chair for the 2013 Spring Academy was the first of what we hope will be many that will bring former participants back to the Spring Academy as chairs and experts. Professor Tønnessen received his Ph.D. in North American Area Studies from the University of Oslo in 2008. He is now an associate professor of American civilization/English at Volda University College, Norway and specializes in American political history. While his first book examined the rise of the New Right, he is currently working on a book about the Republican Party's rhetoric and recent arguments against the redistribution of wealth. Professor Tønnessen is also the president of the American Studies Association of Norway and a contributing international editor for the *Journal of American History*. In line with his research focus, Professor Tønnessen's workshop compared speeches by U.S. President Barack Obama and Republican Congressman Paul Ryan, taking recourse to Jonathan Haidt's five sets of moral foundations. In the discussion the participants agreed that the speeches mainly differed with respect to their

rhetoric and to the provenance of their values. The use of Haidt's explanatory model, however, engendered criticism.

On Monday evening, the ten year anniversary was celebrated with a reception in the HCA's Atrium. After two welcome speeches by HCA Founding Director Professor Detlef Junker and Dr. Oliver Neumann, the guests had time to mingle while enjoying appetizers and drinks. As the evening progressed, Dr. Fischer-Hornung and Dr. Mausbach interviewed three former Spring Academy participants via Skype about their experiences at the conference and their further professional development. Especially former participant E. Sunny Greer drew the guests' attention with an enthusiastic account of her Spring Academy experience in 2012, delivered from the campus of the University of Hawaii.

The second day started with a panel entitled "Troubled Partnerships – USA and Europe," chaired by Dr. Martin Thunert, a Senior Lecturer in political science at the HCA. Outlining his dissertation project, Joost Baarsen, who is a Ph.D. student and instructor in Transatlantic and Transnational American Studies at the Ruhr Center of American Studies at the TU Dortmund, posed the question: "Anti-Europeanism in the U.S.: What Are We Talking About?" Baarsen's research is concerned with the ways in which anti-Europeanism has manifested itself in the United States, particularly in the post-Cold War era. Baarsen's presentation with its focus on the image of Europe in the U.S. was followed by Mikkel Dack's presentation, the focus of which was on Germany and the American denazification effort. Dack looks at how the political questionnaire, "The Fragebogen," which was used by America as part of their denazification campaign, affected German-American relations, German cultural memory construction, and discussions about guilt and accountability.

Richard Schein, a professor of geography at the University of Kentucky and at the time the Fulbright Bicentennial Chair of North American Studies at the University of Helsinki, then led a

During the introductory workshop.



workshop entitled "Cultural Geographies of Belonging: Race, Space, Landscape, and Method." He encouraged the participants to think of landscape, space, and land in terms of belonging, race, and citizenship, with attention to the "problem" of (lost) historical knowledge. The workshop was based on Professor Schein's current research, which explores U.S. settlement practices and the power-relations inherent in landscape in relation to questions of race, racialization, and racism.

Tuesday's final panel comprised three presentations dealing with geographic topics in the widest sense. John Elrick, a Ph.D. student in cultural geography and urban studies at UC Berkeley, gave a presentation entitled "Cartographic San Francisco: The Political Life of Maps in the Nineteenth-Century City." The second speaker, Elsa Devienne, from the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, presented her research on the environmental history of Los Angeles' beaches and the social and cultural history of these spaces from the 1920s to 1972. Tuesday's final presentation was given by Jerry T. Watkins, a Ph.D. candidate at the Institute of North American Studies at King's College, London. In his presentation "The Beach and the Bay: Queer Circulations and the Economics of a Moral Panic," Watkins argued that the advances in technology and automobile that opened the region to an everexpanding class of automobile tourists also opened spaces for queers to cruise their local environments. Using the example of a downtown public toilet in Panama City, which was used as a "meeting place" for queers, Watkins explores the relationship between the moral outrage and the fear over a possible loss of tourist dollars. Drawing on queer theory and spatial theory, he aims to construct an empowering narrative rather than a history of criminality.

The third day started with a panel on "Migration and Memory," chaired by Saje Mathieu, associate professor of history at the University of Minnesota, who was this year's Ghaemian Scholar-in-Residence at the HCA. The first speaker of the day, Cedric Essi, from the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, gave a presentation entitled "A Gray Area: White Parents' Memoirs about Their Black Children." Essi, who looks at what he calls "interracial family memoirs," investigates the various strategies employed to reconstruct interracial ties in the family tree and the positioning of mixed-race descendants in a racial discourse that until recently operated along a dual logic of black and white. The second presentation, by Jared Toney, was on "Diasporic Nationalisms: Afro-Caribbean Migration, Race, and the Nation/State in North America, 1910-1925." Toney, who is a Ph.D. candidate in History at the University of Toronto, analyzes how ideas about race and community traveled across borders and were translated into the new environment as they circulated through diasporic networks.

The second panel of the day, "Business People," was chaired by Dorothea Fischer-Hornung. Denise Goerisch gave a presentation entitled "Operation Thin Mint: American Nationalism in the Girl Scout Cookie Sale." Goerisch is a joint-doctoral candidate in Geography at San Diego State University and UC Santa Barbara. In her presentation, she argued that the annual Girl Scout cookie sale, the largest girl-led financial literacy program, not only teaches girls essential business and leadership skills but also prepares them for their roles as women in a neoliberal society. She is therefore interested in how constructions of gender, capitalism, and citizenship are pres-

ent in cookie sales. The second presentation was by the HCA's own Erhan Simsek on "'I satisfy myself:' Desire, Finance, and Social Disharmony in *The Financier*." In his dissertation project, Erhan investigates how the portrayal of business and its different facets changed in American fiction between 1880 and 1929.

Thursday started out with a panel entitled "Nineteenth Century Southern History," chaired by Dr. Wilfried Mausbach. The panel's first presenter, Carin Peller Semmens, a Ph.D. candidate in American history at the University of Sussex, spoke on how slavery entrenched itself along Louisiana's Red River from 1820-1860. For Semmens this region exemplifies the settlement of the trans-Mississippi west with its rapacious slaveholders and its miserable conditions for the slaves. As slavery's ideological and behavioral legacies proved particularly resilient in this region, it serves as Semmens as a case study for examining how the material and ideological forms of slavery left its imprint on black and white southerners and shaped their responses to the tensions around the 1870s bloody and contested racial order. The second presentation, by Jeannine Cole, was on "Local Courts as Building Blocks: Sexual Litigation during the Progressive Era, 1870-1920." Cole is a Ph.D. candidate in History at Duke University. Her project uses grassroots court cases from rural, cosmopolitan, and smaller urban southern sites to argue that the expansion of governmental powers in the Progressive Era resulted not simply from incursion of state police power but also from ongoing negotiations between men and women from various racial and socioeconomic backgrounds and those in power.

Professor Mathieu's workshop entitled "Race and Resistance in Twentieth Century America" then focused on exploring how African Americans marshaled different models of resistance in response to mounting Jim Crow policies and practices. Professor Mathieu engaged the group with discussions on the definition of protest and resistance as well as on more particular issues like the question of why African American doctors were frequently lynched.

The following panel, entitled "Narrative Explorations" and chaired by Dr. Fischer-Hornung, was dedicated to literature research projects. Dustin Breitenwischer, a doctoral candidate at the Free University of Berlin, gave a presentation entitled "From Artwork to Network: Aesthetic Experience and Hermeneutic Ontology." His dissertation aims to develop a theory of the ontological and hermeneutic function of networking as source and mode of aesthetic experience. The second presentation in the panel was on the maritime narratives of Herman Melville and Joseph Conrad. Martina Kado, a Ph.D. student at the Department of Comparative Literature at the University of Zagreb, uses Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari's concept of minor literature as her main theoretical framework to explore how the maritime narratives of Melville and Conrad contributed to (re-)defining American and British national literatures.

The final day of the Spring Academy began with the panel "Vectors of Religion," chaired by Jan Stievermann, Professor of the History of Christianity in North America at the HCA. Tara McLellan Gilstrap from the University of Mississippi started the day with her presentation "'We've a Story to Tell to the World': Pentecostalism in the Contemporary Literatures of the Global South." As the fastest growing Christian sect in the world, Pentecostalism impacts global and local cultures,



The panel on "Migration and Memory."

economics, politics, and histories. McLellan Gilstrap therefore aims to bring together the history of the faith with key economic and political dimensions in confronting how contemporary writers from the U.S. South, Africa, and the Caribbean employ Pentecostalism to uncover critical intersections between fundamentalist Christian practices, postcolonial oppression, and the postmodern struggle to believe. The second presentation, by Philippa Koch, a Ph.D. candidate in American Religious History at the University of Chicago, bore the title: "Mission, Epidemics, and Slavery: Conceptions of Providence and Benevolence in Eighteenth-Century Georgia and the Atlantic World." Koch explores how Christians in eighteenth-century America drew upon religious traditions and beliefs to understand and respond both to epidemics and to emerging medical and enlightenment ideas. She thereby seeks to develop a better model for understanding the ways in which early Americans experienced and interpreted their bodies, medicine, and epidemics, so as to explain how and why religious beliefs such as providence thrived in an era commonly seen as pivotal in the transition from superstition and belief to enlightenment and secularism.

Friday's second panel, entitled "Hauntologies," was chaired by Dr. Fischer-Hornung. The first presenter, Janna Odabas from the John F. Kennedy Institute at the Free University of Berlin, gave a talk entitled "'Risk the Violence of Reading the Ghost': Ghost Figures in Contemporary Asian American Literature." Rather than simply reading ghosts as ethnic ornamentation, Odabas sees ghost figures used as both a marketing strategy of ethnic literature as well as a self-reflexive motif that stages the conflict inherent to any "ethnic" identity construction that undermines difference. Participation of the next speaker, Kayode Kofoworola from Nigeria, was facilitated by a Spring Academy travel grant underwritten by HCA benefactor Herbert A. Jung. Kayode is a Ph.D. candidate in literature at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. He uses myth criticism as an approach to compare and illustrate how the authors Toni Morrison and Bessie Head, both from different literary and historical traditions, have appropriated the novel genre as a medium for explicating the issues of mythology, mysticism, and madness. By excavating certain archetypes that are present in the writings of both authors, Kayode seeks to unearth how Black women writ-

ers create a symbiosis between mythology, mysticism, and madness in order to explore human experience in fragmented social contexts.

After lunch, the participants reconvened for the last panel of the conference, "International Security Strategies," chaired by Dr. Mausbach. Yanan Song, the first speaker, is currently a Ph.D. candidate at Durham University, UK. Yanan presented a paper on "The U.S. Commitments to NATO in the Post-Cold War Period: A Case Study on Libya." Song based her presentation on three main questions: Why did the U.S. hesitate to intervene in Libya at the very beginning? Why did the U.S. eventually decide to participate in the Libyan mission? Why did the U.S. transfer the Libyan mission to NATO and start "leading from behind"? While the U.S. has always played a dominant role in carrying out international interventions in regional conflicts, Song argued that in relation to Libya it was reluctant to intervene due to a reconsideration of its role as "global policeman" as well as new approach to war under which America would participate in operations only conditionally. Song concluded her talk by stating that although the Libya mission was apparently a success, it remains an open question why the U.S. decided to intervene in Libya but not in Somalia, Syria, or the Congo? The last speaker of the conference, Se Young Jang, from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, gave a presentation focusing on Canada's nuclear reactor sales to South Korea in the 1970s. Jang, whose dissertation is entitled "Dealing with Allies' Nuclear Ambitions: U.S. Non-proliferation Policy towards Taiwan and South Korea, 1968-1981," examines how the U.S. was able to dissuade Taiwan and South Korea from pursuing their nuclear ambitions, among other strategies, by thwarting the plans of nuclear supplier countries like Canada, France, and Germany to export nuclear technology to the two countries.

As every year, the Spring Academy concluded with a "cool down" session chaired by the conferences facilitators Dr. Fischer-Hornung and Dr. Mausbach, also known as Ms. and Mr. Spring Academy. The discussion centered on whether and how the week had shifted the participants' perception of American Studies. The participants were asked to come up with statements about what American Studies are, which were then compared to the statements made in the warm-up workshop on Monday, thus coming full circle. In addition, the participants were given an opportunity to give feedback on the conference. Several participants expressed that they had gained more awareness of different approaches in American Studies. Many appreciated the enriching possibility for multidisciplinary research in the field, but most agreed that too much multidisciplinaryity was also potentially debilitating. Especially the different terminologies of each discipline presented a challenge for the participants. At the same time, they profited from having to explain their research topic to a non-specialist audience. The Spring Academy 2013 was concluded by the traditional farewell dinner in the HCA's Atrium.

CONFERENCES

"Lost in Diversity: A Transatlantic Dialogue on the Social Relevance of Jazz," November 8-9, 2012, at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies

In the fall of 2012, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies once more "enjoyed jazz." For two days, scholars, artists, and journalists discussed the social relevance of jazz at the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais. The symposium "Lost in Diversity: A Transatlantic Dialogue on the Social Relevance of Jazz" was conceptualized and convened by the sociologist Christian Broecking and supported by BASF SE. On the occasion of the initiation of the UNESCO World Jazz Day in 2012, the participants of the symposium traced transatlantic reciprocities in jazz and explored the political dimensions of a genre that has epitomized freedom for many decades. They discussed the social relevance of jazz on both sides of the Atlantic as well as similarities and differences of European and American jazz and their effects on the respective societies.

The first keynote sketched the field: Daniel Fischlin, professor of English at the University of Guelph, Canada and member of the research group "Improvisation, Community, and Social Practice" dealt with the mutual effects of improvised music, human rights, and ethical questions of music composition: "The Fierce Urgency of Now." This keynote already hinted at the latent conflict about the question "Who owns jazz?" Is the music a national heritage of the United States, as Congressman John Conyers postulated in 2011, or is it rather a universal language of freedom, individuality, and diversity that connects people across cultural borders, as UNESCO declared on World Jazz Day 2012? The discussion of this diversity dominated the three big themes of the conference: "Jazz and Human Rights," "American Idols – European Identity," and "Jazz and Politics." On the first panel, historian Eric Porter from the University of California Santa Cruz presented his current research on the "Second Liners," dancers who trail the traditional parades of the New Orleans brass bands. This essential New Orleans art form thrived after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, especially among young people. Subsequently, Wolfram Knauer, director of the Jazzinstitut Darmstadt, took the audience on a tour de force of the history of jazz in Germany and dealt critically with the question of the social relevance of jazz music.

The afternoon program on November 8 started with two "Piano Lectures" on "American Idols – European Identity." Alexander von Schlippenbach and Vijay Iyer sat down at the piano of Heidelberg University's Old Lecture Hall to play and speak about the birth of European Free Jazz and transcultural improvisation. Both demonstrated how closely the music of Thelonius Monk, transcultural improvisation, and rhythmic transformation connect. Later in the afternoon, jazz greats Yusef Lateef and Archie Shepp spoke about the social and political relevance of the genre, especially in light of the American civil rights movement. Answering questions from the audience, Shepp did not hide his enthusiasm about the recent U.S. election and a second term for President Obama. After a reception at the HCA, the discussion about American idols and European identity continued with a panel on public support for the art form on both sides of the Atlantic. Howard Mandel, president of the Jazz Journalists Association and a moderator with National Public Radio, talked about "Motivations in U.S. Jazz," and emphasized that jazz in the U.S. chiefly owed its existence to private initiative; Christian Dalgas of the Copenhagen Jazz



A piano lecture with Alexander von Schlippenbach.

Festival shared insights about the current state of jazz in his country: "Supporting, Exploring, and Protecting Jazz in Denmark;" and Thomas Krüger, president of the German Federal Agency for Civic Education spoke on the public role of the genre in Germany: "Free Tunes – the Public Meaning of Jazz in Germany."

The second day of the symposium returned to the topic of "jazz and politics": The renowned jazz journalist Ted Panken spoke on the radical aesthetics of jazz and contrasted the work of the Jazz at Lincoln Center Orchestra under Wynton Marsalis with that of the Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians in Chicago. Tom Carter, founder of the influential Thelonius Monk Institute of Jazz and producer of "Jazz at the White House" retold the story of the UNESCO's international jazz day: "Jazz and Diplomacy." Finally, Rainer Kern, director of the Enjoy Jazz Festival, reported on the cultural and social influence of the festival on the region and his vision for the future: "Jazz and the City." In the "DJ Lecture" that followed, author and DJ Thomas Meinecke not only put the music on the turntable but also talked about the symbolism of resistance and a social reframing of jazz.

The last panel of the conference returned to the topic of "American Idols – European Identity." It focused in particular on the experiences of German jazz musicians in the United States. Katja von Schuttenbach came from Washington, D.C. to speak about her most current project, a biography of the German jazz pianist Jutta Hipp, who emigrated to the U.S. in 1954. The talk of Maxi Sickert, a jazz journalist and author of an award-winning biography of Rolf Kühn, tied in with Ted Panken's remarks about German and European jazz aesthetics. Finally, the Cologne composer and saxophonist Angelika Niescier spoke about the "Braxton Experience," her interaction with the young American jazz scene, and how she managed to gain access to it as a young German woman. At the end of the conference, organizers and participants were convinced that "Lost in Diversity" had brought together intellectual curiosity and musical zest and that the HCA and the Enjoy Jazz Festival were on their way to establish a venue for the discussion of transatlantic issues in jazz in Heidelberg.

