



**Heidelberg Center
for American Studies**

ANNUAL REPORT 2013-14

SPECIAL FEATURE

Juliane Braun:

"Imagining Freedom in the Black Theatres of
New Orleans"



**Ruprecht-Karls-Universität
Heidelberg, est. 1386**



ANNUAL REPORT 2013-14

IMPRINT

Editor

Detlef Junker

Editorial Staff

Marie-Luise Bischof

Wilfried Mausbach

Anja Schüler

Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA)

Curt und Heidemarie
Engelhorn Palais

Hauptstraße 120
69117 Heidelberg
Germany

T + 49 6221/ 54 37 10

F + 49 6221/ 54 37 19

hca@uni-heidelberg.de
www.hca.uni-hd.de

Coverdesign

Bernhard Pompey

Adapted Design and Layout

Barbara Grobe

Christian Kempf

© Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA) 2014. All rights reserved.
The HCA Annual Report is published yearly and is available free of charge.

ISSN 1862-1201

CONTENTS

Rector's Welcome	5
Preface	6

THE HEIDELBERG CENTER FOR AMERICAN STUDIES

Mission Statement	10
Benefactors of the HCA	10
Organization	12
HCA Board of Trustees	13
HCA Board of Directors	20
Foundation and Development	24
The Curt und Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais	26
People 2013-2014	28
Cooperation and Support	49

AN INSTITUTE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts in American Studies (BAS)	52
The BAS Class of 2017	53
BAS Student Trip to Berlin 2014	54
Exchange Opportunities for B.A. Students	55
New Students' Committee	55
Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS)	56
MAS Course Outline	57
Winter Semester 2013-14	57
Summer Semester 2014	63
Outlook on the MAS Course Outline	69
The MAS Class of 2014	69
The MAS Class of 2015	71
The MAS Class of 2016	75
MAS Social Activities	75
Berlin Report	76
HCA Commencement 2014	77
Valedictorian Speech	79

A CENTER FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

Ph.D. in American Studies	84
Ph.D. Candidates	87
Research Projects Supervised by HCA Faculty	113
Awarding of the Rolf Kentner Dissertation Prize	115
HCA Research Projects	117
HCA Spring Academy 2014	127

Conferences	134
Vision, Perception, Friction: How Jazz Became Art and Attack(ed) – A Transatlantic Dialogue	134
TTIP: Hope or Hype? A Look at the Proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership	136
James W.C. Pennington Award	141
Selected Publications	143
Selected Talks	152

SPECIAL FEATURE

Juliane Braun: "Imagining Freedom in the Black Theatres of New Orleans"	168
--	-----

A FORUM FOR PUBLIC DEBATE

The Baden-Württemberg Seminar	186
Fall Seminar 2013	187
Spring Seminar 2014	193
HCA Book Launches	197
Exhibition: "The Rejection Collection: Cartoons You Never Saw and Never Will See in <i>The New Yorker</i> "	201
Panel Discussion: "(No) New Cold War? Ukraine, Russia and the West after the Crimean Crisis"	202
Panel Discussion: "On the Sidelines? The Civil War in Syria from Regional and International Perspectives"	203
Panel Discussion: "Eagle, Dragon, Bull: The United States, China, and Europe in the Twenty-First Century"	204
Celebrating Ten Years of the HCA	206
Media Coverage	209

HCA ANNOUNCEMENTS	212
--------------------------	-----



RECTOR'S WELCOME

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

Dear Reader,

In its 628th year, Heidelberg University continues to be a magnet for students from Germany and around the world. Securing and developing the quality of teaching, research, and administration has been central to our goal to maintain and further the status of the Ruperto Carola as one of the world's leading universities. During the past several years, we have reviewed our standards and procedures, which resulted in a new and comprehensive quality validation system called heiQUALITY. In the fall of 2014, the accreditation agency ACQUIN certified that the tools of heiQUALITY guarantee the quality of our teaching and research, licensing the Ruperto Carola to independently ensure and enhance the quality of its academic programs. In particular heiQUALITY aims to link teaching and research in all phases; to encourage transdisciplinarity through specially designed courses; to raise awareness for the social relevance of disciplines across the board; to increase the quality of courses through student evaluation; to improve conditions for study for an increasingly heterogeneous student body; and to support our graduates' career transitions by imparting job-related skills.

The research and teaching programs of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies have always embodied these principles. Its bachelor students will enjoy the benefits of the university's new program "Willkommen in der Wissenschaft," specifically designed to integrate teaching and research; its international master's program has included interdisciplinary seminars from its inception; the social relevance of the discipline becomes apparent in many events of its forum; and it has developed many classes, workshops, and internship opportunities to facilitate the transition of its students to the work world. I am delighted to once again see the HCA in the vanguard of this common endeavor.

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,

On July 4, 2014, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies celebrated its tenth anniversary in the old lecture hall of the university followed by an American barbecue in the HCA's backyard – certainly our highlight of the year (see pages 206-207). We greatly enjoyed the speakers' words of appreciation and praise, their memories, and their witty recollections. Professor Carmen Birkle, president of the German Association for American Studies, called the HCA "a city upon the hill."

In my reflections, which I would like to share with you, I reminded the audience that the HCA is a success story that could have failed by reconstructing the open contexts of the most important decisions that affected the development and growth of the HCA to this day.

Had we not – and this is my most important thesis – designed our idea of a multidisciplinary American Studies center as a public-private partnership (PPP) in 2002-2003 and implemented it in 2004, but rather after 2008, after the big financial crisis, we would in all likelihood have failed. The hope that private initiatives, foundations, and benefactors – the third sector between state and market – would come together to open new doors at German universities was widespread during our founding phase. The states and the banks did then not hang on the levers of the money presses and unlimited credit like starving dogs on a bone. Interest rates as a market regulative force had not been abolished yet, and foundations and benefactors could rely on returns and gains on their foundations.

And so we sailed with the *Zeitgeist* during the HCA's start-up phase. Former rector Professor Peter Hommelhoff, himself an avid sailor, was very happy when I introduced him to the concept of our center. When I received substantial start-up funding from the Engelhorn family and from the Bussmann family in New York, I entered into long negotiations with the former Minister of Science, Research, and the Arts of Baden-Württemberg, Professor Peter Frankenberg, and successfully obtained some public monies to match the private commitment, thus helping the HCA to get past its starting phase. And then I met Heidelberg's white knight, Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger, who provided us with about twenty-two hundred square feet of office space on Schillerstraße in Heidelberg's Weststadt.

In this spirit, one of the HCA's first major benefactors, the Schurman Society for building the Schurman library for American History and American Studies at Heidelberg University, lived and lives for the spirit of private initiative and voluntary donations. The Society's chairman, Rolf Kentner, its board, and its members all embody this spirit, which is shared among the circle of generous benefactors who continue to support the HCA and make our work possible.

Many benefactors followed the example of the Engelhorn and Bussmann families: Dr. Kurt Bock and the BASF Group, Elfie and Ray Carrell, Herbert A. Jung, Dr. Oliver Neumann and the John Deere Company, Dr. Bernd von Maltzan and the Deutsche Bank, Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger and his foundation, and Dr. Hans-Peter Wild and the Leonie-Wild-Foundation.