"Lessons from the North Atlantic Financial and Economic Crisis," December 13-15, 2012, at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies

This was the sixth and final in a series of workshops on different aspects of transatlantic history, society, and politics which are related to the HCA's research project "A Transcultural Atlantic"(see page 110) and are underwritten by the Transatlantic Program of the Federal Republic of Germany with funds from the European Recovery Program (ERP) of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, administered by the KfW Group. The conference on the North Atlantic financial and economic crisis was convened by the HCA and Professor Ernst-Ludwig von Thadden (Economics Department, University of Mannheim). The HCA hosted 16 experts from the U.S., Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and Switzerland to discuss the challenges and implications of the worst financial and economic crisis since the 1930s.

The conference began with a public talk by Donald MacKenzie, professor of sociology at the University of Edinburgh, who explained how mathematical models and technological innovations shape financial markets. He detailed the intrinsic economic processes which market participants use to optimize their trading, focusing on the Gaussian copula model, a method used by rating agencies before and during the economic crises.

The first session, led by Yale historian Adam Tooze, dealt with the difficulties of putting the financial crisis into historical perspective. While Paul Krugman (Princeton University) argued for a non-deterministic interpretation of history, Harvard professors Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff opined that the recent crisis was by no means a novelty compared to past crises. Tooze went on to portray how these varying conceptions of history lead to radically different assumptions about the relationship between economic growth and social disparity. In the second presentation of this session, Bernd Hayo (Marburg University) turned to Germany by examining how inflation fears and their appeasement through a monetary policy based on currency stability determine public discourse on this side of the Atlantic.



Donald MacKenzie giving the keynote address at the conference "Lessons from the North Atlantic Financial and Economic Crisis."

In the second session, Ozgur Emre Ergungor (Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland) recapitulated the mortgage crisis in the USA and outlined the measures that were taken to solve it and prevent a similar calamity in the future. The following discussion revolved around the differences between the USA and Europe in evaluating real estate.

Thomas Gehrig, Professor of Economics at the University of Vienna, opened the third session, which focused on the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers and its consequences. He considered the question what the market could have known about the situation of Lehman Brothers and in which way aggregated economic data can be made accessible to society. Robert Isaak (Pace University/University of Mannheim) addressed the discrepancy between the financial markets and the real economy that became apparent by the Lehman crisis. He also highlighted the shortcomings of the solutions implemented thus far and argued for a much stronger control of the financial sector and a reorganization of the global economic system.

On Friday night, journalist and financial expert Susanne Schmidt (London) led a public panel discussion on new approaches for a global financial architecture. In a lively debate, Anat Admati (Stanford University), Mathias Drehmann (Bank for International Settlement, Basel) and former Deutsche Bank Chief Economist Thomas Mayer exchanged arguments about the role of regulating authorities and the equity ratio needed to provide relative protection from systemic failures. The last part of the discussion, which was enriched by various comments from the audience, focused on ways to hold financial actors accountable and the future role of China and India in the global system.

The fourth session examined possible measures to regulate banking. Ernst-Ludwig von Thadden (University of Mannheim) described the various elements that have been discussed since the outbreak of the crisis and identified size, interconnectedness, scope, capital structure, and liquidity of banks as the most important elements of future regulatory efforts. Bernhard Speyer (Deutsche Bank Research, Frankfurt) then took stock of the reforms implemented so far and pointed out possible drawbacks of efforts to regulate the sector too extensively. According to Speyer, the balancing act of regulation is to curb artificially inflated profits, caused mostly by derivatives and leveraging, while not risking a profitability sufficient enough to protect from crises.

Session five focused on national debt and the Euro crisis. Clemens Fuest (University of Oxford/Center for European Economic Research, Mannheim) shed light on the background of the Euro crisis, emphasizing the changes in the relationship between financial policy and financial markets since the introduction of the Euro, most notably regarding central banks and government bonds. The overwhelming majority of the participants dismissed the idea of abandoning the Euro as an immense risk. Martin Hellwig (Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Bonn) then talked about the difficulty in solving the Euro crisis, highlighting the high risk of a stagnation phase that might last for decades. In the final talk of this session, Jakob von Weizsäcker (Thuringian Ministry of Economics, Labor, and Technology) recalled crises as a driving factor of European integration and discussed the relevance of Eurobonds as a solution to the current crisis.

The sixth session dealt with the financial crisis from the point of view of the European System of Central Banks. Marcel Fratzscher, the recently appointed director of the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), examined the three levels of potential measures by the European Central Bank: interest rates, risk transfer, and liquidity. At the center of the subsequent debate were the issues of moral hazard and a purported democratic deficit on the part of the ECB.

The final discussion once again accentuated the deep interest of the larger public on both sides of the Atlantic to engage in a debate about the North Atlantic financial and economic crisis. First and foremost, the conference highlighted the public demand to wrest the debate about reform efforts of the financial system away from arcane and opaque arenas of negotiation and make them more transparent. The participants of the symposium as well as many members of the audience expressed a profound interest to continue the debate on transatlantic economic issues. The HCA and the Economics Department of the University of Mannheim have resolved to answer this call by establishing an ongoing discussion format, the "Rhine-Neckar Forum on Transatlantic Economic Issues."

"Joint Heidelberg-Pepperdine Student Conference," February 21-23, 2013, Moore Haus and Heidelberg Center for American Studies

From February 21 to 23, 2013, HCA students joined students from Pepperdine University's Heidelberg exchange program in a three day conference at the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais and Pepperdine's Moore Haus. The student conference was convened by Professor Jan Stievermann of the HCA and Professor Daniel Daugherty of Pepperdine. In workshops, lectures, and free exchange, the German and American students compared and contrasted the legal protections for religion in the United States and Germany. They also became friends and shared their own ideas and life experiences. The "Listening Summit" is designed to promote international dialogue in the belief that cross-cultural understanding is critical to the future. Students were encouraged to listen and to respectfully engage with each other. Fifteen students from Pepperdine took the opportunity to get to know Germans their own age. Fifteen HCA students from Daniel Silliman's Übung on Religion and Politics in the United States participated as part of their final research project for the class.

The keynote lecture of the student conference was given by Professor Ute Sacksofsky, professor of Public Law and Comparative Law and deputy executive director of the Cornelia Goethe Center for Women's Studies at Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main. Sacksofsky spoke on religious freedom in the U.S. and German constitutions, respectively. This was the first collaboration of any sort between Heidelberg University and Pepperdine, the Malibu, California university that has had a satellite campus in Heidelberg with classrooms and student dormitory since 1962.

The last session of the conference looked back on the important topics and lessons learned from the conference. The panelists discussed the importance of losing control of information, executive secrecy, and how technology has shaped and will continue to shape journalism in the years



Two Pepperdine students at the HCA.

to come. Clearly many were concerned about the state of journalism in the United States and Germany and about how investigative journalists will address newsworthy stories with the ever changing technological developments.

"Acquired Taste: Reading and the Uses of Literature in the Age of Academic Literary Studies," June 20-23, 2013, at the Internationales Wissenschaftsforum Heidelberg

Convened by Günter Leypoldt and Philipp Löffler, the conference "Acquired Taste" was centered around four sections of key questions that addressed the connection between academically sanctioned reading practices and various related uses of literature that emerged during the post-war decades: How, for instance, have the socio-institutional shifts in third-level education affected the diversity and prestige of U.S. reading cultures, or the emergence of a "reading class" (Wendy Griswold)? How are reading practices (close reading, distant reading, reading for form, or politics) established and consecrated, and how are they transmitted from academic into popular practice? What is the relationship between academic and non-academic gate-keeping institutions (book clubs, *The New York Times Book Review*, the Pulitzer Prize, or Oprah Winfrey)? In which way have academic reading practices contributed to the emergence of artistic/literary avant-gardes? How have they influenced debates about the proper uses of literature (for example, reading for hermeneutic meaning or a "politics" of form rather than for "enchantment," cathartic pleasure or therapeutic self-culture)?

After a short introduction by Günter Leypoldt and Philipp Löffler, the conference opened officially with a keynote-lecture by Mark McGurl (Stanford) on Thursday night: "The Institution of Nothing: David Foster Wallace in the Program." McGurl's lecture analyzed the evolution of Wallace as a contemporary fiction writer and creative writing teacher in the American university system during the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. Centering on a meticulous close reading of Wallace's unfinished novel *The Pale King*, McGurl demonstrated both Wallace's commitment to a modernist aesthetics

of place/space and its appropriation within the American post-war creative writing system. The lecture concluded with a provocatively biographic interpretation of Wallace's suicide, in which McGurl related the open ended writing process of *The Pale King* to Wallace's premature death. The keynote lecture at the Alte Aula was followed by a reception at the HCA.

The first main section on the second conference day, "Shifting Institutions: Reading Cultures and the Rise of the University," featured papers by Winfried Fluck (Berlin), Amy Blair (Marquette), and Günter Leypoldt (Heidelberg). While Winfried Fluck offered a broad historical analysis of competing postwar theory movements within the American Studies world, Amy Blair delivered an analysis of a specific middle-class canon formation reflected in book recommendations of the popular women's magazine *Good Housekeeping* during the 1920s and 1930s. Günter Leypoldt's presentation concluded the morning session with a theoretical account of Toni Morrison's prestige as a literary writer within popular academic and non-academic reading audiences. The second part of conference day two spotlighted two main events: Amy Hungerford's analysis of interactive online reading platforms and their impact on twenty-first century literature and Wendy Griswold's keynote-lecture on the sociology of the so called "frontline of reading" ("What's Happening and Who's Winning at the Front Line of Reading"). Griswold's lecture combined traditional sociological analyses of reading data material (collected from libraries and selected reading circles) with more recent theoretical models developed in the digital humanities to project distinct reading trends in contemporary American literature. The subsequent dinner at Haus Buhl rounded off the second conference day and offered more time for in-depth discussions of all those questions that could not be addressed within the limited time frames of the official conference sections.

The third official conference day, June 22, began with the third keynote-lecture by James English (University of Pennsylvania). In his talk "Texts, Tastes, Trendlines: Mapping the Field of Contemporary Fiction," James English explored the problem of literary periodization by looking specifically at what literary scholars still like to call "contemporary" literature. With a keen sense for the intricacies of traditional period distinctions, English presented a new qualitative and quantitative assessment of present day reading communities in the U.S., contending that what we believe is "contemporary" literature represents only a micro-segment of literature currently produced within the educated middle-class. The following two papers within the morning session addressed the question of literary prestige from the vantage point of ethnic and religious literatures. Daniel Silliman and Jan Stievermann's (Heidelberg) joint presentation "Reading the Supernatural in Contemporary Christian and Ethnic Fiction" showed how diverging segments of contemporary reader communities are in fact tied together by similar anticipations of supernatural occurrences, while Christa Buschendorf's (Frankfurt a.M.) paper "Reading Matters: Symbolic Struggles over Literary Taste among Black Intellectuals" discussed in more detail how African American writers and critics build up intellectual authority through competing practices of interpretation.

The afternoon section "Reading as Labor: The Practice of Academic Reading" consisted of three presentations that all looked at different examples of scholarly reading and their respective modes of professional self-legitimization. Nancy Glazener (Pittsburgh) examined the question of

literary expertise on the basis of late nineteenth-century circles of intellectuals and their internally codified modes of networking. Sabine Sielke (Bonn) presented Emily Dickinson as an iconic poet figure that has enabled continued transfer of knowledge between the humanities and the natural sciences. Philipp Löffler (Heidelberg) concentrated on the creation of "identity fiction" as the result of academic literary criticism in the postwar decades.

The fourth day of the conference, June 23, included the presentation of Timothy Aubry (Baruch College) on the therapeutic aspect of New Critical reading, while John Guillory's (NYU) lecture, which was also the final keynote-address, focused on the interferences of hermeneutically and physiologically based models of interpretation in the works of New Critic I.A. Richards. Guillory's presentation was delivered as part of a longer history of professional reading that stretches from the early nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century. The conference ended with a round table discussion in which the individual results were recapitulated in the broader thematic and conceptual context covered by the conference as a whole. The conference was sponsored collectively by the German Research Foundation, the U.S. Embassy, and the Heidelberg Center for American Studies.

"Urban Inequality in the Creative City," July 19-20, 2013, at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies

Organized by Professor Ulrike Gerhard, Institute of Geography / Heidelberg Center for American Studies and Dr. Michael Hölscher, Institute of Sociology, Heidelberg, this international conference sought to provide a new perspective on social inequalities in the context of urban development within the knowledge society. Supported by the Mobility Program of the Excellence Initiative of Heidelberg University, researchers from Europe and North America met each other for an initiative symposium at the HCA in order to specify the project's research agenda.

Participants of the symposium "Urban Inequality in the Creative City" in the Oculus.



The international symposium began on July 18, 2013, with the keynote lecture "Deepening the Creative City: America's New Development Machine" by Professor David Wilson, followed by a reception in the HCA's backyard. David Wilson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) is one of the leading scholars in the field of urban political processes, cultural studies of U.S. cities, and social theory. Wilson's talk was based on his book *Finding the New Urban Frontier: America's New Redevelopment Machine* and was open both to participants of the conference as well as the wider public.

The first session of the symposium on July 19, 2013, was made up of presentations by representatives of the network partners, coming from the U.K. (Oxford), Hungary (Budapest), Canada (Vancouver), the U.S. (Urbana-Champaign), and Germany (Heidelberg). Heidelberg colleagues Günter Leypoldt (American Literature and Culture) and Christiane Brosius (Visual Media and Anthropology) were also involved. Each project partner provided a short statement on their participation for the international research network, the proposed contributions as well as their own perspective to analyze urban inequality in the creative city.

The following day was reserved for the conceptualization of the common research framework. The group defined and identified specific steps of research and how they could be implemented. As the network partners come from different academic backgrounds, such as geography, sociology, ethnology, and literature, the group forms an interdisciplinary team working with a comparative and analytical approach. However, the involved researchers all have a wide expertise in urban studies relating to urban inequalities.

Focusing on six different project cities, located in Europe and North America, the group of researchers aimed to have a closer look at the impact of knowledge-based industries on disparities within these cities. While doing so, the aim is not so much to compare cities within different national contexts in terms of finding similarities or dissimilarities. Rather, the group aims to have an extended view on urban inequalities while learning from insights and perceptions in these cities.

At the end of the symposium the group could summarize essential findings as well as agree on important future steps that will be implemented within the project, such as the possibility to include further project partners – possibly in Asia –, the organization of the research process, and the organization of a second meeting in 2014 in Urbana-Champaign.

JAMES W.C. PENNINGTON AWARD OF THE HEIDELBERG CENTER FOR AMERICAN STUDIES AND THE FACULTY OF THEOLOGY, HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY



Celebrating the second recipient of the James W.C. Pennington Award (l. to r.): Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger, Prof. Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Prof. Dr. Bernhard Eitel.

On July 9, 2013, the HCA celebrated the second awarding of the James W.C. Pennington Award to Professor Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham from Harvard University (see pages 31-32). The HCA and the Department of Theology created this award in 2011. In 2012, Professor Albert J. Raboteau from Princeton University was the first scholar to be honored. Presently, the award is generously endowed by the Manfred Lautenschläger Foundation. The prize pays tribute to the African American churchman and former slave James W.C. Pennington, who in 1849 received an honorary doctorate from Heidelberg University. Born in 1809, Pennington escaped bondage at the age of eighteen. He learned to read and write and in 1834 was the first black man to attend classes at Yale University. In 1838 he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church. At the 1849 World Peace Congress in Paris, Pennington was befriended by the Heidelberg scholar Friedrich Carové. Pennington so impressed Carové that in the same year he persuaded the Heidelberg Faculty of Theology to confer a doctoral degree on the black minister. It was the first time that an African American received this highest academic honor from a European university and perhaps from any university worldwide.

The James W.C. Pennington Award is given to scholars who have done distinguished work on topics important to Pennington: slavery, emancipation, peace, education, reform, civil rights,

religion, and intercultural understanding. The award encompasses a month-long stay in Heidelberg to engage in research on and discuss these topics. On the occasion of the award ceremony, recipients give a public lecture exploring new avenues in their respective fields of research. When the new award was inaugurated in June 2011, U.S. President Barack Obama sent official greetings to the HCA to convey his gratitude for the initiative and express his conviction that honoring Pennington's achievements would inspire future generations of Americans and Germans. The second award was bestowed on Professor Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, the Victor S. Thomas Professor of History and of African and African American Studies at Harvard University, and the author of, among many other publications, *Righteous Discontent: The Women's Movement in the Black Baptist Church: 1880-1920*. Professor Higginbotham's lecture was entitled "Didn't My Lord Deliver Daniel: Biblical Witness and the African American Freedom Struggle."

After the official welcome by Heidelberg University Rector Professor Bernhard Eitel, the capacity crowd listened to the laudatory speech of Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger. Professor Stievertmann then introduced the recipient of the award. He pointed out that Professor Higginbotham's family history is in many ways intertwined not only with the larger history of the African American community and the black church but also with the professional study of this history. Her grandfather Walter Henderson Brooks (1851-1948) was the pastor of Washington's historic Ninth Street Baptist Church for more than 60 years; her father Alfred N.D. Brooks served as history teacher and principal at one of the District of Columbia's secondary schools, became a leader in the African American history movement, and a principal figure in the Association for the Study of African American Life and History. Professor Higginbotham's husband, the late A. Leon Higginbotham, was a prominent African American civil rights advocate, author, and federal appeals court judge.

In her talk, Professor Higginbotham revisited the violence and segregation that African Americans had to face throughout much of the twentieth century. Black churches, especially the large Baptist and Methodist denominations, served as the most important social spaces in which African Americans found shelter from and developed ways to fight racism and poverty. Professor Higginbotham called attention to the underappreciated role churches played in the racial self-help efforts of the African-American community and to the specific theological interpretations and practical strategies they developed. Churches were a powerful vehicle to promote a progressive agenda of racial uplift and social mobility. This was true in the early decades of the century, but also in the post-World War II United States: Professor Higginbotham closed with a personal account of a defining moment of the American civil rights movement, Martin Luther King's speech "I have a dream" during the March on Washington in 1963.

After Professor Higginbotham's engaging talk, the audience enjoyed a reception and the balmy evening in the HCA's backyard.

RESEARCH PROJECTS SUPERVISED BY HCA FACULTY

The following HCA staff members and associates are currently working on their Ph.D. projects which address major topics and problems in American Studies:



JENS HOFMANN, M.A.

"Subsidized Hegemony? The Problem of the Offset Treaties in U.S.-German Relations, 1960-1976"

Supervisor: Prof.Dr. Manfred Berg (History Department)

Between 1961 and 1976, the United States and Germany signed eight treaties designed to offset the security costs for stationing American troops on German soil as a conventional counterbalance and deterrence to the military forces of the Soviet Union. The initiative for these Offset treaties originally came from the Eisenhower Administration, which argued that Germany should take an active part in the financing of the burdens of the Cold War's security costs. Germany first accepted but grew more and more displeased with the Offset agreements, claiming that the U.S. was using its dominant position within the NATO alliance to draw money from Germany. However, it was only in 1976 when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt finally succeeded in persuading U.S. President Gerald Ford that the Offset treaties were out of date.

This dissertation project aims at a variety of goals. First of all, it wants to shed light on the process and the arguments brought forward to convince the Ford Administration of finally terminating the Offset agreements. For that reason, it focuses on the political, economic, and cultural background and the actions that propelled or aggravated this process. Second, by integrating the theoretical and methodological approaches of other disciplines such as political science, sociology, psychology and anthropology, the project aims at combining the traditional focus and approach of diplomatic history with the concepts of social history and cultural studies. However, it still conceives political factors and actions as the driving force in the field of international relations. Third, the project comprehends itself as a contribution to the research of U.S.-German relations during the short period of the Ford presidency, which has been widely neglected so far in comparison with the U.S.-German relations during the Carter presidency, characterized by continuously growing disagreement.



KATIA ROSTETTER, M.A.

"'Spaces of Decivilization': A Civilization-Studies Approach to Cormac McCarthy's Fiction"

Supervisor: Prof.Dr.DietmarSchloss (English Department)

Long ignored and sometimes even denounced as merely another writer who exploits depictions of excessive violence to attract readers, Cormac McCarthy has only recently been recognized as a writer of serious fiction by literary critics.

This dissertation, which is part of a larger project on "Violence and the Hidden Constraints of Democracy: A New Civilization Studies Approach to Contemporary American Fiction," aims at a more comprehensive understanding of the role of violence in Cormac McCarthy's fiction. It looks at depictions of violence in their context, as part of the societies McCarthy portrays in his books. The dissertation will look at and explain the frequent and sometimes very graphic violence found in McCarthy's fiction using theories of modernization and civilization as theoretical framework. In particular, Norbert Elias' theoretical premise that the process of increasing pacification of the habitus is closely connected, in fact, indivisibly linked, to processes of state-formation as ever more complex and dense networks of interdependence evolve will inform my approach to understand the depictions of violence in their societal context. The project aims to look at the depictions of violence in Cormac McCarthy's fiction from two different but connected angles. First, it approaches the novels as metaphorical or allegorical commentaries on American society and the role of violence therein. Second, the project aims to explore the sociological and aesthetic dimension of literary depictions of violence. Questions concerning the reasons why violence seems to be attractive to largely pacified readers living in a democratic state, or how depictions of violence might offer an outlet for feelings which have to be repressed in postmodern American society, will guide this part of the dissertation project. As part of the larger project, this subproject aspires to give a better understanding of the role violence plays in American fiction, and how it is then reflected upon American society.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

The following list includes books and book chapters, articles and entries for reference works that have been published by HCA faculty and staff in 2012-13. It furthermore encompasses publications relevant to the field of American Studies that have been published by scholars affiliated with the HCA.

Manfred Berg (HCA and History Department)

"Race and Reform: The Establishment Responds to the African American Civil Rights Movement," in: *The 'Establishment' Responds – Power, Politics, and Protest since 1945*. Ed. by Kathrin Fahlenbrach, Martin Klimke, Joachim Scharloth, and Laura Wong (New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), 77-90.

"Lynching and the Ambivalence of Modernity," in: *Fractured Modernity: America Confronts Modern Times, 1890s to 1940s*. Ed. by Thomas Welskopp and Alan Lessoff (München: Oldenbourg Verlag, 2012), 151-168.

"Ziemlich beste Freunde. Saudi-Arabien ist eine islamische Despotie und müsste für die USA eigentlich zur 'Achse des Bösen' gehören. Dennoch sind die beiden Länder seit 1945 fest verbündet. Die Geschichte einer sonderbaren Allianz," *DIE ZEIT*, May 3, 2012.

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"Anatomy of a Lynching after Thirty Years. Foreword to the Updated Edition," in: James R. McGovern, *Anatomy of a Lynching* (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, Updated Edition, 2013), IX-XXI.

Geschichte der USA. Oldenbourg Grundriss der Geschichte. Bd. 42 (München: Oldenbourg Verlag, 2013).

With Cornelis A. Van Minnen, ed., *The U.S. South and Europe: Transatlantic Relations in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*. New Directions in Southern History (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2013).

With Cornelis A. Van Minnen, "The U.S. South and Europe: An Introduction," in: *The U.S. South and Europe: Transatlantic Relations in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*. New Directions in Southern History. Ed. by Cornelis A. Van Minnen and Manfred Berg (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2013), 1-14.

Tobias Endler

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Philipp Gassert (University of Augsburg)

"Die Vermarktung des Zeitgeistes: Nicoles 'Ein bißchen Frieden' (1982) als akustisches und visuelles Dokument," in: *Zeithistorische Forschungen* 9 (2012): 168-174.

"The Specter of Americanization: Western Europe in the American Century," in: *Oxford Handbook of Postwar European History*, ed. by Dan Stone (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012), 188-200.

"Popularität der Apokalypse: Überlegungen zu einer Kulturgeschichte der Nuklearangst seit 1945," in: *Das Ende des Atomzeitalters*. Ed. by Johannes Piepenbrink (Bonn: Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, 2012), 126-141.

"Transnationale Geschichte," in: *Zeitgeschichte: Konzepte und Methoden*, ed. by Frank Bösch und Jürgen Danyel (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2012), 447-464.

"Antiamerikanismus und Anti-Imperialismus um 1968: Proteste gegen die US-Außenpolitik," in: *1968 und die "68er": Ereignisse, Wirkungen und Kontroversen in der Bundesrepublik*. Ed. by Gerrit Dworok and Christoph Weißmann (Köln: Böhlau Verlag, 2012), 153-170.

"Arbeit am Konsens im Streit um den Frieden: Die Nuklearkrise der 1980er Jahre als Medium gesellschaftlicher Selbstverständigung," in: *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* 52 (2012): 491-516.

"*Entrüstet Euch!*" *Nuklearkrise, NATO-Doppelbeschluss und Friedensbewegung*. Ed. by Christoph Becker-Schaum, Philipp Gassert, Martin Klimke, Wilfried Mausbach and Marianne Zepp (Paderborn: Schöningh 2012).

"Internal Challenges to the Cold War: Oppositional Movements in East and West," in: *Oxford Handbook on the Cold War*. Ed. by Richard H. Immermann and Petra Goedde (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), 433-450.

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"Did Transatlantic Drift Help European Integration? The Euromissiles Crisis, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the Quest for Political Cooperation," in: *Europe and America in the 1980s: Old Barriers, New Openings*. Ed. by Kiran Klaus Patel and Kenneth Weisbrode (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013), 154-176.

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Iris Hahn-Santoro (HCA)

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Sebastian Harnisch (Institute for Political Science)

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"Under Construction: Skeptische Agenten und normative Strukturen in der nuklearen Rüstungskontrollpolitik der USA," in: *Assertive Multilateralism and Preventive War: Die Außen- und Weltordnungspolitik der USA von Clinton zu Obama aus theoretischer Sicht*. Ed. by Jochen Hils, Jürgen Wilzewski, and Reinhard Wolf (Baden-Baden: Nomos 2012), 250-260.

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Mischa Honeck (GHI Washington, D.C.)

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Detlef Junker (HCA)

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Günter Leypoldt (HCA and English Department)

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Wilfried Mausbach (HCA)

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Anthony Santoro (HCA and History Department)

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Dietmar Schloss (HCA and English Department)

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Laura Stapane (HCA)

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Jan Stievermann (HCA and Theology Department)

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With Caroline Rosenthal and Doris Eibl, "Editorial." *Zeitschrift für Kanada-Studien* 32 (2012): 3-6.

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Simon Wendt (Goethe University Frankfurt)

Ed. with Brian D. Behnken, *Crossing Boundaries: Ethnicity, Race, and National Belonging in a Transnational World* (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2013).

"Defenders of Patriotism or Mothers of Fascism? The Daughters of the American Revolution, Antiradicalism, and Un-Americanism in the Interwar Period," in: *Journal of American Studies* 47 (2013): 943-969.

"Daughters of the American Revolution," in: *Encyclopedia of American Social History*. Ed. Lynn Dumenil (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), 246-247.

Mark Wilson (HCA and UNC Charlotte)

"Economic Mobilization," in: *A Companion to Woodrow Wilson*. Ed. By Ross Kennedy (New York: John Wiley's Sons, 2013), 289-230.

"Economy and National Defense," in: *The Encyclopedia of Military Science*. Ed. By G. Kurt Piehler (Los Angeles: SAGE, 2013), 503-509.

"The Advantages of Obscurity: World War II Tax Carryback Provisions and the Normalization of Corporate Welfare," in: *What's Good for Business: Business and Politics in the United States since World War II*. Ed. By Kim Phillips-Fein and Julian Zelizer (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012), 16-44.

"Still the Champ," in: *Labor History* 53 (2012): 95-101.

SELECTED TALKS

During 2012-13, the following HCA staff members, students, and associates gave talks at the conferences, workshops, and panel discussions listed below.

Manfred Berg (History Department and HCA)

"Lynchjustiz: Amerikas 'nationales Verbrechen' in globaler Perspektive." Universität Hamburg, Hamburger Vorträge zu Gewalt und Genozid, January 2012, Hamburg.

"Ursprünge und Formen der Sklaverei in Nordamerika; Die Unterdrückung der Afroamerikaner nach dem Bürgerkrieg und die Lynchjustiz." Fridtjof-Nansen-Haus, January 2012, Ingelheim.

"'Free At Last'? Afroamerikanische Geschichte und Gegenwart in der politischen Kultur der USA." Fridtjof-Nansen-Haus, January 2012, Ingelheim.

"Das Ende der Lynchjustiz in den USA." Carl-Schurz-Haus, February 2012, Freiburg.

"Das Ende der Lynchjustiz in den USA." d.a.i. Tübingen, April 2012, Tübingen.

"Lynching: America's 'National Crime' from a Global Perspective." Buffalo State College, October 2012, Buffalo, New York.

"Lynching: America's 'National Crime' from a Global Perspective." State University of New York at Buffalo, October 2012, Buffalo, New York.

"Lynching: America's 'National Crime' from a Global Perspective." Without Sanctuary: A Conference on Lynching and the American South, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, October 2012, Charlotte, North Carolina.

"From White Supremacy to the White House: The Struggle for Black Voting Rights in Historical Perspective." Electoral Cultures: American Democracy and Choice, Amerika-Haus München, November 2012, München.

"Überlegungen zu Lynchjustiz und rassistischer Gewalt in der amerikanischen Geschichte." Bedrohte Ordnungen, University of Tübingen, February 2013, Tübingen.

"Lynching: America's National Crime from a Global Perspective." Rethinking Crowds: Violence, Law, and Democracy, Bilgin University, June 2013, Istanbul.

"Lynchjustiz. Amerikas 'nationales Verbrechen' in globaler Perspektive."

"Gewalt und Altruismus. Interdisziplinäre Annäherungen an ein grundlegendes Thema des Humanen", Marsilius Kolleg, July 2013, Heidelberg.

"Die Emanzipation der Afroamerikaner vom Ende des Bürgerkrieges bis Barack Obama." Rotary Club, October 2013, Heidelberg.

"Geschichte des Rassismus in den USA." University of Regensburg, November 2013, Regensburg.

"Geschichte der USA: Der Oldenbourg Grundriss der Geschichte." Heidelberg Center for American Studies, November 2013, Heidelberg.

Tobias Endler (HCA)

"Amerika – der fremde Freund." BR-alpha: Forum Wissenschaft, February 2012.

"After 9/11 – Reading and Discussion." Leipziger Buchmesse 2012, March 2012, Leipzig.

"BR Fernsehen – alpha forum Porträtgespräch." BR-alpha, October 2012.

"Die gespaltenen Medien von Amerika. Panel Discussion." Presseclub München and Bayerischer Journalisten Verband BJV, October 2012, München.

"Panel Discussion on the U.S. Election: Wie denkt Amerika?" University of Augsburg and IHK Schwaben, October 2012, Augsburg.

"Countdown für Obama." Panel Discussion on the U.S. Election, Heidelberg Center for American Studies, October 2012, Heidelberg.

"Election Night Leipzig Panel Discussion." U.S. Consulate General Leipzig, November 2012, Leipzig.

"MDR Aktuell." TV-Interview on the US elections. MDR-Fernsehen, November 2012.

"Evaluation of the U.S. Election." Heidelberg Center for American Studies, November 2012, Heidelberg.

Kirsten Fischer (University of Minnesota)

"Enlightenment Heritage: Vitalist Materialism and its Radical Egalitarian Promise in the Early American Republic." French Association for American Studies, May 2012, Perpignan, France.

Philipp Gassert (University of Augsburg)

"The Anti-American as Americanizer: Revisiting the Anti-American Century in Germany." University of Haifa, January 2012, Haifa.

"Der Erdölpreisschock 1973 und seine Folgen." Wirtschaftskrisen in der Geschichte, University of Augsburg, February 2012, Augsburg.

"Der Erdölpreisschock 1973 und seine Folgen." Dominikus-Zimmermann-Gymnasium, February 2012, Landsberg am Lech.

"Amerikanisches Leben in Augsburg." Exhibition Opening, Amerikanisches Leben in Augsburg, Neue Stadtbücherei, March 2012, Augsburg.

"Was tun mit den Augsburger Erinnerungen an Amerika? Konzeptionelle Überlegungen zu einem Friedensort Halle 116." Conference Amerika in Augsburg: Aneignungen und globale Verflechtungen in einer Stadt, University of Augsburg, March 2012, Augsburg.

"'Vertrauen, Einsicht und guten Willen zu wecken': Überlegungen zu einem Schlüsselbegriff westdeutscher Außenpolitik." 49. Deutscher Historikertag, September 2012, Mainz.

"Wahlen, die Geschichte machten: Zwölf epochale US-Präsidentenwahlen." d.a.i. Tübingen, October 2012, Tübingen.

"Vor der Präsidentenwahl: Wie denkt Amerika?" IHK Schwaben und Presseclub Augsburg, October 2012. Augsburg.

"New York als Ort der Katastrophe vor und nach 9/11." Catholic University Eichstätt, November 2012, Eichstätt.

"Krisen und Übergänge: Der weltpolitische Kontext zu Beginn der 1960er Jahre." Conference Das Zweite Vatikanum in seiner und unserer Zeit, Katholische Akademie in Bayern, November 2012, München.

"Überlegungen zu einem Friedensort Halle 116 – 'Museum der Befreiung'." November 2012, Augsburg.

"The Euromissiles Debate, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the Quest for European Political Cooperation." Italian Protest Movements and Their International Dimension after 1968: A Comparative Historical Approach, January 2013, Padua.

With Erik E. Lehmann, "Political Entrepreneurship und Protestbewegungen: Überlegungen zu einem interdisziplinären Forschungsansatz," Unruhige Zeiten: Revolten, Aufstände, Protest, University of Augsburg, Februar 2013, Augsburg.

"Atoms for Peace." University of Vienna, February 2013, Vienna.

"Internationale und gesellschaftliche Kontexte der Entwicklung der Friedens- und Konfliktforschung." Frieden und Grenzen, March 2013, Tutzing.

"Ronald Reagan in German Media during the 1980s: A Turning Point in German Images of the United States?" The 1980s, the Cold War, and the Media, Volda University College, March 2013, Volda, Norway.

"History in Regions/Regional History." Critical Regionalism in Politics and Culture, Bayerische Amerika-Akademie, May 2013, Munich.

"Conflict as a Moment of Integration: Transatlantic Protest Movements since the 1960s." Transatlantic Democracy in the 20th Century: Transfer and Transformation, Historisches Kolleg, June 2013, Munich.