And then a miracle occurred: Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn bought a beautiful old Bürgerpalais, restored it completely, added a modern annex, and generously granted the HCA the rent-free use of this architectural gem.

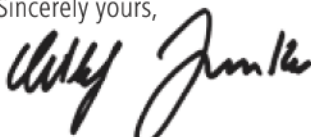
To the support we received from our private benefactors we added the financial assistance of the state of Baden-Württemberg and that of Heidelberg University, which continues under the current rectorate of Professor Bernhard Eitel.

The public-private partnership was a constantly evolving relationship, but it helped the HCA become established, commence its teaching and outreach activities, and begin building networks among scholars on both sides of the Atlantic.

Though a PPP made it possible, the HCA lives through the vigor of its students and scholars. When looking back upon these ten years I am amazed by the number of people who have collaborated in this endeavor: how many professors and lecturers, postgraduate researchers and student assistants, administrative and IT staff; how many B.A. students, M.A. students and Ph.D. students; how many guest professors, especially from the USA; how many exponents of business, politics, diplomacy, the arts, and journalism – to say nothing of our adjunct faculty and associate fellows. Clearly, a great many people have shaped our intellectual profile.

Our eleven annual reports, which can be accessed online, bear witness to this. At the same time, the media presence of HCA experts has grown immensely. As a former journalist, it is one of my basic convictions that academics are obliged to communicate their research to the public in clear terms and thus to provide additional guidance on the issues of the day.

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 628-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 five honorary senators of Heidelberg University: Curt Engelhorn, Heidemarie Engelhorn, 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 the University of Göttingen; the 2011 recipient was Frank Usbeck from the University of Leipzig; in 2012, Leonard Schmieding, also from the University of Leipzig, received this award; in 2013, the Kentner Prize was awarded to Jasper M. Trautsch, who received his doctorate from the Free University Berlin; and in 2014 the award went to Juliane Braun from the University of Würzburg (see pages 115-116).

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, and Professor Laurie Maffly-Kipp from Washington University in St. Louis in 2014.

During the academic year 2013-14, fourteen MAS students and five Ph.D. candidates were privileged to enjoy the support of the BASF Group, Elfie and Ray Carrell, Curt and Heidemarie Engelnhorn, the Leonie Wild Foundation, and the Geschwister-Supp-Foundation. And once more, the 2014 Spring Academy was made possible due to the generosity of the John Deere Company, while Herbert A. Jung's support was crucial in allowing two 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.

Jacob Gould Schurman Verein
c/o Heidelberg Center for American Studies
Curt und Heidemarie Engelnhorn Palais
Hauptstraße 120

69117 Heidelberg
Germany
T +049 (0) 6221 543710
F +049 (0) 6221 543719
Mail to: clarenz@hca.uni-heidelberg.de
Konto-Nr. 7421501253
BLZ 600 501 01
IBAN: DE 29600501017421501253
SWIFT: SOLADEST

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:

Friends of the Heidelberg Center
for American Studies (FHCA)
c/o Lucy Whitehead
Mannheim LLC
712 Fifth Ave., 32nd Floor
New York, NY 10019
U.S.A.
T +1 (212) 664 8600
F +1 (212) 664 8415

JP Morgan Private Bank
1211 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036
ABA # 021000021
A/c # 739 178636

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 Professor Detlef Junker heads the HCA; daily business is managed by Executive Director Dr. 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, Joachim Häger (Deutsche Bank Group, Frankfurt/Main), Rolf Kentner (BW-Bank, Mannheim), Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger (MLP Group, Heidelberg), 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 U.K. 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 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, and an annex to the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais. 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 unflinching commitment to and support for the promotion of American Studies in Heidelberg.



JOACHIM HÄGER

Joachim Häger has been head of Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Germany since November 2014 and head of Wealth Management Germany since June 2007. He is a member of Deutsche Asset & Wealth Management Global Executive Committee and chairman of the Supervisory Board of Sal. Oppenheim and Deutsche Oppenheim Family Office AG. Following his apprenticeship at Deutsche Bank, Joachim Häger studied business administration in Trier, graduating with the degree "Diplomkaufmann" in 1990. He returned to Deutsche Bank and started his professional career as executive assistant to Deutsche Bank's chief economist, Professor Norbert Walter. From 1991 to 1997, Joachim Häger was responsible for mid-cap corporate client coverage in Global Banking. In 1997, Joachim Häger took over responsibility for Deutsche Bank Corporate Banking in Eastern Europe and Austria. In 1999, Joachim Häger joined the Private Banking Division and founded a private and institutional UHNW clients business in Germany. From 2002 to 2005, he served as a member of the Executive Committee of Private Wealth Management (PWM) with the responsibility for sales and strategy development. In 2005, he became member of PWM's Global Executive Committee with responsibility for global strategic business development. Joachim Häger was born in Wuppertal in 1963. He is married and has two daughters.



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, recog-

nizing 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.

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, Manfred 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 socio-economic 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 has held 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 HCA Board of Directors in 2009.



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

Michael Welker, professor emeritus of Systematic Theology, and senior professor, Heidelberg University, 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 visiting 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 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 one thousand applications from 65 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, convened 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 Heidmarie Engelhorn Palais, in May of 2006.

The Curt and Heidmarie 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. program 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 seventieth birthday of its founding director) at Heidelberg Castle. The center's vibrant growth continued. In October 2009, the HCA 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 of 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 Leyboldt, 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 2014, a total of 125 B.A. students are enrolled at the HCA; to date, more than 900 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 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, a grant that last year was extended to 2026.

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 because of the

The Lounge of the Curt und Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais





The glass roof of the Atrium.

decorative stucco on the walls and ceilings of the second floor. The extensive restoration of the Bel Etage 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 an increasing number of international conferences and workshops.

PEOPLE 2013-2014



JENNIFER ADAMS-MASSMANN, M.DIV. RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Jennifer Adams-Massmann is a doctoral student and instructor in American religious history. She teaches courses on American religious history, especially colonial and women's religious history, and works on editorial and translating projects with Professor Stievertmann. She received her B.A. in English and political science (1996, magna cum laude) from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and her master's degree (2003, summa cum laude) from Duke University Divinity School. Her doctoral project focuses on intercultural and interreligious exchange along the "gender frontier," examining the role of German-speaking women Moravian missionaries during the Great Awakening in the eighteenth century, primarily in American Indian missions and among German-speaking immigrants in the middle Colonies. Her research interests include women in religious history, colonial American religious history, and missions and intercultural encounter, and the anthropology of religion. Jennifer is also an ordained Episcopal minister and an experienced translator and editor in the areas of theology and church history.



JAN BAUER, B.A. STUDENT ASSISTANT

Jan Bauer was part of the first class of B.A. students at the HCA. He spent the academic year 2012-13 at Arizona State University supported by a Baden-Württemberg Fellowship and received his bachelor's degree in American Studies from Heidelberg University in 2014. From July 2011 to July 2012 and from October 2013 to September 2014, he supported Dr. Tobias Endler with Ph.D. and research administration. He is currently pursuing an M.A. in international relations in Berlin and Potsdam.



KATHARINA BEDORF, M.A.

EVENT MANAGEMENT

Katharina Bedorf received her B.A. in international politics and history at Jacobs University Bremen. She interned at the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) in Hamburg 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. In 2013, she graduated from Heidelberg University with an M.A. in global history.