"Parteienlandschaft und politische Milieus in Baden-Württemberg in den 1970er Jahren." Hans Filbinger, Wyhl und die RAF. Die siebziger Jahre in Baden-Württemberg, Landeszentrale für politische Bildung, July 2013, Stuttgart.

"Ein unbequemes Denkmal als Symbol der Befreiung: Das Gebäude 116 als Ort der Erinnerung an die Amerikaner in Augsburg und an die NS-Gewaltherrschaft." Multiperspektivische Erinnerungskultur, Textil- und Industriemuseum Augsburg, September 2013, Augsburg.

"Germany's First Grand Coalition, 1966-1969: A Bridge between Two Ages?" Fifty Years after the first Italian Center-Left Coalition, October 2013, Bologna.

"'All Men Are Created Equal': Ungleichheit in der Demokratie." Die Suche nach Gerechtigkeit: Historische Annäherungen, University of Augsburg, November 2013, Augsburg.

Ulrike Gerhard (HCA and Geography Department)

"Ich wohne also bin ich – Wohnumfeld und soziale Integration in der Heidelberger Stadtplanung." DAI Heidelberg, February 2012, Heidelberg.

"Social Inequality & Urban Transformation: A Transnational Perspective on Everyday Life Experiences in North and South American Cities." Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, February 2012, New York.

"Trendwende Reurbanisierung? Stadtgeographische Analyse eines nicht mehr ganz neuen urbanen Entwicklungspfads." PH Heidelberg, May 2012, Heidelberg.

"IBA Wissen-schafft-Stadt. Konzeptentwurf für eine wissenschaftliche Begleitforschung in Heidelberg." IBA-Labor, October 2012, Heidelberg.

"Die umkämpfte Stadt. Stadtentwicklung in Zeiten des globalen Wettbewerbs." GeoCompass, October 2012, Passau.

"Global City Washington, D.C. Eine politische Stadtgeographie." Fridjof-Nansen-Haus, November 2012, Ingelheim.

"Global Cities im Zeichen von Neoliberalisierung und sozialer Herausforderung." Fridjof-Nansen-Haus, November 2012, Ingelheim.

"L'urbanisme et les urbanistes à Heidelberg." November 2012, Montpellier.

"Reurbanisierungstrends in Nordamerika: Ein Comeback der US-amerikanischen Innenstadt?" Heidelberger Geographische Gesellschaft, Januar 2013, Heidelberg.

"Urban Inequality in Comparative Perspective: Transnational Experiences in the Americas." Urban Affairs Conference, April 2013, San Francisco.

"The Urban is Back, Isn't It? Theorizing 'Re-urbanisation' with the Help of Lefebvrian Theory." Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers, April 2013, Los Angeles.

With E. Bund, M. Hölscher, and G. Mildenerger, "Die Messung gesellschaftlicher Innovationsfähigkeit. Selbstregulative und regulative Elemente im Innovationsprozess." Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften, April 2013, Heidelberg.

With M. Hölscher, "Wissen schafft Stadt". Einführung in die interdisziplinäre Stadtforschung." Heidelberg University, April 2013, Heidelberg.

"Die Neuordnung des Städtischen für wen? Eine komparative Analyse zur Entstehung neuer Ungleichheiten in kreativen Städten." Geographentag Passau, October 2013, Passau.

Sebastian Harnisch (Institute for Political Science)

"Unmanned – Unmatched? Die postdemokratische militärische Interventionspolitik der Obama-Administration, Gewalt – Staatlichkeit – Demokratie – Frieden?" Neue Wege der Interventionsforschung, Atlantische Akademie, March 2012, Lambrecht/Pfalz.

"Those Famous Three Words: The United States, the February 29th Agreement and the Question of Defection," ASPEN USA DPRK-Dialog II, April 2012, Berlin.

"Role Changes in the International Social Structure: Chinese Role Taking Behavior in the Face of U.S. Hegemony." Annual British-International Studies Association Conference, June 2012, Edinburgh.

"The Changing Dynamics of Conflict Resolution on the Korean Peninsula: The Role of Domestic Politics in North Korea, the U.S., and the PR China." Japanese-German Dialogue on Security and Non-Proliferation, July 2012, Tokyo.

"Grundzüge nationaler und internationaler Entwicklungspolitik im 21. Jahrhundert." 4. Heidelberger Dialogs zur internationalen Sicherheit, October 2012, Heidelberg.

"The Politics Behind the European Sovereign Debt Crisis." Workshop China, the European Union and the Re-organization of Global Financial Markets, Ruhr University Bochum & School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, November 2012, Shanghai, China.

"To Lead or not to Lead? The Politics of Germany's response to the Euro-Crisis." Charles University, November 2012, Prague.

"Herausforderungen durch Climate Engineering Technologien: Eine politikwissenschaftliche Perspektive." University of Trier, November 2012, Trier.

"Rollentheorie und die internationale Rolle der VR China." University of Bochum, January 2013, Bochum.

"Roundtable: Central Asia between China and the European Union: A European Perspective." Roundtable Central Asia between China and the European Union, Al Farabi Kazakh National University, March 2012, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

"Ready or Not? Deutschlands Politik in der Eurokrise." German-Kazakh University, March 2012, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

"Back to the Future? Germany's Afghanistan Policy after 2014." KIMEP University, March 2013, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

"Role Theory in International Relations." Tsinghua University, March 2013, Beijing.

"Germany and the Euro-Crisis: Part II." Chinese Academy for Social Sciences, March 2013, Beijing.

"China's Role in International Relations: Facing the U.S. Hegemony." Tsinghua University, March 2013, Beijing.

"A Role Theoretical Conception of China's Role in Global Economic Governance." Fudan University, March 2013, Shanghai.

"Germany and the Euro-Crisis." Shanghai Institute for European Studies, March 2013, Shanghai.

"Chinese Changing of Role in the International Social Structure: Chinese Behavior Modification and American Hegemony." World Forum on China Studies, March 2013, Shanghai.

"Foreign Policy Role Theory: A European View." Roundtable Role Theory, Foreign Policy Analysis, and International Relations Theory, International Studies Association Annual Convention 2013, April 2013, San Francisco.

"Neoclassical Realism and State-Sponsorship of Terrorism: The Case of Syria." International Studies Association Annual Convention 2013, April 2013, San Francisco.

With Simon Weiß, "Rapider Politikwechsel in der deutschen Verteidigungspolitik. Eine analytische Kurzgeschichte der Suspendierung der Wehrpflicht." Rapide Politikwechsel, Humboldt University, Berlin, May 2013, Berlin.

"Climate Engineering Politics: Game Theory vs. International Relations Theory." Kiel Institute for World Economy, June 2013, Kiel.

"Auf gleicher Augenhöhe: Die Großmächte und Nordkoreas Anerkennung als Nuklearmacht, Vortrag im Rahmen des Institutskolloquiums." IPW, Heidelberg University, June 2013, Heidelberg.

"Germany and the European Union." Joint German Russian Summer School, European Academy Otzenhausen, July 2013, Otzenhausen.

Jens Hoffmann (History Department)

"Subsidized Hegemony? The Offset Agreements as a Bilateral Method of Balance of Payments Adjustment in U.S.-German Relations, 1960-1976." Sixth International Ph.D. Seminar at the Roosevelt Study Center, April 2013, Middelburg, The Netherlands.

"Subsidized Hegemony? The Offset Agreements as a Bilateral Method of Balance of Payments Adjustment in U.S.-German Relations, 1960-1976." HCA Ph.D. Colloquium, June 2013, Annweiler/Trifels.

Mischa Honeck (German Historical Institute, Washington D.C.)

"Campfire Diplomats: American Boy Scouts at the 1933 World Scout Jamboree." Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, January 2012, Chicago.

"An Empire of Youth: A Global History of the Boy Scouts of America." Center for Public Administration and Policy, Virginia Tech University, April 2012, Alexandria, Virginia.

"Men of Principle: The German American War for the Union." Symposium Creating an Army to Preserve the Nation, United States Capitol Historical Society, May 2012, Washington, D.C.

"A German Blueprint for a New South: Karl Heinzen and the Radical Democracy." Annual Meeting of the Southern Historical Association, November 2012, Mobile, Alabama.

"Empire at the Campfire: A Global History of the Boy Scouts of America." University of Augsburg, February 2013, Augsburg.

"The Boy and the Businessman: Rotary International's Youth Work in the 1920s." Organization of American Historians Annual Meeting, April 2013, San Francisco.

"Garibaldi's Shirt: Fashion and Nationalist Ferment in the Civil War Era." Meeting of the DGFA Junior Research Group "Cultures of Revolution," April 2013, Munich.

"'For the Preservation of German Honor and Manhood': Gender and the German American War for the Union." University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, November 2013, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Heike Jablonski (HCA)

"Where Nothing Happens, Except Everything: Rural Radicalism in Marilynne Robinson's Gilead." Annual Convention of the German Association for American Studies, May 2013, Erlangen.

"John Foxe in America: Conceptions of Martyrdom in the Long 19th Century." American Antiquarian Society, September 2013, Worcester, Mass.

Detlef Junker (HCA)

"Sind die USA eine imperiale Macht?" January 2012, Walldorf.

"Sind die USA eine imperiale Macht?" Colloquium honoring Klaus Schwabe, March 2012, Aachen.

"The Widening Atlantic: Market Gap, War Gap, God Gap." Beijing Foreign Studies University, October 2012, Beijing.

"The Widening Atlantic: Market Gap, War Gap, God Gap." Foreign Affairs University, October 2012, Beijing.

"Sind die USA eine imperiale Macht?" Heidelberger Geographische Gesellschaft, November 2012, Heidelberg.

"Heidelberg Center for American Studies – Development and Structure." Friends of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies, November 2012, New York.

"Obamas Amerika." Heidelberger Kreis, November 2012, Heidelberg.

"Sind die USA (noch) eine imperiale Macht?" Atlantic Academy of the Rhineland-Palatinate / TU Kaiserslautern, November 2012, Lambrecht/Pfalz.

"Heidelberg Center for American Studies – Development and Structure." Heidelberg Center for Latin American Studies, May 2013, Santiago de Chile.

"Heidelberg Center for American Studies – Development and Structure." Universidad de Chile, May 2013, Santiago de Chile.

"Heidelberg Center for American Studies – Development and Structure." Universidad Gabriela Mistral, May 2013, Santiago de Chile.

"Sind die USA eine imperiale Macht?" Kuhnke Circle, June 2013, Essen.

"Paradoxien der USA." Rotary Club Heidelberg-Schloss, June 2013, Heidelberg.

"Heidelberg Center for American Studies – Development and Structure." Friends of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies, November 2013, New York.

"Sind die USA (noch) eine imperiale Macht?" Heidelberg Academy of Sciences, December 2013, Heidelberg.

Günter Leypoldt

"The Transcendental Turn in New England." November 2012, Tübingen.

"Singularity in Sister Carrie." Vienna University, November 2012, Vienna.

"Singularity and the Market: Theodore Dreiser's Sister Carrie." Vienna University, November 2012, Vienna.

"Classics in the Classroom." Acquired Taste: Reading and the Uses of Literature in the Age of Academic Literary Studies, June 2013, Heidelberg.

"Aesthetics/Poetics of Place: 'Atmospheres' of Inequality and their Representations." Creative Cities, July 2013, Heidelberg.

"The Charisma of Literary Institutions." Yale University, September 2013, New Haven, Conn.

"Toni Morrison on Oprah." University of Pittsburgh, September 2013, Pittsburgh.

"Literary Economies of the Sacred." Yale University, November 2013, New Haven, Conn.

Wilfried Mausbach (HCA)

"Nuclear Winter: Bombs, Biospheres, and the 1970s/80s Crisis Decades." Annual Meeting of Historians within the German Association for American Studies, February 2012, Trier.

"Obama vor der Wiederwahl?" York-Pennsylvania Club, March 2012, Leinfelden-Echterdingen.

"Ist eine Welt ohne Atomwaffen eine Illusion?" SWR2 Journal, March 2012, Baden-Baden.

"Die spinnen, die Amis: How Germans Perceive the U.S. Presidential Elections." Heidelberg Alumni U.S, May 2012, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

"Was wir lernen können, wenn wir aufhören uns zu quälen und beginnen, den Film zu lieben: Eine seltsame Einführung." Weihnachtsfilm der Fachschaft Geschichte (Dr. Strangelove, Or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb), December 2012, Heidelberg.

"Wider das 'Doppelju'-Image: Eröffnung der Präsidentenbibliothek von George W. Bush in Dallas," SWR2 Journal, April 2013, Baden-Baden.

"Fading Visions of Community? Transnational Identities and the Atlantic Alliance." Harvard University, May 2013, Cambridge, Mass.

"Zieh oder stirb? Waffenbesitz in den USA." d.a.i. Tübingen, June 2013, Tübingen.

"Measured Judgment? Center-left Governments and Political Protest in 1960s Europe." Fifty Years after the First Italian Center-Left Coalition: A Reappraisal, October 2013, Bologna.

Anthony Santoro (History Department)

"CongreNations: The Raider Nation, the Church of the Nation, and Experiences in the 'In-Between'." Media, Material, and Visual Components of Contemporary American Religious Erlebniswelten ("Experience Worlds"), Heidelberg Center for American Studies, August 2012, Heidelberg.

"Society, Violence and Sacrifice in The Walking Dead: Robert Kirkman's Girardian Meditation on Just Violence." American Academy of Religion Annual Meeting, November 2012, Chicago.

"In the Shadow of Mt. Davis: Civil Sacreds and the Extension and Contestation of Space." Religion in American Life, King's College, February 2013, London.

"Exile and Embrace: Contemporary Religious Discourse on the Death Penalty." Heidelberg Center for American Studies, October 2013, Heidelberg.

"Empathy with Killers: Religion and the American Death Penalty." DAI Heidelberg, November 2013, Heidelberg.

"Unum, Pluribus, E: Recent Developments in American Studies." University of Uppsala, November 2013, Uppsala.

Styles Sass (HCA)

"Countdown für Obama." Panel Discussion on the U.S. Elections, Heidelberg Center for American Studies, October 2012, Heidelberg.

"No Country for Old Visions: The 2008 and 2012 Presidential Campaign Narratives." World Congress of the International American Studies Association, August 2013, Szczecin, Poland.

Dietmar Schloss (HCA and English Department)

"Peace, Stability, and Risk: Joel Barlow on Commerce." Conference Speculations: Aesthetics, Risk, and Capital in the Circum-Atlantic World, 1790-1830, City University New York, April 2012, New York.

"Joel Barlow in Algiers: A Case Study of 18th Century Orientalism." Conference Hemispheric Encounters: The Early United States in a Transnational Perspective, University of Leipzig, April 2012, Leipzig.

"Networks of Benevolence and Justice in Charles Brockden Brown's Arthur Mervyn." Biennial Conference der Society of Early Americanists, March 2013, Savannah, Ga.

Anja Schüler (HCA)

"Der fünfte Teelöffel: Erwartungen an die zweite Amtszeit der Obamas." GPR Empfang, June 2013, Mannheim

Daniel Silliman (HCA)

"Hobby Lobby vs. Sebillius: Current Constitutional Debates on Religious Liberty in the Supreme Court." Workshop Listening Summit, Pepperdine University and HCA, February 2013, Heidelberg.

"Listening and the Problems of Pluralism." Listening Summit, Pepperdine University and HCA, February 2013, Heidelberg.

"Understanding the Idea of Spiritual Warfare in Contemporary Pentecostal Fiction." Conference Pentecostalism and Politics, European Research Network on Global Pentecostalism, February 2013, Heidelberg.

With Jan Stievermann, "Reading the Supernatural in Contemporary Christian and Ethnic Fiction." Acquired Taste: Reading and the Uses of Literature in the Age of Academic Literary Studies, June 2013, Heidelberg.

"'I'd Like To Burn You At the Stake:' The State of Dialogue Between Progressives and Conservative Christian Women." Democrats Abroad Women's Caucus, September 2013, Heidelberg.

"Religiosity in the U.S. and Germany: A Comparison and Some Questions." Pepperdine University Heidelberg, October 2013, Heidelberg.

"Spiritual Warfare and Contemporary Fictions of Belief." English-German Colloquium for New Testament, University of Tübingen, November 2013, Tübingen.

Jan Stievermann (HCA and Faculty of Theology)

"Old Creeds in the New World." Envisioning the "Old World," Pennsylvania State University, November 2012, University Park, Pa.

"Reading Jonathan Edwards in Halle." Biannual Conference of the Society of Early Americanists, March 2013, Savannah, Ga.

"The Heidelberg Catechism in North America." The Heidelberg Catechism in Ecumenical Perspective, April 2013, Heidelberg.

"The Heidelberg Catechism and the Struggle for German Reformed Identity in Colonial Pennsylvania." 450 Jahre Heidelberger Katechismus, Heidelberg University, May 2013, Heidelberg.

"The Debate over Prophetic Evidence for the Authority of the Bible in Cotton Mather's Biblia Americana." Heilige Texte, University of Tübingen, May 2013, Tübingen.

"Der Amerikanische Protestantismus und der Kulturkampf um die Evolutionslehre." Evolution Verstehen, Heidelberg University, June 2013, Heidelberg.

"Reading the Supernatural in Contemporary American Fiction." Acquired Taste: Reading and the Uses of Literature in the Age of Academic Literary Studies, June 2013, Heidelberg.