PROF. DR. MANFRED BERG

CURT ENGELHORN PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN 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 mainly responsible for the publications of the HCA.



VICTORIA CAILLET

ASSISTANT MAS COORDINATOR

Victoria Caillet has been a law student at Heidelberg University since 2010. In addition to her regular legal studies, she earned further credits in Anglo American public and private law at Heidelberg University and at the University of California-Davis during the summer of 2011. An internship at the Senate Office for International Relations in Sacramento followed in 2013. Victoria Caillet joined the MAS team in September 2013. As an assistant she is part of the master program administration. Besides that, she is in charge of the MAS newsletter as well as the HCA alumni reports.



GREGG CULVER, PH.D.
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Gregg Culver has been working as a research assistant at Heidelberg University's Institute of Geography since September, 2014. He received his Ph.D. in geography from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in August 2014. His dissertation research involved the politics of two non-automobile transportation projects in Wisconsin, with particular focus on the competing interests, beliefs, normative values, and social meanings that are associated with mobility. Gregg Culver's primary area of research interest is in the intersection of critical urban, mobilities, and transportation geographies. In particular, his research interest lies in discourses revolving around urban mobility and space. Gregg Culver's predominant regional interest is the U.S. rust-belt.



MICHAEL DOPFFEL, M.A.
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Michael Dopffel works as a research associate of Professor Stievermann. He studied American literature, sociology, and comparative religious studies at the universities of Cologne and Tübingen, where he received his M.A. in 2011. From 2012 to 2014 he taught classes on American religious history and supernatural literature at the University of Tübingen. In 2011 he started his doctoral studies in the research training group "Holy Texts" at the University of Tübingen. His dissertation discusses the interdependencies of Christian religion, natural philosophy, and literature through analysis of Anglo-American apparition narratives in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Since 2007 he has been working for the *Biblia Americana* edition.



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 SENIOR 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 has developed, taught, and published on international e-learning co-operations with universities in numerous countries. She is founding co-editor of the journal *Atlantic Studies: Global Currents* and former 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 has retired but continues to facilitate the HCA Spring Academy.



GORDON FRIEDRICHS, M.A. RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Gordon Friedrichs studied political science and South-Asian Studies at the Johann-Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt/Main, Heidelberg University, and Arizona State University. He joined the HCA in December 2013 as part of a team that coordinated and conceptualized the interdisciplinary research project "Authority and Trust." He now works as a research associate in the project "Patterns of Economic Policy Advice in Germany and the United States with a Special Focus on the World of Work" and is also a Ph.D. candidate at the HCA. His research emphasis is on international relations with a particular focus on U.S. foreign and domestic policy, South-Asian security studies, rising powers, as well as international organizations.



LUISA GAA, B.A.
RESEARCH/ CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

Luisa Gaa has been attending the HCA since 2010 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 2011 international conference "Religion and the Marketplace." Luisa Gaa received her B.A. in 2014 and is now pursuing a master's degree in global history at Heidelberg University.

PROF. DR. ULRIKE GERHARD
PROFESSOR OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY

(see p. 20-21)



CHRISTINA GRAVES
STUDENT ASSISTANT

Christina Graves is an exchange student from Georgia State University. Since September 2014, she has been an undergraduate assistant to Tobias Endler helping to coordinate the Ph.D. program.



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

(see p. 22)



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.



POLLY HO SPRING ACADEMY ASSISTANT

Polly Ho started her M.A. in translation studies (B-Language English and C-Language French) at Heidelberg University in 2013. After completing an internship at the HCA, she joined the Spring Academy team in August 2014.

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

(see p. 17)



DAVID KOMLINE, M.DIV. FULBRIGHT FELLOW

David Komline, a doctoral candidate in history at the University of Notre Dame, spent 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, Ill.



MICHAEL KÜHLEN, M.A.
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Michael Kühlen worked as a research associate in the project "Patterns of Economic Policy Advice in Germany and the United States with a Special Focus on the World of Work." Before joining the HCA, he served as a legislative assistant to Congressman Rush D. Holt, as a senior policy advisor to the Bertelsmann Foundation's CEO, and as editor, author, and translator for various publishing houses. His most recent book, a mystery novel for children, was published in the summer of 2014.



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)



PROFESSOR LAURIE MAFFLY-KIPP, PH.D

JAMES W.C. PENNINGTON DISTINGUISHED FELLOW 2014

Laurie Maffly-Kipp is a Distinguished Professor at the John C. Danforth Center on Religion and Politics at Washington University in St. Louis and the third recipient of the James W.C. Pennington Distinguished Fellowship. She received her B.A. from Amherst College in English and religion and completed a Ph.D. in American History at Yale University. Prior to joining the Danforth Center in 2013, Professor Maffly-Kipp was at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she taught in religious studies and American Studies. Her research and teaching focus is on African American religions, religion in the Pacific borderlands of the Americas, and issues of intercultural contact. Professor Maffly-Kipp's publications are many and include: *Religion and Society in Frontier California* (1994), which explores the nature of Protestant spiritual practices in Gold Rush California; articles on Mormon-Protestant conflicts in the Pacific Islands, African Americans in Haiti and Africa, and Protestant outreach to Chinese immigrants in California; a volume of essays entitled *Practicing Protestants: Histories of Christian Life in America, 1630-1965* (2006) with Leigh Schmidt and Mark Valeri; a co-edited collection of essays about Mormonism in the Pacific World, *Proclamation to the People: Nineteenth-Century Mormonism and the Pacific Basin Frontier* (2008). Most recently she authored *Setting Down the Sacred Past: African-American Race Histories* (2010); *American Scriptures*, a Penguin Classics anthology of sacred texts (2010); and *Women's Work*, a co-edited collection of writings by African-American women historians (2010). Currently she is working on a survey of Mormonism in American life.



ANN-KATHRIN MAIER

STUDENT ASSISTANT

Ann-Kathrin Maier has been attending the Heidelberg Center for American Studies since the fall of 2013 as a student in the BAS program. In October 2013 she started working at the HCA as a student assistant and is now primarily responsible for the photographic documentation of events.



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* (2012); *The American Presidency: Multidisciplinary Perspectives* (2012); and *Changing the World, Changing Oneself: Political Protest and Collective Identities in West Germany and the U.S. in the 1960s and 1970s* (2010, paperback 2012). Since 2005, he has been the executive director of the HCA.



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.



JOHANNA MÜLLER

STUDENT ASSISTANT

Johanna Müller has been part of the HCA's BAS program since 2011. In September 2014 she joined Professor Stievermann's team at the Chair for the History of Christianity in the United States as a student assistant.



STELLA MÜLLER

STUDENT ASSISTANT

Stella Müller has been a student in the HCA's BAS program since the fall of 2012 and became part of the Spring Academy team in July 2013. She is spending the current academic year at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, where her studies focus on American history and geography.



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.



PAUL-SILAS PETERSON, DR. THEOL. DES. RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Paul Silas Peterson is an academic assistant to Professor Stievermann. He offers courses primarily on the history of Anglo American theology. He is also working on the first edition of Cotton Mather's *Biblia Americana*. Volume 4 of the *Biblia Americana*, which he edited as an associate editor with senior editor Clark Maddox, was published by Mohr Siebeck in 2014. Paul Peterson is also an academic assistant to Professor Christoph Schwöbel, Professor of Systematic Theology and Director of the Institute for Hermeneutics and for the Dialogue of Cultures at the Faculty of Protestant Theology of the University of Tübingen. In Tübingen, he offers courses in the field of systematic theology. His dissertation will be published in January 2015 by De Gruyter (*The Early Hans Urs von Balthasar: Historical Contexts and Intellectual Formation*).