"Die Rolle der jüdischen Tradition für die christliche Apologetik in Cotton Mathers Biblia Americana." Jahrestagung der Görres-Gesellschaft, September 2013, Tübingen.

Martin Thunert (HCA)

"Die Think Tank Szene braucht externe Impulse." Think Tanks Bundesverband Deutscher Stiftungen, January 2012, Berlin.

"Tea Party und Occupy Wall Street: Welche Auswirkungen auf die Politik in Washington?" Conference on the Tea Party, Occupy Wall St., and the 2012 U.S. Elections, Center for Political Education, Atlantic Academy of Rhineland-Palatinate, U.S. Consulate General Frankfurt, March 2012, Mainz.

"Restoring America: The United States Facing the 2012 Presidential Election: Domestic Policy." Evangelische Akademie Loccum, June 2012, Loccum.

"Cooperation & Conflict in the Indian Ocean: Economic and Strategic Dynamics: the View of the United States." Hengstberger Symposium on Power, Politics and Maritime Governance in the Indian Ocean, Heidelberg University, July 2012, Heidelberg.

"Money Matters, But So Do Issues and Ideas! Issues, Ideen und Denkfabriken im Präsidentschaftsjahr 2012." Summer School 2012 Atlantic Academy of the Rhineland-Palatinate, August 2012, Lambrecht/Pfalz.

"Amerikanische Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik am Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts." Bundeswehr, Fachhochschule des Bundes für Wehrtechnik, October 2012, Berlin.

"Decision USA 2012: Die General Campaign, das Wahlverfahren und die Battleground States." Atlantic Academy of the Rhineland-Palatinate, November 2012, Kaiserslautern.

"Election Night 2012 – Panel Discussion." U.S. Consulate General Frankfurt, November 2012, Frankfurt/Main.

"'Mosaic' vs. 'Melting Pot': North American Searches for (Multi-) Cultural Identities." Hessian Center for Political Education and Center for North American Studies, University of Frankfurt, November 2012, Weilburg.

"The U.S. 2012 Election Result and What it Means for the United States and for Transatlantic Relations." American-German Business Club Heidelberg, November 2012, Heidelberg.

"Die soziale und wirtschaftliche Lage in den USA: Herausforderungen und politischer Reformbedarf." Conference Die USA nach der Wahl – Konstanten der Innen- und Außenpolitik, Politische Akademie Tutzing, Dezember 2012, Tutzing.

"Conservatism in Canada – A View from Abroad." Gesellschaft für Kanada-Studien, February 2013, Grainau.

"Amerikanische Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik am Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts." Fachhochschule des Bundes für Wehrtechnik, March 2013, Mannheim.

"The American and German Systems of Government and the Result of the 2013 Bundestag Elections." German-American Business Club Heidelberg, November 2013, Heidelberg.

"Demographische Herausforderungen und Personalgewinnung im öffentlichen Dienst." Schöneberger Forum des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes (DGB) und der Hans Böckler Stiftung, November 2013, Berlin.

"Freiheit, Sicherheit und Privacy." Wilder Westen 2014? Waffenbesitz in den USA, Privacy und Sicherheit, December 2013, Kiel.

Mark Wilson (HCA and UNC Charlotte)

"Military-Business Relations." Temple University, March 2013, Philadelphia.

"American Business and the Winning of World War II." Florida State University, February 2013, Tallahassee, Fla.

SOHEYL GHAEMIAN TRAVEL FUND FOR SCHOLARS

In January of 2008, the Ghaemian Foundation established the Soheyl Ghaemian Travel Fund for Scholars as part of its commitment to promote the arts and sciences in Heidelberg.

The purpose of the fund, which is administered by the HCA, is to facilitate research and scholarly exchange in the field of American Studies by providing grants for travel to a library, an archive, or academic conference. The fund is able to make annual allocations up to a total amount of 10,000 EUR. Grants are awarded in a speedy and unbureaucratic manner.

Especially in the humanities, and in particular for graduate students and younger scholars, the challenge to procure funds for research-related travel is ever recurrent and often insurmountable. The Soheyl Ghaemian Travel Fund for Scholars helps alleviate this condition by assisting scholars with the expense of travel. Grants are awarded by the HCA on a competitive basis. Eligibility is limited to graduate students, Ph.D. candidates, and postdoctoral scholars at Heidelberg University who work on topics related to the United States, Canada, or transatlantic relations.

In 2013, the Soheyl Ghaemian Travel Fund supported more aspiring scholars than ever in their research activities. Thus Andreas Bauer, Ferdinand Sacksofsky, Eva Kiefer (all from Germany), Maarten Paulusse (The Netherlands), and Styles Sass (USA) went to the United States to conduct archival research in Chicago, Washington D.C., Michigan, and California, among other places. Ph.D. candidates from the HCA and from affiliated institutions such as the English Department and the Department of Political Science – and for the first time this year, also a number of outstanding M.A. students from the HCA – presented their work at academic conferences around the globe: Melanie Gish and Eva Kiefer went to the U.S., Christian Schneider, Michael Pleyer, Michael Drescher, Erhan Simsek, and Bryce Taylor traveled to the United Kingdom and Ireland. Dusan Fischer and Ali Jafari even strayed as far as Australia, while Heike Jablonski, Styles Sass, Gordon Friedrichs, and Debarchana Baruah represented the HCA at conferences and academic gatherings in Germany and Poland.



SPECIAL FEATURE

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The authors of this year's special feature are the HCA's own: Manfred Berg is the Curt Engelhorn Professor of American History, and Wilfried Mausbach is the HCA's executive director. Their piece was first published on September 9, 2013, in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. We are reprinting it here in the translation of Styles Sass.

"LIKE A PRINCE IN HIS CASTLE?"

Every state must strike a balance between protecting the privacy of its citizens and guaranteeing its national security. That there are differences in legal traditions should come as no surprise – nor that there has been little agreement as to what is to be attributed to the "private sphere." Here, America has marched to the beat of a different drummer from its inception.

"I trouble no man; why can't the law leave me to myself?" Natty Bumppo complains in the fourth volume of James Fenimore Cooper's *Leatherstocking Tales*, bidding the authorities who demand entrance into his house to "Go back – go back, and tell your Judge that [...] I won't have his wasty ways brought into my hut." Little more than fifty years after their independence, Cooper managed to have his character articulate Americans' individual pursuit of liberty and their deep mistrust of the state's policing.

After the disclosures made by the former National Security Agency (NSA) employee Edward Snowden, one hears repeatedly in Germany that Americans have a different understanding of the protections to their privacy and personal data than do Europeans and Germans. However, the customary reference to the traumatic experience of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks falls short, for it ignores the deeply rooted skepticism of Americans toward state authority in general and to the government's interference in their private lives in particular. To this day, there is no compulsory registration nor an identity card requirement in the United States. President Obama's recent attempts to introduce stricter gun control laws foundered miserably in the face of the gun lobby's raising the specter of a federal gun registry. Upon closer examination, American political culture reveals numerous contradictions when it comes to the relationship between liberty, security, and the protection of privacy.

To be sure, such contradictions are a classical theme in political theory and not unique to the United States. What makes American history particularly interesting, however, is the striking contrast between a libertarian political culture – the likes of which is not to be found in any other western democracy – and the tendency for recurring bouts of an exaggerated fear of internal and external threats. The extent to which the government can intrude in the private sphere of its citizens to guarantee national security has been affected by two other developments as well. First, since the late nineteenth century, American legal traditions were continually forced to adapt to technological changes. At the same time, the legal standards continued to be set by the

idea that the private sphere constitutes not only a zone of protection from state caprices but also a marketable property right. Indeed, anyone can voluntarily waive their right to privacy, and be it only for economic gain.

This notion differentiates the American legal tradition from its German counterpart. In Germany, citizens retain a right to informational self-determination vis-à-vis both the state and third parties even after sharing their personal data. In contrast, American data protection is Janus-faced: It is meant to vigorously stave off state encroachments, but with regard to the private sector it largely relies on the self-regulating marketplace.

America's libertarian political culture has its origins in resistance to the British crown, which itself was quite proud of English civil rights and liberties. As William Pitt the Elder declaimed in Parliament in 1763, "The poorest man may, in his cottage, bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter, the rain may enter, but the King of England may not enter; all his force dares not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement!" To the ears of the colonists in the new world this must have sounded like ridicule. For years, the crown's tax collectors, armed with general search warrants or writs of assistance, had been forcing their way into the ships, warehouses, and private homes of merchants whenever they pleased. Their intention was to impede the New Englander's widespread, illegal trade with the French and Spanish and confiscate the contraband. The colonists saw this as a violation of their rights and liberties which were protected under the (unwritten) English constitution.

When a tax collector in Massachusetts requested a new writ of assistance from the crown in 1760, he was met with the emphatic objection of a Boston lawyer. James Otis maintained that according to English law a man had to be "as secure in his House, as a Prince in his Castle." Searches and seizures were only legal when based on probable cause and with a particularized warrant. While Otis could not convince the superior court of Massachusetts, he electrified some of his listeners, among them John Adams, one of the founding fathers of the United States and its second president from 1797 to 1801. More than half a century later, Adams still wrote enthusiastically that "Otis was a flame of Fire! [...] Then and there the child Independence was born."

It was during the War of Independence that Adams himself drafted the Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, including a provision against unreasonable searches and seizures. It eventually served as the basis for James Madison's draft of the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution of 1787. This and nine other amendments constituted the Bill of Rights, which was ratified in 1791 and designed explicitly to prevent a domineering federal government from threatening the freedoms of its citizens. As a result, it codified basic civil liberties like freedom of speech and religion, the right to a fair trial, and the protection of private property. The Fourth Amendment safeguards the "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects," prohibits "unreasonable searches and seizures," and mandates particularized warrants based on "probable cause." Until today, the Fourth Amendment serves as the constitutional foundation for America's understanding of a private sphere free from state interference.

Representing classical negative rights, which limit the powers of law enforcement authorities, the Fourth Amendment has repeatedly had to be balanced against public security interests — responsibility for this, in the last instance, falling to the Supreme Court. This is no easy task, not least because the text of the amendment generates more questions than it answers: Is any search conducted without a warrant unreasonable per se, or can police officers under exigent circumstances or in order to secure evidence do without one, and if so, under what circumstances? What constitutes "probable cause"? Must a judge issue a search warrant or can the president do this when there is a perceived threat to national security? Who and what precisely is protected by the Fourth Amendment?

In the first hundred years since the adoption of the constitution, the Supreme Court had to hand down decisions on only very few pertinent cases. Noteworthy is a ruling from the year 1878, which prohibited postal workers from opening mail to search for "obscene literature" without a court-issued warrant. Eight years later, in *Boyd v. United States*, the Supreme Court declared that "a compulsory production of a man's private papers" represented "an 'unreasonable search and seizure' within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment." For the first time, the judges also indicated that evidence obtained illegally should not be admissible in a court of law. In 1914, this rule became binding for federal courts and was later expanded to include those at the state level as well. This exclusionary rule, which has long been applied in a strict sense, draws fire from critics who claim that it offers a carte blanche to convicted criminals.

As the prohibition of alcohol in the 1920s brought about a heyday for organized crime, case law became increasingly more restrictive, especially as modern technology created new problems. Should, for example, automobiles enjoy the same protection as private dwellings? Two bootleggers, whose car had been searched by federal agents without a court warrant, claimed their Fourth Amendment rights had been violated but were unsuccessful. The Supreme Court decided that while the police have to get a warrant if possible, they could search a car immediately, provided there was sufficient probable cause in order to prevent the suspects from escaping. Even more important was the *Olmstead* case from 1928, which dealt with whether or not transcripts of conversations attained by eavesdropping were permissible in court. Federal agents had been bugging the telephones of bootleggers for several months without a warrant. The majority of the justices saw no basis for the objection since the bugging devices were not installed in private dwellings, and therefore neither a search nor a seizure had taken place. According to the court, whoever installs a telephone does so in order to communicate with people outside of his dwelling, but it was precisely this space to which the protections of the Fourth Amendment were limited. In a famous dissent, Justice Louis D. Brandeis clairvoyantly foresaw further technological advances which would allow the state access to confidential materials without needing to penetrate the private sphere. Brandeis called for a rethinking of the Constitution's protections in order to bring them in line with a contemporary understanding of the private sphere.

The justice had long recognized that there were other actors besides the state which might pose a threat to the private sphere. With the rise of the yellow press, modern advertising methods, and photographic reproductions techniques, the temptation grew to commercially exploit the private

lives and personalities of famous public figures. In 1890, together with fellow legal scholar Samuel Warren, Brandeis published an essay which is still considered groundbreaking. In it he defines privacy, much in the sense of Natty Bumppo, as "the right to be left alone." However, in cases of injury through third parties, like the media, the authors argued not for criminal but civil redresses such as compensation and injunctions. The inverse conclusion is that individuals who voluntarily market their personalities have only a limited right to insist on being left alone. This understanding of privacy as a salable property right has far-reaching consequences. For, according to the American interpretation, whoever turns over personal data in a legal transaction forfeits his or her right to privacy protections.

During the cultural revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, the Supreme Court expanded this "right to be left alone" to the bedrooms of law abiding citizens, thus annulling the antiquated legislation of some states which prohibited the use of contraceptives. In 1973, the right to privacy served as the basis for the liberalization of abortion, a decision which is still disputed to this day. It fit in with the liberal Zeitgeist that in 1967 the Court also overturned the *Olmstead* decision and determined that the Fourth Amendment did not only protect dwellings but the entire private sphere of a citizen – wherever it can be "reasonably expected."

But in regard to privacy, the criterion of "reasonable expectation" proved to be a Trojan horse, since it is the affected party's actual endeavors to keep private information secret from the public that was regarded as an indication of such an expectation. Thus, since the 1970s, the justices have categorically rejected the claim of an invasion of privacy when the authorities gathered the information from a third party to whom a citizen had confided it, be this a bank (*United States v. Miller*, 1976), the telephone company (*Smith v. Maryland*, 1979) or today, an Internet provider.

It is this precedent set by the *Smith* decision which the Obama administration invokes when, as in a recent White Paper, it claims that the mass collection of communication data is constitutional even in the absence of a concrete suspicion. Yet, in the information age, this logic effectively turns citizens into hermits and equates privacy with secretiveness.

This development is exacerbated by the confluence of "Big Data" and "Big Government" in the form of the national security state. The technical capabilities to collect and thoroughly evaluate unimaginably large amounts of data make it possible to create an almost seamless profile of every citizen, which can be of value to private sector interests as well as institutions concerned with security and control. In the name of national security and the need to protect its citizens, the government claims a right to sweeping and largely unimpeded access to this information.

The national security state, comprising the countless military and civil institutions which form the security architecture of the United States, is a child of the Cold War. Its expansion went hand in hand with an institutional power shift toward the executive branch and the development of the modern presidency, which has at times been described as imperial. To be sure, there is a long history of constitutional violations attendant to crises and wars. During the War of Independence, the state of Pennsylvania authorized searches of anyone unwilling to swear an oath

of allegiance to the revolutionaries. The 1798 Alien and Sedition Acts gave the president the right to deport foreigners in the name of national security. In addition, they threatened anyone spreading "scurrilous" information about the government. During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln suspended Habeas Corpus, which serves to protect against unjustified detention. Under the Espionage Act of 1917, as amended by the Sedition Act of 1918, anyone who criticized the constitution, the president, the war, or the draft, could be imprisoned or might have, in cases of treason, even ended up on the electric chair. After 1919, fearing the spread of the Bolshevik Revolution to the United States, the Justice Department ordered the illegal mass-incarceration of "subversive persons." During the Second World War, President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized extensive eavesdropping activities by the FBI and arranged for the collective internment of 120,000 Japanese-Americans.

After 1945, the Cold War and the new challenges of the atomic age led to an expansion, rather than a contraction of the executive's authority to exert power in the field of national security. With the creation of the National Security Council, an integrated Department of Defense, as well as the intelligence agencies CIA (1947) and NSA (1952), came the birth of the national security state which operates in a twilight zone between war and peace. Increasingly, democratic rules and constitutional procedures were subordinated to the requirements of national security. Indeed, their marked patriotism – a kind of counterpart to their individualism – induces Americans to grant the government an amount of leeway in matters of foreign affairs and national security which they would never accept on the domestic front. As a result, "national security" has become a kind of magic formula for the White House. Richard Nixon and George W. Bush claimed more or less openly that whatever the president does to ensure national security is, per se, legal.

Paradoxically, the national security state has more likely made Americans feel less secure by portraying the nation as being under constant threat, thus increasing the people's sense of anxiety. Out of this grew the anti-communist hysteria of the McCarthy era, the illegal spying and infiltration operations of the FBI against Martin Luther King and other civil rights activists including opponents of the Vietnam War. Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger tapped the telephones of their own staff in the National Security Council to find out who was leaking information to the press. The exposure of numerous criminal wire-tapping and spying operations carried out by the Nixon administration – the bugging of the Democratic election headquarters in Washington's Watergate building having been only the tip of the iceberg – forced the president to resign his post in 1974. A congressional investigation of the intelligence agencies followed, the scope of which has remained unparalleled up until today.