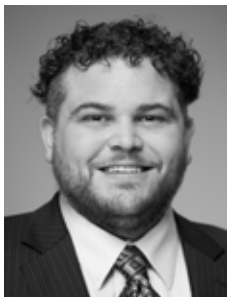
JULIA RETTIG, M.A. STUDENT ASSISTANT

Julia Rettig studied both Slavic and religious studies at Heidelberg University and spent a year as an exchange student at the University of Oregon in Eugene. She assisted in organizing the first Rhein Neckar Forum in December 2013 and graduated from the HCA's MAS program in 2014.



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 doctoral candidate 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," her scholarly interests range from the sociology(ies) of modernization to literary depictions of the dynamic between individuals and society as the latter evolves. Her dissertation focuses on the representation of the changing dynamic of violence and modernization in the work of American author Cormac McCarthy. After working at the South Asia Institute for a year, she joined the HCA staff in September of 2010 as part of the MAS team. She has taught theory and literature courses for the BAS and is currently working as MAS coordinator in addition to organizing the Spring Academy.



DR. ANTHONY SANTORO
LECTURER HISTORY

Anthony Santoro graduated from the University of Virginia in 1999 with a B.A. in English and history. After spending a year in Iceland, he worked for several years in the private and non-profit sectors, including for the Virginia Mitigation Project, a non-profit that provided indigent defendants and their counsel with assistance in preparing mitigation defenses for the sentencing phases of capital trials. He moved to Heidelberg in 2004 to take part in the Heidelberg Center for American Studies' MAS program and continued on to complete his dissertation at the HCA. His first book, *Exile and Embrace: Contemporary Religious Discourse on the Death Penalty*, was published in 2013 by Northeastern University Press. In addition to his work on religion and the death penalty, he has in print and forthcoming a number of articles on the links between sport and religion in the U.S., the historiography of professional football, depictions of the links between law and religion in popular culture, new media as a tool in the formation of political communities, and the role of prophetic religion in slave revolts.



PROF. DR. DIETMAR SCHLOSS

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

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," "Visions of America: The Nineteenth Century," and "'The Rising Glory of America': Literature and Politics in the Early American Republic," as well as the interdisciplinary seminar "The American Presidency: Literary, Cultural, & Political Perspectives" together with Dr. Martin Thunert. Professor Schloss spent the spring term 2014 at the English Department of the University of Washington at Seattle.



AMY SCHMITZ

STUDENT ASSISTANT

Amy Schmitz studied American Studies at Heidelberg University from September 2010 to June 2014 and was part of the first bachelor class at the HCA. She worked as a student assistant for Professor Stievermann from 2011 to 2014. She is currently pursuing an M.A. in International Relations in Berlin and Potsdam.



DR. ANJA SCHÜLER

COORDINATOR FORUM/ PUBLIC RELATIONS

Anja Schüler 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. She is the author of *Frauenbewegung und soziale Reform: Jane Addams und Alice Salomon im transatlantischen Dialog, 1889-1933* (2004) and the co-editor of *Social Justice Feminists in the United States and Germany: A Dialogue in Documents, 1885-1933* (1997) and *Politische Netzwerkerinnen: Internationale Zusammenarbeit von Frauen 1830-1960* (2007). 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 coordinating HCA events, including the Baden-Württemberg Seminar, and is responsible 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, English Studies and Romance languages at Heidelberg University and the University of Bologna, Italy. She interned at the German Foreign Office, 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. After lecturing at the Romance language department, Anne Sommer now teaches American literature seminars at the HCA and conducts workshops on intercultural competence. She developed a concept of research-oriented teaching, which is competitively funded by the university as part of the program "Willkommen in der Wissenschaft." In addition, she is the editor of the online journal "HeLix – Heidelberger Beiträge zur romanischen Literaturwissenschaft" and the book series "HeLix im Winter," published by Winter Verlag.



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

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.



PROFESSOR MATTHEW A. SUTTON, PH.D. HCA SCHOLAR-IN-RESIDENCE/ MARSILIUS VISITING PROFESSOR 2014-2015

Matthew Sutton comes to the HCA as the Edward R. Meyer Distinguished Professor of History at Washington State University, where he teaches courses in twentieth century United States history, cultural history, and religious history. He received his Ph.D. from the University of California in Santa Barbara. Professor Sutton's most recent book *American Apocalypse: A History of Modern Evangelicalism* (2014) is the first comprehensive history of modern American evangelicalism to appear in a generation. Professor Sutton has also written a textbook, *Jerry Falwell and the Rise of the Religious Right: A Brief History with Documents*, as part of the popular Bedford "History and Culture" series (2012). His first book, *Aimee Semple McPherson and the Resurrection of Christian America* (2007), won the Thomas J. Wilson Memorial Prize from Harvard University Press, awarded annually to the best book in any discipline by a first-time author. The book also served as the basis for the Public Broadcasting Service documentary *Sister Aimee*, part of PBS's American Experience series. Sutton has published articles in the *Journal of American History*, *Religion & American Culture*, *Church History*, the *Journal of Policy History*, and the *Public Historian* as well as in numerous edited collections and *The New York Times*. Professor Sutton spent the 2012-2013 academic year as the Mary Ball Washington Professor of American History at University College Dublin on a Fulbright U.S. Scholar Grant. He has also held fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Sutton has been featured on National Public Radio's *Morning Edition* and MSNBC's *The Last Word*, among many other news shows. He has lectured on religion, politics, and American culture across the US and in universities in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Germany. Professor Sutton's new research is for a book tentatively entitled *God and the CIA: Religion and American Espionage*. He is also currently co-editing a collection of essays on *American Faith in the New Millennium*, due out with Oxford University Press.



BRYCE TAYLOR, M.A.
STUDENT ASSISTANT

Bryce Taylor studied history at Utah Valley University and received a Bachelor of Arts in history. After his bachelor studies, 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." He now is a Ph.D. student at the HCA and works as an assistant to Professor Stievermann. Bryce Taylor's current research looks at 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.



PD DR. MARTIN THUNERT
SENIOR LECTURER SOCIOLOGY/ POLITICAL
SCIENCE

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 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, Scotland 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 gained practical experience as staff assistant in the U.S. Senate (Labor, Education and Health Committee).



MICHAEL TRÖGER, DIPL.-SOZ. 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.



PROFESSOR 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*. He spent the academic year 2013-14 at the HCA as its Scholar-in-Residence.



JANINA WEISS OFFICE ASSISTANT

Janina Weiss is studying English, German, and natural sciences for elementary school at the University of Education in Heidelberg. She interned at a German immersion school in San Diego, Calif., from August 2013 to February 2014. Janina Weiss started working at the HCA as an office assistant in October 2012.



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

Mark R. Wilson was visiting the HCA in 2013-14 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.

ADJUNCT FACULTY

Millie Baker, M.A.

Presentation and Media Skills

Michael Drescher, M.A.