In order to set foreign intelligence gathering and counter espionage efforts on a new legal foundation, Congress passed the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) in 1978. Under this law, counter espionage activities abroad remained free of judicial oversight. Spying on foreign persons while they were on American soil, however, did require a court order. For this purpose, the law created a secretly convening legal tribunal called the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISC), which is composed of eleven federal district judges appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court. Between 1979 and 2012, of the 34,000 surveillance applications submit-

ted to this body, only eleven were rejected. Critics speak of a parallel Supreme Court, which has developed its own, extremely wide-reaching body of common law with regard to the Fourth Amendment. These judges can draw on the doctrine of "special needs," which was developed by the regular judicial system more than two decades ago to justify encroachments into the private sphere even when there was no evidence of reasonable cause, such as compulsory testing for alcohol and drugs. In the age of the "War on Terror" these "special needs" of national security took on a whole new dimension.

That the executive was in the driver's seat and the Bush administration granted numerous new powers in the struggle against terrorism after 9/11 was understandable in light of the monstrosity the attacks represented. The "Patriot Act," first passed in October 2001 and reauthorized several times since, gave the government wide-ranging authority to spy on persons suspected of terrorism. It also required the providers of telephone and online services to save the communication data of their customers and, if approved by the FISC, to hand it over to the NSA, and loosened the ban on the surveillance of American citizens by intelligence agencies.

Apparently this did not go far enough for President Bush since, as the New York Times reported in 2005, he secretly authorized additional wire-tapping of the American people. In a kind of public-private partnership with large telecommunications companies, the NSA spied on Americans without any judicial oversight. As a consequence of the scandal, rather than strengthening the data privacy laws, Congress legalized the practice and granted the companies that had participated in the illegal eavesdropping operations immunity from both criminal charges and civil suits. Arguing that whoever wants to find a needle in a haystack first needs a haystack, the NSA has, in the meantime, stored vast amounts of communication data. The realization that millions of Americans inevitably end up in the "haystack" as well has now begun to alarm many citizens across the country as well as some of their Congressional representatives across the political spectrum.

Twelve years after September 11, the American public is divided over the question of whether or not they should continue to grant the government such exceptional authority to exercise power. According to recent polls, the number of supporters and opponents of the Patriot Act is identical, while a majority wants to make it more difficult for the government to access their personal data. Criticism of the intelligence agencies' snooping does not only come from the left, but also from conservative skeptics of the state like the former judge Andrew Napolitano. The Fox News commentator recently described the Patriot Act as a new version of the writs of assistance, because it allows the police and intelligence agencies to scour through the data of citizens at their own discretion while deputizing Internet providers. In response, the Obama administration offers assurances that the collection and evaluation of communication data is employed solely in the fight against terrorism and is tightly controlled to prevent abuse. However, recent reports show that this is not always successful. The chief justice of the FISC himself let it be known that the court is not capable of checking whether the information presented by the authorities is accurate.

But in all this, Americans are predominantly concerned with whether or not the intelligence agencies have impinged upon the rights of U.S. citizens.

That these practices disregard German as well as European law and data privacy regulations is hardly worth mentioning. In contrast to the European Union's "post-national" self-image, the United States is adhering to a traditional and imperial understanding of sovereignty, according to which national security takes precedence over the sovereignty of other nations, whether allies or not. Who prevails in the case of a conflict is also a question of power, as demonstrated by the dispute between the United States and the E.U. over the transfer of personal flight data by the airlines.

Since 2003, U.S. authorities require airlines to turn over personal information about passengers traveling to America, including credit card and telephone numbers, or even the names of travel companions. According to E.U. guidelines, such information can only be handed over when there is a guarantee of data privacy. An accord from 2004 encountered resistance in the European Parliament and was repealed by the European Court of Justice in 2006, because the United States did not meet the data privacy requirements of the E.U. But whereas the United States threatens airlines which do not comply with American law with hefty fines, the E.U. makes no serious effort to enforce its regulations over American objections. Instead, Europeans for a long time tacitly assumed that American companies who have formally agreed to conform to European data privacy standards were in fact doing so. Snowden's disclosures revealed this to be mere wishful thinking. In reality, airlines and companies like Microsoft, Google, or Facebook are faced with the dilemma of having to either break European law or violate provisions of the Patriot Act.

Just like any other nation, the United States faces the challenge to reconcile civil rights and individual liberties with new threat scenarios and the rapid development of communication technologies. In doing so, it is clear that once familiar borders have become blurred, so that in an age of international terrorism and cyber warfare, almost no clear distinction can be made between internal and external security. In the same way, electronic communications that crisscross the globe before reaching their final destination, perhaps only a few miles from their originator, can no longer be assigned to neat categories like "domestic" or "foreign." The NSA's statutory violations – to the extent they have come to light – show that the attempt by U.S. lawmakers to set different bars of data privacy for Americans and foreigners are doomed to fail. In an era of "Big Data," notions like "domestic" and "foreign" tend to become as impossible to separate as the watchtowers manned by government agencies or commercial enterprises.

In order to maintain control over these massive amounts of roving data and protect citizens from abuses, nation states must make claims of extraterritorial jurisdiction that inevitably clash with other countries' claims of sovereignty. But instead of abandoning the existing stop-gap measures and, in an act of outrage, cutting off dialogue, the transatlantic partners should attempt to agree on a common legal framework for data protection. The American people's traditional concern about government intrusion as well as the mounting calls for tighter control of the nation's intelligence agencies from civil rights advocates, libertarians, and major companies alike may be helpful in this endeavor.



FORUM

A FORUM FOR PUBLIC DEBATE

As a forum for public debate, the HCA facilitates communication among academia and the general public as well as between the business community, the political sphere, and the media.

Events in the HCA Forum present new research and current issues in the field of American Studies. The Baden-Württemberg Seminar is the signature lecture series of the HCA. In addition, the HCA hosts individual lectures on the United States and high-profile keynote addresses on U.S. and transatlantic affairs as well as debates, panel discussions, book launches, and exhibits. This year, the HCA also introduced a new format, "HCA trifft ..." (see page 187).

Strongly believing that mutual respect and consideration can only be achieved through an open-minded but critical debate, the HCA seeks to establish a venue for dialogue and discussion about the United States, thus enhancing the understanding of the United States in Germany.

THE BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG SEMINAR

Each spring and fall, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies invites distinguished scholars, public policy experts, journalists, writers, and artists to its Baden-Württemberg Seminar. The program was initiated in the spring of 2007 as a lecture series with fellows of the American Academy in Berlin coordinated by the HCA. Since the summer of 2009, the HCA is fully responsible for the Baden-Württemberg Seminar, which has also extended its base. Participants present their current work, discuss issues of transatlantic interest, or read from their writings at selected institutions throughout the state.

Baden-Württemberg's profound interest in the United States is reflected in many of its cultural, political, and economic institutions, its corporations, museums, and libraries. This past year, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies was pleased to present the twelfth and thirteenth semesters of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar. Our cooperation partners in 2012-13 were the Enjoy Jazz Festival, the Office for Gender Equality of Heidelberg University, the American Academy in Berlin, the Hochschule für Jüdische Studien Heidelberg, the History Department of Heidelberg University, the English Department of Heidelberg University, the Institute for Geography of Heidelberg University, the Carl-Schurz-Haus/Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut Freiburg, and the d.a.i. Tübingen. We wish to thank this committed network of partners for their continued support.

Fall Seminar 2012

The twelfth semester of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar once more featured eminent scholars from University College Dublin, Northwestern University, University of California at Berkeley, and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, as well as jazz greats Yusuf Latteef and Archie Shepp, finance experts from the Bank for International Settlements, Basel and Deutsche Bank, and financial journalist Susanne Schmidt.

For the opening event, the HCA welcomed Matthew A. Sutton from Washington State University and University College Dublin. Professor Sutton is a historian focusing on religious history, particularly on twentieth-century conservative Protestantism and its links to politics. Professor Sutton's talk at the HCA was entitled "Is Obama the Antichrist? The Rise of American Fundamentalist Anti-Liberalism." In the light of the approaching elections of November 2012, he explained the apocalyptic world view held by no small number of American evangelists and its link to American politics. Many evangelists believe that the end of the world is approaching and that a new Millennium is near. However, before this new age can begin, the Antichrist will rise and reign. Evangelists also believe that the coming of the Antichrist will be announced by a series of signs such as moral decline, people turning away from faith, the emergence of powerful empires in Rome, Russia, and the Far East, war or rumors of war, and the "Rapture," in which Christians will be taken from earth and sent to Heaven. A further and very important sign is that God will bestow Palestine to the Jews. Throughout the ages, evangelicals have been searching for signs, believing that the end of the earth is imminent. World War I was seen as a sign because of the British capture of Jerusalem in 1917 and the promise to return it to the Jews. Evangelicals even saw Hitler as a tool of God, driving the Jews back into Palestine. This does not mean that evangelicals condoned Hitler's actions; they interpreted them as another sign. The restoration of Rome as well as the rise of the Soviet Union and Japan in the 1930s appeared to be signs as well. Today, fundamentalist evangelicals are also searching for signs for the rise of the Antichrist. The year 2012 brought no shortage of international turmoil and distrust of government. For example, in the eyes of evangelicals, the Obama administration is not supporting Israel sufficiently. While Professor Sutton made clear that most evangelicals do not believe that Barack Obama is actually the Antichrist, there is a sentiment that he might be setting the scene for the Devil. The belief that a violent end of the world is imminent has shaped evangelical voting behavior, and our speaker predicted that it would also impact the then-upcoming elections. After his lecture Dr. Sutton opened the floor for questions from his large and eager audience.



Matthew Sutton.



Archie Shepp at the Old Lecture Hall.

The second event of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar introduced a different format. Jazz greats Yusuf Lateef and Archie Shepp came to Heidelberg as part of the international symposium "Lost in Diversity: A Transatlantic Dialogue on the Social Relevance of Jazz." At the Old Lecture Hall of Heidelberg University they reflected on the social relevance and the political power of black improvised music. Yusuf Lateef's "Reflections on the Social Relevance of Black Improvised Music" started out with an explanation of why he rejects the terms "jazz" and considers it a misnomer – it simply connotes too many negative terms. Lateef prefers to call his music autophysiopsychic, denoting music from one's physical, spiritual, and mental self, or "music from the heart." He sees African American music in particular as an important contribution to the restoration of American society, especially in the 1950s and 1960s. To Lateef, these decades represented an upsurge of self-determination, self-expression, and self-identity for African Americans after centuries of unmatched maltreatment, prejudice, and brutality. In the African American community, work, leisure, joy, sorrow, celebration, or loss has always been accompanied by music, which held its ground despite ridicule, contempt, and reproach. As African American music gravitated to the mainstream of American arts, Lateef argued, American society as a whole was elevated and that elevation spread throughout the world. Archie Shepp's "Reflections on the Political Power of Black Improvised Music" tried to ascertain, among other things, that "yes, music can stop wars." He recounted an episode from World War II when a temporary truce was declared in the trenches so German troops could play a jam session with the legendary Bebop drummer Kenny Clarke. Shepp's belief that jazz "belonged" to African Americans and all white jazz musicians merely copied it eventually led to a quite controversial discussion with the audience.

The Baden-Württemberg Seminar continued on November 21, when the HCA welcomed Alice Eagly from Northwestern University. A noted social psychologist, her focus of interest is gender studies. Professor Eagly's lecture was entitled "Women as Leaders: Navigating the Labyrinth." In her talk, Professor Eagly dealt with the question why women are still underrepresented in high leadership positions. She criticized the metaphor of the "glass ceiling," arguing that it suggested the problem women encountered was at the "top," when really women often did not make it to the "top" but rather encountered their problems at the "bottom." Professor Eagly prefers the

term "labyrinth," because it expresses that women face many complex decisions throughout their careers. Professor Eagly explained the connection of prejudicial stereotypes of men, women, and leadership to the phenomenon that men are seen as the better leaders. Common gender stereotypes are that men are competitive, aggressive, outgoing, and courageous. Women are generally seen as kind, sensitive, gentle, supportive, and nurturing. The common cultural stereotype says a leader has to be self-confident, action-oriented, assertive, and risk-taking. These "ideal" qualities of a leader are in line with the gender stereotypes of men. This means that men are generally preferred as leaders in all male-type jobs, yet not in female-type jobs, such as nurse or kindergarten teacher, where men are discriminated against. Professor Eagly analyzed the double bind that women who strive to be leaders are in. While they have to be tough and accomplished in order to be perceived as leaders, they should not be too tough. In her lecture, Professor Eagly also discussed the question whether female leadership style differed from male leadership. She explained that women are generally more democratic and participative than men in their leadership and employ positive, rewarding strategies rather than negative, threatening ones. In her concluding remarks, Professor Eagly explained that a cultural shift was occurring, which would eventually make it possible for more women to occupy leadership positions.

In the following week, Daniel Albright came to Heidelberg from the American Academy in Berlin to give a lecture entitled "Setting James Joyce to Music: John Cage and Harry Partch." Daniel Albright is the Ernest Bernbaum Professor for Literature at Harvard University and teaches in both the English and Music Departments. He is mainly interested in the way in which artistic media, such as poetry, music, and painting, interact with each other. In 2000 his book *Untwisting the Serpent: Music, Literature, and the Visual Arts* won the Susanne M. Glasscock Humanities Book Prize for Interdisciplinary Scholarship. In his lecture at the HCA, Professor Albright focused on the interaction of music and literature. He introduced the concept of "belletristic music," music that intends to become literature. In order to show his audience how music and literature can interact, Professor Albright introduced two artists and their works. The first, Harry Partch, an American composer, worked on pseudomorphosis, the interaction between music and literature, focusing on novels. He made "speechmusic" out of novels such as James Joyce's *Finnegan's Wake*. Professor Albright explained that this was possible as Joyce's novels were very vocal – the author played with language. Harry Partch, for example, set a sentence from Joyce's work to music. Another novel by Joyce, *Ulysses*, was set to music by the artist Berio Omaggio. Professor Albright demonstrated this to his audience by playing a sound sample in which a passage of the text is read and then sound-manipulated. This work is not composed music but rather consists of experiments with tape-recording. The last example of the interaction between literature and music Professor Albright demonstrated was the radio play *Laughtears* by John Cage. According to Professor Albright, *Laughtears* represented the most impressive work he introduced, turning Joyce's *Finnegan's Wake* into sound. The artist recorded sounds of all places in Ireland mentioned in the book and blended it with words from the novel spelling out JAMES JOYCE by finding the first word in the novel starting with a "J" not followed by an "A," the first word with "A" not followed by an "M," and so forth. To round the work off, John Cage collected sounds of thunder and

provided an acoustic frame for Joyce's words. After the demonstration of these very different examples of how the words of James Joyce interact with sound, Professor Albright invited his audience to discuss the works.

On November 29, the Baden-Württemberg Seminar was co-hosted by the Hochschule für Jüdische Studien Heidelberg. It welcomed Daniel Boyarin, the Taubman Professor of Talmudic Culture at the University of California Berkeley in the Departments of Near Eastern Studies and Rhetoric, at the time also a fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. His talk centered on contemporary accounts in diaspora studies that continue to contrast diaspora with the "center," insist on a moment of (forced or voluntary) dispersion, and continued longing for "home" and the oppressiveness of the diasporic situation. In his lecture, Boyarin presented a different notion of diaspora as a synchronic condition from which the conditions of its emergence have no significance. According to Boyarin, it is, moreover, a productive condition, not necessarily at all unwelcome to its participants. The Babylonian Talmud provided many case studies, and, naturally, a lively discussion with an eager audience ensued.

On December 14, the Baden-Württemberg Seminar once more took place in an unusual format. As part of the international conference "Lessons from the North Atlantic Financial and Economic Crisis," a roundtable discussed the possibilities of a new global financial architecture in the HCA Atrium. The roundtable was moderated by the London-based journalist and financial expert Susanne Schmidt; the discussants were Anat Admati (Stanford University), Mathias Drehmann (Bank for International Settlements, Basel), and the former chief economist of Deutsche Bank, Thomas Mayer. Admati and Mayer in particular held different views on the question of bank equity ratios. While Mayer emphasized that there were limits to regulation and that nobody knew how much equity was enough, Admati argued that, especially in this case, 30 percent would be better than 3 percent. When Schmidt asked whether the power of the regulatory agencies was sufficient, Mayer pointed out that due to the general insecurity of the situation the agencies were always assuming a worst case scenario and were thus repeating the mistakes of the banks, believing that the system can be fully controlled. According to Mayer, it is impossible to do just that, which in fact constitutes one of the differences between a planned and a market economy. Admati emphasized that this was not a question of differences between a planned or a market economy but rather a question of creating effective security structures. While Mayer considered it sufficient to hold individual financial actors responsible, Admati compared this to sending an ambulance after the accident had happened; she demanded reforms that prevent the accident from happening. Drehmann, who generally assumed a mediating position, pointed out that regulators do not act independently from politics. The lively discussion with the sizeable audience also revolved around the question of how accountability can be achieved most effectively. Martin Hellwig (Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Bonn) remarked that the discrepancy between private and public interests deserved greater attention; Mayer countered that banks just followed legal incentives. His warning that global regulation might impede the chances for growth in the developing countries was discussed vehemently and eventually brought up the question about the roles of China and India in the new global financial architecture.