Teaching Assistant American Literature

Julia Henke, Dipl.-Geogr., M.Sc.

Lecturer Geography

Julia Lichtenstein, M.A.

Teaching Assistant American literature

Ana Maric, M.A.

BAS "Key Competences"

Daniel Sommer

BAS "Debating Club"/"Presentation Skills"

Christiane Vinck, B.A.

Teaching Assistant Geography

Cynthia Wilke, J.D.

Lecturer Law

Rebecca Zimmermann

Teaching Assistant Political Science

Prof. Dr. Philipp Gassert

Professor of History, University of Mannheim

Dr. Thomas Gijswijt

Associate Professor for American Culture and Literature, University of Tübingen

Dr. Mischa Honeck

Research Fellow, German Historical Institute, Washington. D.C.

Professor Jeannette Jones, Ph.D.

Professor of History, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Prof. Dr. Martin Klimke

Professor of History, New York University Abu Dhabi

Sophie Lorenz, M.A.

History Department, Heidelberg University

Dr. Felix Philipp Lutz

Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies, Harvard University

Dr. Alexander Vazansky

Assistant Professor of History, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Jun.-Prof. Dr. Simon Wendt

Professor of History, University of Frankfurt

ASSOCIATED FELLOWS

Professor Elizabeth Borgwardt, Ph.D.

Professor of History, Washington University St. Louis

Professor Rashida Braggs, Ph.D.

Professor of Africana Studies, Williams College

Professor Kirsten Fischer, Ph.D.

Professor of History, University of Minnesota

HCA INTERNS 2013-2014

In 2013-14, 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:

Valerie Caillet (Ravensburg) und Paul Harnisch (Mannheim), who successfully completed their job oriented internship at the HCA as part of their secondary school education. During their one-week internship they were introduced to the BAS and MAS program, attended lectures of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar, and learned about research projects conducted at the HCA. They got to know the HCA as an institute for higher education, a center for interdisciplinary research, and a forum for public debate.

Polly Ho (Heidelberg University) supported the Spring Academy team in the organization of the eleventh Spring Academy during spring break 2014. After her internship, Polly joined the HCA staff and is now part of the Spring Academy team.

Julia Rittershausen (Heidelberg University) assisted the public relations department in the organization of several lectures of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar. She also supported the HCA in organizing the James W.C. Pennington Award lecture and the celebration of the HCA's tenth anniversary.

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 Hans Böckler Foundation; Deutscher Bundestag; the Enjoy Jazz Festival, Heidelberg; Econwatch – Gesellschaft für Politikanalyse, Berlin; Professor Eckhard Janeba and the Economics Department, Mannheim University; the Forum für internationale Sicherheit (FiS), Heidelberg; Andreas Henn Kunsthandel Galerie Stuttgart; the Hertie School of Governance; Museum am Checkpoint Charlie; the Department of History, University of Freiburg; the Institute for International Studies, Charles University, Prague; 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 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 Faculty of Theology, 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 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 Studierendenwerk 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), and to attorneys at law Klaus-Dieter Freund and Jan Breckenfelder.



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 56-69) from its inception and a three year Ph.D. in American Studies program (see pages 84-86) starting in 2006, the HCA completed its educational portfolio by adding a Bachelor of Arts in American Studies (BAS) in October 2010. This year the first batch of B.A. students celebrated their graduation in April (see pages 77-79).

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 specialize 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 Bachelor in American Studies program at Heidelberg University offers students to choose their individual focus, allow-

ing 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 2017

This year, the program admitted 19 students from Germany and one international student from China. Most of them have already had some experience abroad, be it a year during high school or as an au-pair afterwards. 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 2017 in the annex of the HCA (front to back and left to right): 1st row: Shuxin Chen, Nina Kroesing, Lea Bachmann, Sharon Hodge, Franziska Pentz, Anna Schudack, Katja Florack, Lisa-Marie Adams, Matej Letos. 2nd row: Charlotte Stöckmann, Mirco Rossbach, Emma Wolf, Marlene Pfeifer, Hannah-Aeterna Borne, Marie-Emmanuelle Harnau, Tobias Caldwell, Christopher Gilliam. Not pictured: Doris Unger, Franziska Weis and Niklas Stammschröer.

BAS STUDENT TRIP TO BERLIN 2014

Within the context of the Debating Club II, the students of the BAS class of 2015 went on their excursion to Berlin from May 18 to 22 in order to learn about the city and German-North American relationships. This year's excursion took place under the motto transatlantic quangos – quasi autonomous NGOs. The BAS and MAS students spent five days visiting institutions that emphasized the cultural interdependence of Germany and the United States and of course seized the opportunity to explore Berlin.

On Monday morning the faculty had arranged for an optional sightseeing tour in Berlin. The tour gave students the chance to familiarize themselves with the most noteworthy landmarks, such as the Berlin Wall and the Berlin Cathedral. Subsequently to the sightseeing tour the B.A. students gathered in front of the German Bundestag with their passports in hand. Professor Thunert had arranged for a guided tour.

On Tuesday a trip to the Allied Museum out in Dahlem was on the program for the B.A. students. They spent two hours exploring artifacts that included pictures, private papers, and other documents, which had belonged to members of the American, British, and French armed forces during World War II. When the planned trip to Potsdam was canceled, faculty and students decided to spend the afternoon on the Kurfürstendamm and at Checkpoint Charlie.

Wednesday both the B.A. and M.A. students attended a guided tour of the museum "The Kennedys." The exhibition consisted of photos, garments, and other artifacts of the family and concluded with a screening of John F. Kennedy's famous speech on June 26, 1963 in front of the Rathaus Schöneberg. The B.A. students spent their afternoon at the Marshall McLuhan Salon, the Embassy of Canada's multimedia information center, divided in four groups researching topics such as McLuhan's work for media theory or Canadian immigration laws. Each group specialized on an individual issue which later they presented to the rest of the class. The day concluded with a relaxed boat ride on the Spree.

Members of the BAS Class of 2015 in Berlin.



EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITIES FOR B.A. STUDENTS

Like the year before, a sizable portion of our B.A. 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. The successful candidates spent their year abroad in the United States, at the University of Kentucky, Lexington; Sweet Briar College, Lynchburg, Virginia; Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut; St. Mary's, Baltimore, Maryland; Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina, and the University of North Carolina Charlotte. In 2014, 13 students from our third B.A. class successfully applied for the bilateral exchange program between Heidelberg University and our American partner universities, adding Georgia State University, Atlanta, the University of California, Santa Barbara, and the University of Washington, Seattle, to the wide spectrum of possible exchanges for our B.A. students. Further, one student opted for an exchange via the ERASMUS program and is going to study at Charles University, Prague, our partner university in the Czech Republic; another student decided to attend Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan.

NEW STUDENTS' COMMITTEE

In the fall semester 2012, several BAS students started to loosely organize into a group that could represent the student body. With the founding of the general student council ("Studierendenrat/StuRa") at Heidelberg University in 2013, the American Studies Students' Committee ("Fachschaft") became officially recognized. Its responsibilities include organizing events, such as the annual Christmas party and the summer barbecue, and supporting the orientation week for first-year students in the fall. It has also arranged informational meetings for more advanced students, for



Members of the students' committee at the Studieninfotag.

instance regarding thesis-writing and studying abroad. To the public, the Committee represented the American Studies major at Heidelberg University's 2014 Fair for high school students. Within the HCA, the Students' Committee has acted as intermediary between the students and the staff and faculty whenever needed. Its biweekly meetings, open to everyone, are a platform for students to voice their concerns and suggestions. The establishment of the HCA's Writing Center is one example of the Committee's success in communicating the students' ideas to the administration. The Committee furthermore presents dedicated students with the opportunity to become active in the political discourse of higher education. The Students' Committee welcomes new members at all times. For further information, please contact the 2014-15 Students' Committee chairs Hanna Konradt and Johanna Müller at fachschaft@hca.uni-heidelberg.de.

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, nine graduating classes totaling 144 students have earned the master's degree. These 144 students came from 41 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 2013 to early February 2014 and began with a one-week introduction followed by a weekly curriculum of four lectures with their accompanying tutorials in geography, economic history, literature, and political science, one interdisciplinary colloquium, and two additional methodology courses. The summer semester, which started in April 2014, 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 May. 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 is reserved for writing the M.A. thesis that has to be handed in by February 28, 2015. On November 14 and 21, the M.A. thesis workshop took place where students presented their thesis outlines. The graduation ceremony will take place on April 24, 2015.

Below you will find information on the MAS program of 2013-14, including course outlines of the classes offered, an outlook onto the academic year 2014-15, as well as short biographies of the classes of 2014 and 2015.

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

MAS COURSE OUTLINE

WINTER SEMESTER 2013-14

During the winter semester 2013-14, four lectures were offered as well as two methodology classes and an interdisciplinary colloquium.

Geography

"North American Cities"

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Ulrike Gerhard

Teaching Assistant: Fiona Breikopf

This lecture offered a comprehensive overview of the urban geography of North America. After an introductory part on the North American urban system, the class discussed different phases of urban development: 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 class took a look at the standardization of house construction ("Levittown"), the rise of the technourb, and the phenomenon of urban sprawl. 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-urbanization is a highly debated process. While ending the phase of decay, it also introduced new inequalities within the urban fabric: growth on the one hand, displacement and ongoing decay on the other. The recent North American city can thus be 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 a basic understanding of each lesson. They were discussed in class as well as in the concomitant tutorial, which 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

"U.S. Economic History"

Lecturer: Professor Mark Wilson, Ph.D.

Teaching Assistant: Dr. Anthony Santoro

In this lecture course, Professor Wilson offered an introduction to U.S. economic history, from the seventeenth century to the present day. This was a brand-new course, designed especially for

M.A.-level students at the HCA. It introduced students to some of the best and most accessible scholarship generated in the last half-century by the so-called new economic history, which in the U.S. is now practiced mainly by scholars housed in economics departments. Thus, students were exposed to the work of several of the most influential contributors to our understanding of American economic history, including Peter Temin, Claudia Goldin, Roger Ransom, Stanley Lebergott, Christina Romer, and Gavin Wright. The course also exposed students to recent work by scholars in the related fields of U.S. business, labor, legal, and political/policy history, including those now congregating under the "history of capitalism" banner. The goal was to allow students to begin to engage with the field of economic history, which in recent decades has received little attention from most students of U.S. history and American Studies. The course did not require students to use sophisticated mathematics, but it did encourage them to consider more quantitative evidence and analysis in their own work as a way of enriching the qualitative work that many of them will pursue in their thesis projects.

The course was structured as a survey, organized chronologically and thematically. After a first lecture that introduced students to the field, the course started by considering the economy of the British North American colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This was followed by lectures on the era of the Revolution; early industrialization; the slavery and emancipation; and the settlement of the West. As we turned our attention to the 20th century, students considered the rise of 'big business' and progressive regulation; imperialism; the Great Depression and the New Deal; and the impact of the world wars and the cold war, at home and abroad. At the end of the course, we discussed recent research on the economics of the civil rights movement, as well as the rise, over the last few decades, of inequalities of income and wealth. As we discussed this last topic, we had the good fortune of being able to interact with Prof. Daniel Markovits of Yale Law School, who visited HCA to give a provocative talk on inequality in today's USA.

In the weekly tutorial for this course, Dr. Anthony Santoro directed student presentations and discussions, which were based on common required readings and allowed students to dig deeper into subject raised in lecture. Dr. Santoro also helped majors to launch their term paper projects, through a series of exercises culminating in a formal paper proposal. Dr. Santoro and Dr. Wilson helped guide the term paper projects by offering comments on full drafts, as well as proposals. Among the subjects investigated by students in their term papers were the rise of agricultural cooperatives in the early twentieth-century USA; the operations of American corporations in Germany during the 1930s and 1940s; the Marshall Plan in Germany; and recent struggles in the USA over the minimum wage.

Literature

"The Rising Glory of America: Literature and Culture in the Early Republic"

Lecturer: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss

Teaching Assistant: Maria Diaconu, M.A.

After their successful struggle for independence, many Americans hoped that the nation would experience a flowering of the arts and sciences. The idea was that the newly established republic would benefit from such a renaissance of learning because, according to the understanding of the time, a republican government could only function if its citizens were well-informed and "enlightened." For a short period, American intellectuals and writers saw themselves courted by both the politicians and the public; their contributions were thought to give legitimacy and permanence to the American state. By the end of the eighteenth century, however, this republican idealism had waned. No American Homer had showed up on the horizon, and the American government as well as the public had lost interest in cultural, scientific, and educational matters. The United States no longer seemed to need a virtuous and enlightened citizenry to give it stability: the constitution took care of this. In addition, the agriculture-based patriarchal society of old was rapidly giving way to a modern, urban, middle-class market society: to survive in the latter, one needed a quick and practical intelligence rather than classical learning or an artistic sensibility. With the exception of a group of women novelists who knew how to read the signs of the times, most artists and men of letters found themselves marginalized by the new social and political developments.

This lecture course provided a survey of the "literature" of the founding period of the United States, an age – to use R. W. Emerson's words – "where the old and new stand side by side, and admit of being compared." Many of the basic ingredients of the American "imaginary" were formed in this period although we may have difficulties in recognizing them at this early stage. In the early republic, "literature" was not only comprised of *belles lettres*, but also of works of history, politics, philosophy, and even science. This course roughly followed this policy. Students read works from different fields and realized how they illuminated each other; among them, Jefferson's *Declaration of Independence*; Madison's *Federalist No. 10*; letters by John and Abigail Adams; autobiographical writings by Benjamin Franklin and Olaudah Equiano; essays by Judith Sargent Murray and J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur; poems by Joel Barlow, Philip Freneau, and Phillis Wheatley; novels by Hannah Webster Foster and Charles Brockden Brown; and a play by Royall Tyler.

Political Science

"Government and Politics of the United States"

Lecturer: PD Dr. 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. It 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, the lectures explored the foundations of American government in the Constitution, federalism, and the country's unique cultural traditions. This was followed by a look at the diverse and changing landscape interest groups, lobbyists, consultants, and the media and 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.: the 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 answers 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 also – implicitly and explicitly – 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. Finally, 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 2015 took this course as a major and even most of the 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 as-

signed articles, as well as one "review essay," in which they should summarize and respond to a "classic" 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 re-conceptualizations 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. In part two 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?"), gender studies (Nina Baym, "Melodramas of Beset Manhood"; Judith Butler, *Gender Trouble*), and questions of race and ethnicity (Mary Helen Washington, "Disturbing the Peace").