The twelfth Baden-Württemberg Seminar concluded on January 17, 2013, when the HCA commemorated the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. In honor of this anniversary, Professor John David Smith of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte gave a talk on Abraham Lincoln, Emancipation, and the U.S. Colored Troops. Professor Berg introduced the guest speaker as one of the foremost authorities on African American history and a prolific author of more than twenty books and editor of several important academic series. Professor Smith then talked about his new book entitled *Lincoln and the Colored Troops*. In his lecture, he argued that Lincoln was one of the most misinterpreted presidents. He was not an abolitionist, as many believe. Rather, he was convinced of black inferiority and often made racist remarks. He was a child of his time. However, he did judge slavery as morally wrong and a "pre-modern," uneconomic labor system. He sought to reunite the nation, with or without slavery, but prioritized preserving the union over abolishing slavery. In his preliminary draft of what was later to become the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln declared that all slaves who made it into the Union should be free. He also threatened the Confederacy that he would emancipate all slaves by January 1, 1863, if the "rebellion" should continue. Almost as an afterthought, he slipped the Black Recruitment Clause into the final Emancipation Proclamation. This meant that blacks could legally serve in the Union Army, that there would be no compensation for the slaveholders, and that the slaves held in the Confederacy were free and would not be colonized by the government. This way, Lincoln could tap into the enticing manpower of black slaves who were highly motivated to fight their former owners. Nine to twelve percent of all Union troops were black. Even before the official proclamation, 4,000 black soldiers were fighting in the Union's ranks while Lincoln pretended not to know, still hoping he could win some big slave-holding states back by diplomacy alone. The presence of colored troops in regions where slaves were still kept on plantations caused uprisings among many slaves, who fled and joined the Union. Professor Smith explained that the Emancipation Proclamation had the effect of a "slow motion slave insurrection" and wreaked economic havoc for plantation holders in the South. While it dampened the spirits of the Confederates, it boosted black morale in the North and significantly supported the Union troops. Professor Smith concluded his talk by pointing out that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation raised the issue of what to do with the free blacks. If they were allowed to fight in the army, were they citizens? If they were citizens, should they not be allowed to vote? Before Lincoln could properly address this issue, he was assassinated. After the lecture, Professor Smith engaged his audience in a lively debate on the topic.

Spring Seminar 2013

The thirteenth semester of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar featured three readings from prominent American authors, among them the current winner of the Pulitzer Prize for fiction, as well as an array of lectures by distinguished academics, ranging from political commentary to African American history.

The first speaker of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar's spring semester was the American public intellectual David Frum, who addressed the MAS class of 2013 in his commencement speech on



Walter Benn Michaels.

"The Crisis of American Conservatism" (see pages 68-70). On April 15, the Baden-Württemberg Seminar continued with a lecture by Professor Walter Benn Michaels from the University of Illinois at Chicago, entitled "Formal Feelings: Political Economy and Aesthetic Autonomy." Professor Michaels has previously taught at Johns Hopkins University and the University of California, Berkeley. Among his books are *The Trouble with Diversity: How We Learned to Love Identity and Ignore Inequality* and *The Shape of the Signifier: 1967 to the End of History*. In his talk at the HCA, Professor Michaels briefly introduced Maggie Nelson's work *Jane: A Murder*. The book tells the story of the life and death of Maggie Nelson's aunt, Jane, who was murdered in 1969. Though officially unsolved, Jane's murder was apparently one in a series of brutal rape-murders in the area. Professor Michaels criticized the politics of indifference and raised the question of "grievability": Are some persons more grievable than others? He argued that liberation movements, such as the Civil Rights Movement, and feminist and gay and lesbian movements are a manifest of a critique of the idea that some lives are more valuable than others. Theirs is what Professor Michaels called a politics of recognition. While the problem of recognition has become closer to being solved thanks to liberation movements such as the Civil Rights Movement, the problem of redistribution, meaning the problem of income inequality, has not. Professor Michaels explained that discrimination based on race, gender, and sexual orientation is considered "wrong" and unproductive, yet discrimination based on class is not considered equally problematic. After the lecture, the audience and Professor Michaels engaged in a lively discussion.

In the following week, the Baden-Württemberg Seminar was co-hosted by the d.a.i. in Tübingen, where Tehila Liebermann read from her short story collection *Venus in the Afternoon*. The audience on that evening was captured by the wildly disparate worlds in Liebermann's stories, which explore the darker depths of human existence or look humorously on a doomed relationship. The Baden-Württemberg Seminar returned to Tübingen on June 8, when Greg Baxter read from his latest novel *The Apartment* as part of the Tübingen book festival. Acclaimed as a profoundly original work, on the surface *The Apartment* is a complicated story about a man in search of housing. It also is a novel about war, the relationship between America and the rest of the world, and the fragile foundations of Western culture.



Pulitzer Prize-winning author Adam Johnson at a reading of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar.

The following week saw a high point of the thirteenth semester of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar. The HCA, the Literaturbüro Freiburg, and the Carl-Schurz-Haus Freiburg hosted a reading with Adam Johnson, whose book *The Orphan Master's Son* won the 2013 Pulitzer Prize for fiction. The audience at Art Jamming that night learned a lot about the story behind the gripping plot of the novel. Johnson started writing about North Korea because of a fascination with propaganda and the way it prescribes an official narrative to an entire people. According to him, it did not matter that the story was a complete fiction – in North Korea, every citizen was forced to become a character on a stage, and the labor camps were filled with those who did not play their parts. Johnson asked himself whether it was possible to retain a personal identity in such conditions and under what circumstances a person would reveal his or her true nature. These mysteries of subsumed selves, of hidden lives, of rewritten longings turned out to be the fuel of a bestselling novel. Johnson also talked about the research behind *The Orphan Master's Son*, which included military, political, and economic histories as well as personal accounts and the rare narratives about hidden emotions, abandoned relationships, and forgotten identities. To capture this on the page, he created characters across all levels of society, from the orphan soldier to the Party leaders.

The HCA's Baden-Württemberg Seminar continued on June 20, when Professor Mark McGurl from Stanford University gave the keynote lecture of the conference "Acquired Taste: Reading and the Uses of Literature in the Age of Academic Literary Studies" at the Old Lecture Hall of Heidelberg University. His talk "The Institution of Nothing: David Foster Wallace in the Program" presented an in-depth analysis of the novels and short stories of contemporary writer David Foster Wallace. Centering on a meticulous close-reading of Wallace's unfinished novel *The Pale King*, McGurl demonstrated both Wallace's commitment to a modernist aesthetics of place/space and its appropriation within the American postwar creative writing system. McGurl's reading focused attention on the co-evolution of Wallace as a fiction writer and creative writing teacher, arguing that the development of Wallace's literary oeuvre cannot be separated from his role within university-based fields of literary production. Wallace's self-reflexivity as a writer, McGurl

argued, stems from his acknowledgement that he was a part of the writing system he helped to sustain and his continued effort to break free from it. The lecture concluded with a provocatively biographic interpretation of Wallace's suicide, in which McGurl related the open-ended writing process of *The Pale King* to Wallace's premature death.

On July 9, Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, the 2013 recipient of the James W.C. Pennington Award, delivered her public lecture on "Biblical Witness and the African American Freedom Struggle" as part of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar (see pages 134-135). The thirteenth semester of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar concluded on July 18, 2013. Professor Wilson from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign held a lecture entitled "Deepening the Creative City: America's New Development Machine." David Wilson is a professor of Geography and Geographic Information Science at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who specializes in the political economy and the spatial issue of U.S. cities. Professor Wilson began his lecture by describing the transformation of cities in the American Rust Belt: Uneven development has become more pronounced, and the issue of race is very much in the urban consciousness and has become quite a sensitive issue, as the Trayvon Martin case has demonstrated. Professor Wilson called class a "rather touchy issue." In today's increasingly globalized world, cities are expected to be economic engines. If a city does not become economized enough, it will fail. Professor Wilson then explained the elaborate creation of creative cities as a mix of presences and absences, both of equal importance. A creative city requires the presence of glittering downtowns, gentrified neighborhoods, and arts districts. It also requires the absence of isolated black or Latino neighborhoods and residual land use. The controversial notion of a creative city, according to Professor Wilson, is that it cannot have any visible "blights" such as homelessness or rotting houses. This raises the question how such explosive, race-class-problem-raising cities can continue to exist and even grow. Professor Wilson sees the answer in two pillars on which the creative cities are built: An evolving fear-machine and fear-speak. The cities are haunted by fear of globalization-induced austerity and race-class phobia. The post-9/11 fear promoted by the media opened the floodgates for the reorganization of cities. Concluding his talk, Professor Wilson also argued that U.S. politics use fear to power the process of city change.

HCA BOOK LAUNCHES

In the winter semester 2012-13, the HCA continued a format introduced a year earlier. Students, faculty and the Heidelberg public were invited to celebrate the publications of HCA associates.

The first book launch of the academic year took place on December 4, when Professor Dieter Schulz presented his book *Emerson and Thoreau or Steps Beyond Ourselves: Studies in Transcendentalism*. Professor Schulz is professor emeritus of English and American Literature, and he represented the Faculty of Modern Languages on the HCA's Board of Directors until his retirement in 2008. He has published on a wide variety of topics, such as American transcendentalism and metaphysics. His new book is a collection of essays written over a period of fifteen years. Professor Schulz admitted to his audience that he was quite baffled by Emerson and Thoreau when he read them for the first time. Over the years, however, he has come to identify with Emerson to a great extent, and thanks to urgings of American friends, Professor Schulz gave Emerson and Thoreau another try. Professor Schulz also pointed out that the chapters in his work are connected by recurring metaphors, mainly the metaphor of walking. He explained that even the most complex and abstract thoughts rely on metaphors. The essays collected in this volume can be read as chapters in a book, as they circle around the notion and the imagery of transcendence. This concept is crucial not only to the Transcendentalist movement with Emerson and Thoreau as its key figures but also to their antecedents in New England Puritanism, which is represented in Professor Schulz' book by Roger Williams and John Cotton; it is also crucial to Emerson's and Thoreau's followers in twentieth-century Modernism and in our own time. The transcendentalists were highly critical of contemporary politics, society, and culture, and also challenged the objectivist claims of the "methods" or "ways" advocated by the sciences. After the introduction of his book, Professor Schulz invited his audience to pose questions and debate the issues presented over a glass of wine.

On February 5, 2013, Dr. Tobias Endler introduced his book *How to be a Superpower – The Public Intellectual Debate on the Global Role of the United States after September 11* at the HCA. He opened his talk by referring to President Obama's 2013 State of the Union Address, in which he said the USA were not in decline but rather that leadership was being renewed all over the world. Dr. Endler's book challenges the idea that U.S. intellectuals are in decline as well. The main thesis of his book is that intellectuals play a crucial role in contributing to the intrinsic value of public opinion by mediating it. Dr. Endler read the audience the first part of the introduction to his book. In it, he defined "public intellectuals": He argues that policy makers often do not have enough knowledge of many crucial issues, and that public intellectuals are important because they generate ideas. In public debates, intellectuals from many fields discuss an issue, even when it is not in their field of expertise. Intellectuals have always been involved in opinion-shaping and opinion-making in the USA, but intellectuals engaged in public discourse were often met with skepticism. Many intellectuals serve as advisors to the government, think tanks, or universities. This means that it is no longer possible for these intellectuals to be impartial, as their employers have intrinsic motivations. Yet, public intellectuals mediate the public discourse, for instance on the question of American identity and morals. There are problems impeding the discussion,

though, for example the challenges are that inherent in communication. Broad debates on American values are in order, and all sides have to participate. This includes the media, which needs to make an effort to provide a platform of communication. The discussion is open to anyone who wants to participate; however, many citizens do not believe that their contribution could make a difference. Thus, the lion's share of participation lies with the public intellectuals. After the introduction of his book, Dr. Endler answered the questions of his audience and engaged in a discussion on American values and the communication about them.

EXHIBITION: "THE EARLY DAYS: HIP HOP IN THE GDR"



From March 14 to April 25, the exhibition "The Early Days – HipHop in East Germany" was on display at the HCA. Photographs, t-shirts, radio cassette recorders, and other everyday objects served as illustrations of an unusual piece of East German history, and showed that in the 1980s, HipHop constituted a truly global youth culture that transcended the Iron Curtain. The four elements of HipHop culture – breakdance, DJ-ing, rap and graffiti – originated in the Bronx. Yet, a distinct scene developed quickly in East Germany, challenging the SED state. The movie *Beat Street* made it to East German movie theaters in 1985 and facilitated HipHop culture in almost all regions of East Germany; Hip-hop networks among the East German youth developed quickly. HipHop was not prohibited in East Germany, but the party wanted to control and contain it where necessary. The exhibition took a look at

the main actors of the HipHop movement and their relationship to the authorities as well as at the spaces break dancers, rappers, and graffiti artists claimed on the other side of the wall. The exhibition focused on the biographies of the protagonists, based on interviews with contemporaries, archival material, and everyday objects from private collections. Visitors could admire the youngsters' gifts for improvisation: "Fat Laces" were made from old shirts; graffiti was painted on the wall after spray cans had been prohibited. For the opening, the HCA welcomed Reno Rössel from the Steinhaus Bautzen e.V., who had conceptualized the exhibition together with the University of Leipzig. The large audience also enjoyed a screening of Nico Raschik's movie *Here We Come* (2006), a portrayal of the HipHop protagonists in East Germany, and had an opportunity to talk to the director.

FILM: MICHAEL VERHOEVEN: "THE SECOND EXECUTION OF ROMELL BROOM"

On May 14, the HCA was honored to host an evening with the renowned German filmmaker Michael Verhoeven. The capacity audience in the Atrium was captured by the showing of *The Second Execution of Romell Broom*, nominated for the Prix d'Europe in 2012. Romell Broom was sentenced to death in 1985 for the kidnapping, rape, and murder of 14-year old Tryna Middleton from Cleveland and scheduled to die by lethal injection fourteen years later. The efforts to plant needles in Mr. Broom's veins remained unsuccessful, and Ohio Governor Ted Strickland finally granted a reprieve of one week. Since then Mr. Broom's lawyers have been litigating in the Ohio courts to prevent the state from attempting to execute Romell Broom a second time. The film reexamines and reconstructs the 1984 murder case and subsequent trial of Romell Broom. Many questions remain unanswered. It also discusses the ramifications and repercussions of the death penalty with legal experts and reveals the flaws and frailty of a system in which the chances of being sentenced to death increase with diminishing financial resources or the darkness of one's complexion. On the other hand, the careers of prosecutors and judges are bolstered by the number of death sentences they achieve. The family of Romell Broom and his fiancée also provide insight into the destructive impact of the death penalty on the people close to the perpetrator. In stark contrast, the prospect of a second execution brings the possibility of closure to a victim of Romell Broom, whom he brutally tried to abduct when she was 11. Having never overcome the trauma of this experience, she anxiously awaits his death, hoping that it will finally put her mind at rest. It also gives a voice to Yvonne Pointer, whose child was supposedly murdered by Broom, and who has found a different answer. She helps others to cope with their pain by going into prisons and speaking with perpetrators, helping break the cycle of hatred and violence. After the movie, Michael Verhoeven discussed its making and its implications with the HCA's expert on the death penalty, Professor Manfred Berg, and answered questions from a deeply moved audience.



Michael Verhoeven and Manfred Berg.

DONNA LEON AT THE HCA: "A GUIDE TO WRITING/READING A CRIME NOVEL"



Donna Leon speaks in a packed HCA Atrium.

On the afternoon of June 4, the HCA welcomed a very special guest: the American star author Donna Leon. In the packed Atrium, she treated her audience to extensive insights into the making of her bestselling crime novels and to a guide to reading them. A native of New Jersey, Donna Leon has been an expatriate for almost fifty years, working as a traveling companion, in advertising, and teaching. When she taught school in Iran in the 1970s, she started a doctoral thesis on Jane Austen. During the revolution, she shipped her books, notes, and drafts back to the United States, but they were confiscated by the Iranian government. She asked herself: "Can I bear the thought of rewriting the dissertation?" realized she could not, and felt a tremendous sense of relief. Since 1981, Donna Leon has been living in Venice. The Brunetti crime novels made her world-famous, but baroque music is just as important to her. She has supported a number of recordings, among others with the "Il Pomo d'Oro" orchestra. The origins of her first novel can be traced back to her passion for opera. While she was attending a rehearsal at the Venetian opera house La Fenice, her companion complained that he could "kill the conductor!" "I'll do it for you," she replied, "but in a novel" and invented Commissario Guido Brunetti, who has been chasing criminals in twenty-two novels ever since the *Venetian Finale*. Every Brunetti novel has made the German bestseller lists, but Donna Leon refuses to have her books translated into Italian, because she is not a native and does not want to cause strife, since her plots are often critical of Italian society. She is not too fond of her American peers. "I abhor violence and I cannot read these gory American plots. I get mad when I realize how many people are interested in this stuff." Since her initial crime novel, Donna Leon has churned out one book a year. Writer's block is not an issue for her. "Writing is a craft like any other," she replied to a question from the audience. "You can do it for eight hours every day and if you are not happy with the result, you don't have to keep it." After an hour and a half rich with anecdotes, many of her readers joined Donna Leon for a glass of white wine and a tramezzino in the HCA's Bel Etage to engage in some small talk and have plenty of books signed.

HCA TRIFFT ...