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

Facilitators: Dr. Wilfried Mausbach; Anne Sommer, M.A.

The Interdisciplinary Colloquium opened on October 17, 2013 with a talk by Jasper M. Trautsch, recipient of the 2013 Kentner dissertation prize, titled "Declaring War as an Act of Peace in 1812: The Paradoxes of American Foreign Policy." He summed up the insights from his doctoral research focusing on the functions foreign policy had for domestic policy (and vice versa) during the Early Republic.

This year's MAS thesis workshop took place on October 18 and 25. The MAS class of 2014 presented their thesis topics to the newly arrived MAS students and both groups engaged in discussions of the propounded hypotheses.

On October 24, Cristanne Miller, SUNY Distinguished Professor of English in Buffalo and Fulbright-Tocqueville Distinguished Chair at the Université de Paris Diderot, spoke on poetry and the American Civil War. Pointing out the immense popularity of poems during the American Civil War, she explained that these poems often were part of the political discourse and the historical record and were thus a prolific and meaningful response to the war.

A week later, Professor Andrew Nathan from Columbia University and Axel Springer Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin gave a lecture on China's Search for Security. Presenting an in-depth analysis, he explained why the rise of China seems to pose a potential threat to the United States' economy, military, and security.

Turning to contemporary politics on November 11, the Interdisciplinary Colloquium welcomed Chris Steineger, former Kansas State Senator and Fulbright Fellow at the Humboldt University Berlin, who presented an analysis of contemporary American politics and issues, focusing on the U.S. government shutdown, the Tea Party, and the NSA scandal.

On November 26, Warren Breckman, Professor of History from the University of Pennsylvania and Siemens Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin, presented a talk about Radical Democracy, Postmarxism and the Machiavellian Moment. In his lecture, Breckman explained the influence of Niccolò Machiavelli on Marxist thinkers, specifically the French philosophers Claude Lefort and Louis Althusser.

The HCA's economics month started on December 5 with a lecture by two legal experts, Caroline Kaeb, Visiting Assistant Professor of Law, Northwestern University School of Law, and David J. Scheffer, Mayer Brown/Robert A. Helman Professor of Law from Northwestern University School of Law, and Bosch Public Policy Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin. They discussed the question "What, if Anything, Does Europe Have to Learn from the United States about Corporate Social Responsibility?" and outlined the differences between litigating cases of human rights violations by companies in the U.S. and in Europe.

Another event of the economics months was an international conference hosted by the HCA and entitled "T-TIP: Hope or Hype? A Look at the Proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership," which took place on December 13 and 14. The conference brought together economists, political scientists, as well as transatlantic experts and policymakers but also included stakeholders in particular from the Rhine-Neckar metropolitan region, thus facilitating exchanges between academia, politics, and private enterprise. MAS students attended the keynote address by Joseph Francois, Professor of Economics, Johannes Kepler University, Linz, on "Mega-regionalism and Re-engineering the Global Trading System."

The first session of the new year turned to art with the MAS class undertaking an excursion to the Schirn Museum in Frankfurt on January 9, 2014. The students were guided through a special exhibition of Philip Guston, a controversial U.S. American abstract expressionist of the New York School, who was the first to return to figuration in the post-War era and to link high art and images from popular culture.

In the following week Greta Olson, Professor of English and American Literature and Cultural Studies at the University of Giessen, presented a talk titled "Historicizing Images of U.S. American Security Practice." She provided an in-depth analysis of the TV series *Homeland* showing that post-9/11 series employ strategies that criticize the use of drones as well as the dominant representations of the utility of torture and other violent security measures.

On January 23, Timothy Wood, Associate Professor of English at SUNY Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y. and Fulbright Fellow at the University of Tübingen spoke about Hip-Hop culture and literature. Together with the MAS class, he analyzed the song "The Message" from Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five comparing it to "The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass" asking what the message of "The Message" was.

The colloquium's last guest speaker during the winter term was Daniel Markovits, Guido Calabresi Professor of Law at Yale Law School. In his talk on the new American aristocracy and the crisis of capitalism, Markovits explained the concept of "snowball inequality" and outlined the differences between the current economic situation and that of the 1960s.

SUMMER SEMESTER 2014

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

Law

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

Lecturer: Cynthia Wilke, J.D.

In cooperation with the Faculty of Law

The study of a country's legal system provides unique insights into the history, politics, culture and values of that society. The lectures for this course provided an overview of important elements of the United States legal system. The origins of the U.S. system are strongly rooted in English common law. Students learned about the reception of these traditions in the English colonies in North America and how they were adapted to serve the needs of the "new world." The course also focused on important building blocks of the U.S. legal system such as sources of law, the allocation of powers and responsibilities between the federal government and the

states, how the court systems function, methods of judicial selection, the trial process and the education of lawyers. In addition, special emphasis was given to the substantive legal areas of constitutional law, criminal law, and torts. Current legal events and developments, including the tragic shooting of a German exchange student by a Montana homeowner who asserted he used lawful force, were regularly addressed in the lectures in order to connect theory with practice.

The tutorial sessions provided the opportunity to focus in greater detail on selected topics. Students were introduced to case law analysis, read the historic case *Marbury v. Madison* to understand the principle of judicial review, became acquainted with the unique institution of the jury, and learned about the variety of judicial selection procedures for state and federal judges. In the tutorial on the death penalty, students gave short presentations on various issues related to this punishment. We also looked at the political, social, and legal issue of same sex marriage. This topic involves the areas of family and constitutional law and is an example of the dynamic relationship between the states and the federal government.

Two cases from the 2013 term of the U.S. Supreme Court were reviewed in depth. In *Riley v. California*, the U.S. Supreme Court interpreted the fourth amendment protection against unreasonable government searches and seizures and held that the police may not search (without a warrant) the cell phones of individuals who have been arrested. In *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby Stores*, various family held corporations challenged portions of the contraception mandate of the Affordable Care Act as conflicting with their sincerely held religious beliefs. In applying the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, the Court recognized a right to exercise religion for closely held family corporations and upheld the right of such corporations to refuse to pay for the challenged forms of contraception.

We were privileged to again have Mark C. Christie, commissioner, Virginia State Corporation Commission and adjunct professor at the University of Virginia School of Law, as a guest speaker. He discussed the continuing challenges of constitutional interpretation. Both the lectures and the tutorials were enriched through the active and valuable participation of the HCA masters students. The varied backgrounds, expertise and experience, and the intellectual curiosity of the MAS Class of 2015 contributed to a fascinating exchange of ideas in this area of American studies.

Religious Studies

"History of Christianity in North America, 1500-1900"

Lecturers: Prof. Dr. Jan Stievermann

This lecture course offered a survey of the history of Christianity in North America from the Reformation age to the revolutionary period. Always with an eye on the European background, the course examined the often surprising ways in which the various forms of Christianity that were imported from the Old World developed in different contexts of colonization, mission, intercultural contact, and conflict. The course focused especially on the British colonies, but also considered New Spain, New France, and other European settlements. We traced the evolution

of churches, beliefs, practices, and communities over three centuries and thousands of miles, familiarizing students with important primary sources and key-concepts in the early history of North American Christianity. After the Wednesday lecture class we had an optional special reading group for one hour to discuss a central primary document relevant to each week's topic.