On August 30, 2013, the HCA introduced a new format as part of its forum events: "HCA trifft ..." plans to bring renowned German experts on the United States to Heidelberg and is geared chiefly towards a German audience. The new format got off to a great start with Stefan Kornelius, who came to Heidelberg just three weeks before the German elections to present his biography of the current German chancellor: *Angela Merkel. Die Kanzlerin und ihre Welt*. Stefan Kornelius is the foreign editor at *Süddeutsche Zeitung* since 2000. After studies in political science, history, and public law in Bonn and London, he enrolled at Henri-Nannen Schule, Germany's most famous school of journalism. Initially a freelancer at *Stern*, the *BBC* and *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, he became *SZ*'s correspondent in Bonn, Washington, D.C., and Berlin. Stefan Kornelius has personally known and worked with Angela Merkel since the start of her political career in the 1990s. As a first-hand witness to her rise to power, his biography sheds light on Merkel's phenomenal political career, made all the more remarkable by the fact that she spent the first thirty-five years of her life in the former East Germany. The book is a thought-provoking and extensively-researched analysis of Merkel's life, both in the GDR and in reunited Germany. The audience at the HCA learned how she dealt with reunification, how fast she learned to adapt in the West, and what she has carried over from her former life. Stefan Kornelius described Merkel's fascinating transition from citizen of an autocratic regime to leader of a major democratic power, who preserved the humanistic values from her upbringing as the daughter of a Lutheran pastor. The talk illuminated Merkel's strengths and weaknesses, her remarkable analytical acumen and systematic way of working, her straightforwardness, openness and honesty, her pragmatism in dealing with fundamental policies, guided by the core values of freedom and tolerance. Stefan Kornelius then turned to his chapter on German-U.S. relations and gave a detailed account of Merkel's relationship with Presidents Bush and Obama. After the presentation of his book, Mr. Kornelius engaged in a lively debate with his audience.



Prof. Detlef Junker und Stefan Kornelius.

MEDIA COVERAGE

During the past year, reports on the HCA, its faculty and staff and its activities have appeared in the following media:

BR alpha, d-radio, dw.de, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Jazz'n'More, Jazz Beyond Jazz Blog, jazzthing.de, Mannheimer Morgen, radioaktiv – Campus Radio Rhein-Neckar, Reuters Blog, Rhein Neckar Zeitung, SWR Television, SWR 2, Wirtschaftswoche online.



HCA ANNOUNCEMENTS

Die Geschichte der USA in einem Band

GESCHICHTE DER USA

Manfred Berg

**Oldenbourg
Grundriss der Geschichte 42**

247 S.

€ 24,80 [D] / Unverb. Ladenpreis

US\$ 35,-

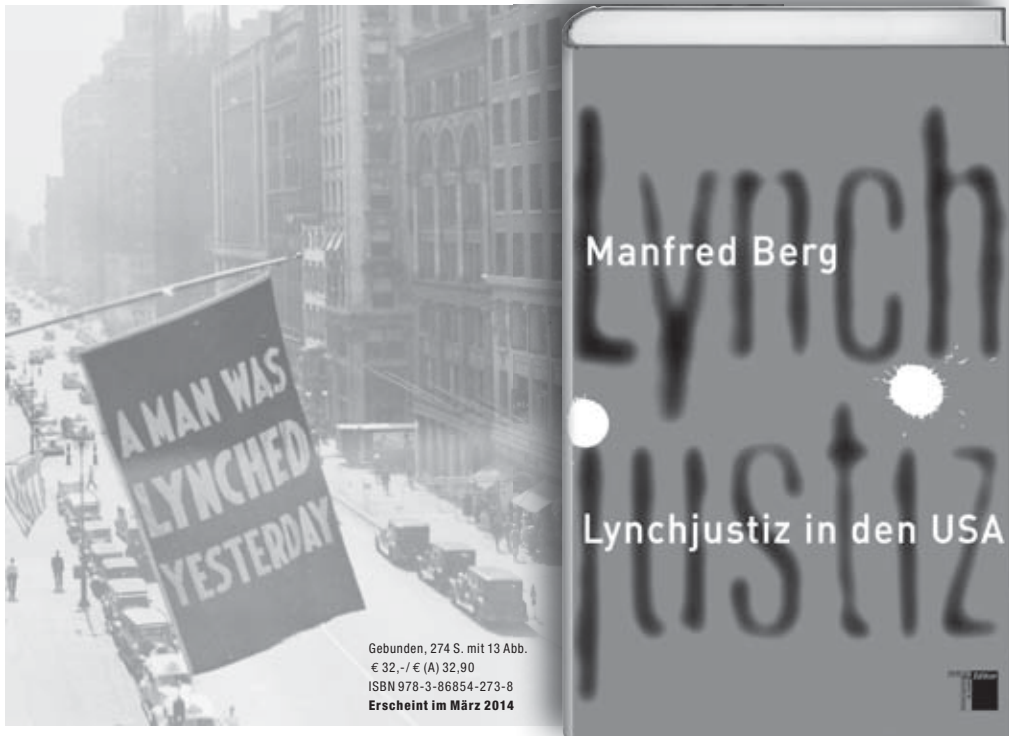
ISBN 978-3-486-70482-2



Das Buch informiert konzise und kompetent über die Geschichte der USA von der Kolonialzeit bis zur Gegenwart sowie über die prägenden Entwicklungen der neueren US-Geschichtswissenschaft. Im Mittelpunkt dieser Einführung stehen die „klassischen“ Themen der amerikanischen Geschichte:

der Kulturkontakt und Konflikt mit den Ureinwohnern, die Westexpansion, die Sklaverei, Rassenbeziehungen und ethnische Vielfalt, die Einwanderung, der religiöse Pluralismus, die Gründung und Entwicklung der föderalen Republik, die Ausbildung der Demokratie, die Entwicklung der modernen Industrie- und Konsumgesellschaft sowie der Aufstieg der USA zur globalen Supermacht.

MISSISSIPPI BURNING



Lynchjustiz – bis heute verbunden mit Rassismus, Terror und Gewalt, mit dem berühmt-berüchtigten Ku-Klux-Klan und dem amerikanischen Süden – kostete im Lauf der amerikanischen Geschichte Zehntausende Menschen das Leben. Im Namen der »Gerechtigkeit«, der »Selbstverteidigung des Volkes« und der »Vorherrschaft der weißen Rasse« wurden Menschen geteert und gefedert, gefoltert, gehängt oder verbrannt.

Manfred Berg erzählt die Geschichte der Lynchjustiz gegen schwarze Amerikaner, Mexikaner oder Chinesen von ihren Anfängen in der Kolonialzeit bis in die Gegenwart. Er berichtet vom Widerstand gegen die Lynchjustiz, untersucht, warum sie um die Mitte des 20. Jahrhundert aufhörte und welches Erbe sie in der amerikanischen Kultur hinterlassen hat.

»Ein Meilenstein der Geschichtsschreibung zur Gewalt in Amerika« *Professor Michael Pfeifer, City University of New York*

»Eine vorzügliche Geschichte der Lynchjustiz in Amerika von ihren Anfängen in der Kolonialzeit bis zu den hate crimes der Gegenwart« *Professor Clive Webb, University of Sussex*

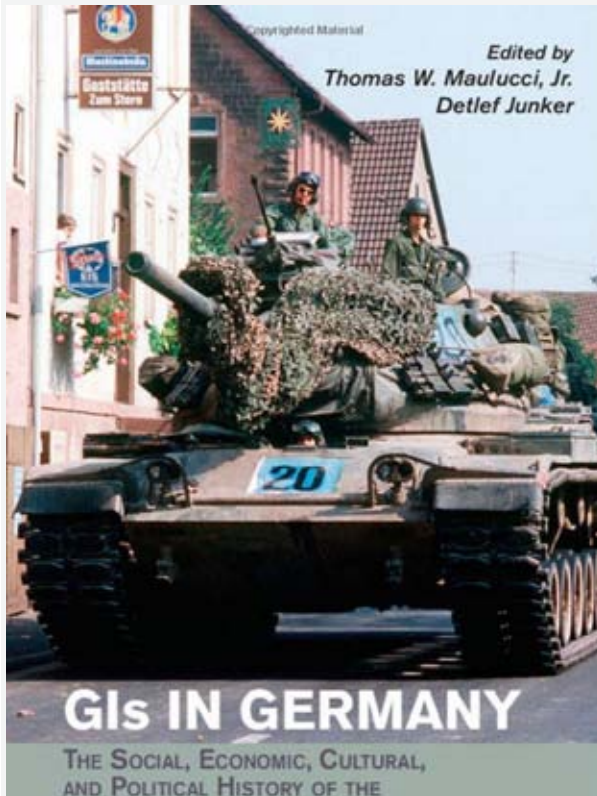
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Thomas W. Marlucci Jr.
Detlef Junker (Eds.)

GIs IN GERMANY

The fifteen essays in this volume offer a comprehensive look at the role of American military forces in Germany. The American military forces in the Federal Republic of Germany after WWII played an important role not just in the NATO military alliance but also in German-American relations as a whole. Around twenty-two-million U.S. servicemen and their dependents have been stationed in Germany since WWII, and their presence has contributed to one of the few successful American attempts at democratic nation building in the twentieth century. In the social and cultural realm the GIs helped to americanize Germany, and their own German experiences influenced the U.S. civil rights movement and soldier radicalism. The U.S. military presence also served as a bellwether for overall relations between the two countries.



2013. 378 pages. US\$ 99.00. ISBN 978-0-521-85133-6

"This book marks a great leap forward in our knowledge of a vast and important subject that is still missing from most history books on the Cold War. As someone who has worked in this area, off and on, for some thirty years I can assure you that this volume makes a most welcome contribution to a whole range of political, cultural, social, and, above all, military aspects of U.S. forces stationed in Germany since 1945."

— Wolfgang Krieger, Professor of Modern History at Marburg University, Germany



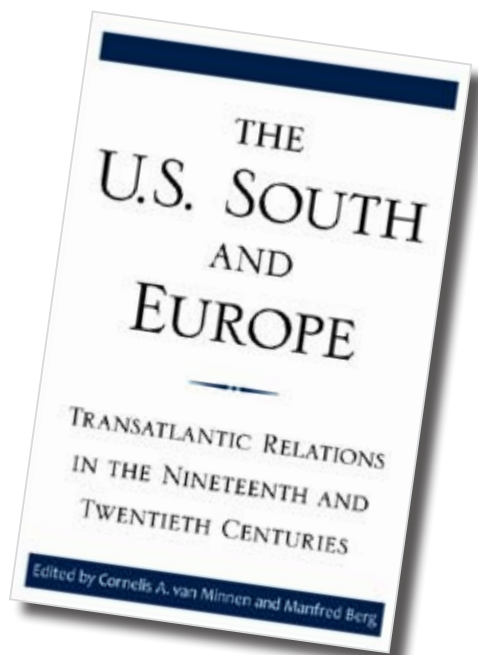
CORNELIS A. VAN MINNEN
MANFRED BERG (EDS.)

The U.S. South and Europe

Transatlantic Relations in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

2013. 316 pages. ISBN 978-0-8131-4308-8

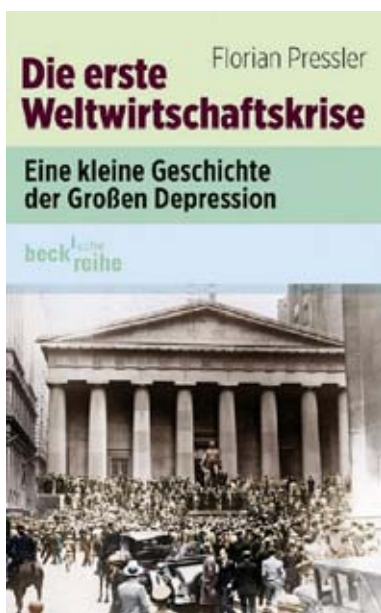
The U.S. South is a distinctive political and cultural force – not only in the eyes of Americans, but also in the estimation of many Europeans. The region played a distinctive role as a major agricultural center and the source of much of the wealth in early America, but it has also served as a catalyst for the nation’s only civil war, and later, as a battleground in violent civil rights conflicts. Once considered isolated and benighted by the international community, the South has recently evoked considerable interest among popular audiences and academic observers on both sides of the Atlantic.



In *The U.S. South and Europe*, editors Cornelis A. van Minnen and Manfred Berg have assembled contributions that interpret a number of political, cultural, and religious aspects of the transatlantic relationship during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The contributors discuss a variety of subjects, including European colonization, travel accounts of southerners visiting Europe, and the experiences of German immigrants who settled in the South. The collection also examines slavery, foreign recognition of the Confederacy as a sovereign government, the lynching of African Americans and Italian immigrants, and transatlantic religious fundamentalism. Finally, it addresses international perceptions of the Jim Crow South and the civil rights movement as a framework for understanding race relations in the United Kingdom after World War II. Featuring contributions from leading scholars based in the United States and Europe, this illuminating volume explores the South from an international perspective and offers a new context from which to consider the region’s history.

„An admirable volume that probes curiously and often surprisingly into the relationship, real and imagined, between Europe and the South. The volume should prove of value to scholars and lay readers from widely differing backgrounds.“ -- *Martin Crawford, Emeritus Professor of Anglo-American History, Keele University*

„Americans who care about their country’s history will find this book an eye-opener. Two outstanding European scholars have skillfully put together an inviting array of explorations—a number of them brilliantly conceived—that create a radiant prism. By scrutinizing U.S. events from a European perspective, they offer readers a rare opportunity to rethink the American past.“ -- *William E Leuchtenburg, William Rand Kenan Professor of History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*



2013. 256 S.: mit 15 Abbildungen. Paperback.

ISBN 978-3-406-64535-8
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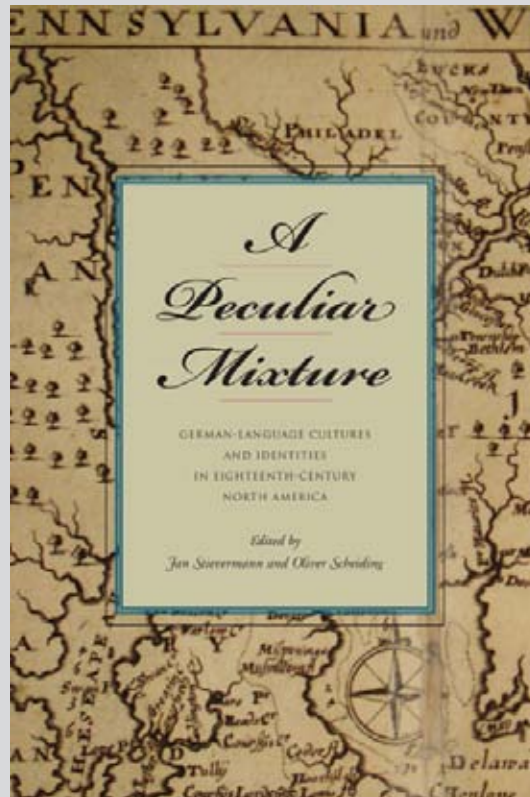
Florian Pressler

Die erste Weltwirtschaftskrise

Eine kleine Geschichte der großen Depression

Die Weltwirtschaftskrise der 1930er Jahre war eine globale Katastrophe von beispiellosen Ausmaßen. Florian Pressler erklärt ihre Ursachen, ihren Verlauf und ihre globalen Auswirkungen. Seine lebendige Beschreibung der Großen Depression gibt Einblicke in persönliche Schicksale ebenso wie in wirtschaftliche Zusammenhänge und zeigt Parallelen zur gegenwärtigen Finanz- und Schuldenkrise auf.

Die Weltwirtschaftskrise der 1930er Jahre lässt trotz Jahrzehnten der Forschung noch immer viele Fragen offen. Historiker und Volkswirtschaftler streiten leidenschaftlich über ihre Ursachen und die Maßnahmen zu ihrer Bekämpfung. Vor dem Hintergrund der aktuellen Finanz- und Schuldenkrise besitzt die Beschäftigung mit ihr eine neue Aktualität. Die gängigen Theorien, mit denen Wissenschaftler heute wirtschaftliche Krisen erklären und Politiker Maßnahmen zu ihrer Bekämpfung begründen, wurden aus der Erfahrung der Weltwirtschaftskrise der 1930er Jahre heraus entwickelt. Umso wichtiger erscheint es, sich mit der "alten" Weltwirtschaftskrise zu beschäftigen, um die "neue" verstehen zu können. Dazu bietet diese kurze, lebendige und gut verständliche Darstellung eine unverzichtbare Handreichung.



A PECULIAR MIXTURE

German-Language Cultures and Identities in Eighteenth-Century
North America

Edited by Jan Stievermann, and Oliver Scheiding

Through innovative interdisciplinary methodologies and fresh avenues of inquiry, the nine essays collected in *A Peculiar Mixture* endeavor to transform how we understand the bewildering multiplicity and complexity that characterized the experience of German-speaking people in the middle colonies. They explore how the various cultural expressions of German speakers helped them bridge regional, religious, and denominational divides and eventually find a way to partake in America's emerging national identity. Instead of thinking about early American culture and literature as evolving continuously as a singular entity, the contributions to this volume conceive of it as an ever-shifting and tangled "web of contact zones." They present a society with a plurality of different native and colonial cultures interacting not only with one another but also with cultures and traditions from outside the colonies, in a "peculiar mixture" of Old World practices and New World influences. Aside from the editors, the contributors are Rosalind J. Beiler, Patrick M. Erben, Cynthia G. Falk, Marie Basile McDaniel, Philip Otterness, Liam Riordan, Matthias Schönhofer, and Marianne S. Wokeck.

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