Interdisciplinary Seminar I (History and Religious Studies)

"American Scriptures"

Lecturers: Professor Laurie Maffly-Kipp, Ph.D.; Prof. Dr. Jan Stievermann

Americans are, and always have been, fascinated with scriptures. The popularity in recent years of Elaine Pagel's *Gnostic Gospels*, the growth industry surrounding Bart Ehrman's work on lost and forgotten Christian texts, and the fascination evidenced about the possibility of lost traditions broached in the *Da Vinci Code* suggest an enduring preoccupation with filling out, correcting, or extending the stories and teachings of the Bible. Many ordinary people with strong religious beliefs, particular within "religions of the book," have exhibited a "scripturalizing impulse." This tendency was especially apparent in the United States after the American Revolution, when the promise of a new nation smiled upon by divine providence suffused Euro-Americans and unleashed religious energies in unprecedented ways. In the heady and tumultuous decades of the early nineteenth century, many Americans sought religious truths that would help them make sense of this New Israel and communicate their understandings to others. Sacred texts, documents that would both connect them to their (predominantly Christian) past and take them into an uncertain future, proved a remarkably potent way of expressing faith.

In this class we explored the meaning of scripture by examining a variety of texts and their historical contexts. In doing so, we examined responses to a variety of questions. What is a scripture? How does something become a scripture? How do various people and communities use scriptures, and how do scriptures bind communities together? What makes some claims of scriptural status more persuasive than others? What do people do with scriptures? Most of these scriptures emerge from Christian settings: Are these texts Christian, in the broadest sense? At what point do they become something else, and how have Americans negotiated the shifting intellectual terrain that their publication represents? How have mainstream Christians policed the boundaries of what constitutes acceptable changes to scriptural tradition?

Interdisciplinary Seminar II (Geography and Politics)

"Cities and the American Conservationist Imagination"

Lecturers: Professor Daniel Malachuk, Ph.D. (Fulbright Senior Lecturer); Prof. Dr. Ulrike Gerhard

Co-taught by a visiting American literature professor and a geography professor, this course brought into dialogue two important but separate contemporary urban environmental discourses. The first discourse is an environmental literary tradition we called "conservationist;" this was initiated by Henry David Thoreau in his book *Walden* (1854) and developed by such American successors as the twentieth century urban and environmental theorists Frederick Law Olmsted,

Lewis Mumford, and Wendell Berry. The second discourse is the lively field of urban environmental geography, which in the last twenty years has taken up (both theoretically and practically) the intersection of cities and nature, including specific topics like urban wastelands, urban gardens, urban parks, the concept of landscape, and sustainability. The seminar was organized so that these two discourses would always be brought into dialogue.

Given the novelty of this project, as well as the difficulty of the reading in both fields, the seminar's discussions were initially dominated by the two professors. However, as the semester progressed and student presentations began to broaden the range of our concerns, more and more students joined the classroom discussions. We had especially lively discussions about the various movements worldwide to foster urban gardening, contemporary urban park design, democratic approaches to urban planning, and competing visions of sustainability. The term papers produced by the students investigated a wide variety of topics including permaculture, urban wilderness, the CSA (community supported agriculture) movement, re-urbanization, and Thoreau and Taoism.

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 Schüler

See course description winter semester 2013-14

MAS Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Facilitators: Dr. Wilfried Mausbach; Anne Sommer, M.A.

The Interdisciplinary Colloquium resumed on April 25, 2014, with the commencement speech by George Packer about "America – What Went Wrong, What Can Be Done?" He presented the findings of his newest book *The Unwinding: An Inner History of the New America*, which won the 2013 National Book Award. He took real life examples of ordinary and famous Americans to show important forces in American history from 1978 to 2012, including the subprime mortgage crisis, the decline of American manufacturing, and the influence of money on politics.

On May 8, associate professor Michael Pfeifer from the City University of New York and Fulbright Professor at the University of Erfurt gave a talk on "American Lynching in Global Context," which looked at the influence of race, gender, and class on understandings of criminal justice and showed how they varied across regions.

The following week, the Interdisciplinary Colloquium welcomed Randall Stephens, Lecturer in History and American Studies at Northumbria University, who presented an entertaining talk on "'Satan's Pentecost': Religion and Rock Music in the 1950s South." He presented an analysis of the music and performance styles as well as the evangelical and pentecostal backgrounds of Johnny Cash, Little Richard, Elvis Presley, Jerry Lee Lewis, Ray Charles and other stars of the age.

On May 27, Distinguished Professor of English and Italian American Studies, Fred L. Gardaphé, from the City University of New York gave a lively talk entitled: "Breaking and Entering: An Italian- American's Literary Odyssey." He described his journey of how he came to be a professor for Italian-American literature, a journey that started in his bustling Little Italy home where reading was not popular and the library only a place of sanctuary to escape the police. However, he discovered the importance of literature and became one of the most important advocate for Italian-American Studies in the United States.

A week later Tom Sugrue, the David Boies Professor of History and Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and the director of the Penn Social Science Forum, delivered a talk on "The Education of Barack Obama." Sugrue argued that Obama's way to the White House is a story of debt to the past generation of the civil rights movement, a story of redemption, as his career realized the dream that skin color is no longer a bar to ambition, and a story of hope and promise, as it opens opportunities to the next generation.

On June 12, Jonathan Auerbach, Professor of English at the University of Maryland, introduced his new book titled *Propaganda and Progressivism*. He explained why the Committee on Public Information became the largest propaganda apparatus in U.S. history, saturating virtually all aspects of American society and culture. As an example of how the CPI relentlessly bombarded citizens and their allies abroad with patriotic messages he played back short clips of a "4 min man" talk that were held at movie theaters.

This year's Pennington Award Winner Laurie Maffly-Kipp, Distinguished Professor at Washington University in St. Louis, gave a public talk on June 24. Her topic was "James W.C. Pennington and the Origins of African American Historiography." She started off with an anecdote that Pennington recounted in his autobiography in which he was asked the essential question: Who do you belong to? As an answer to this question, Maffly-Kipp described Pennington's four core affiliations: His family, his race, his religion, and the international scope of the war against slavery.

Celebrating the 10-Year-Anniversary of the HCA on July 4, Professor Carmen Birkle, Vice President of the German Association for American Studies, highlighted three key features that should be part of every American Studies program, namely visibility, transnationality and interdisciplinarity, and described the HCA as the most visible, transnational, and interdisciplinary institute in Germany.

On July 10, Patrick Erben, Associate Professor of English from University of West Georgia, talked about the "Intertwining Realms of Knowledge" analyzing Francis Daniel Pastorius's writings.

Joseph Crespino, Professor of History, Emory University, and Fulbright Distinguished Chair of American Studies at the Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, wrapped up the colloquium on July 17. He focused on one of the longest-serving politicians in U.S. history, Strom Thurmond. The author of a biography of Strom Thurmond, he shared his insights on Thurmond's personal life, his career, and his contributions to U.S. politics as a "sunbelt conservative."

Presentation Skills

Lecturer: Millie Baker

The course was a two day seminar in which students gained insights 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 2014-15

In the winter semester 2014-2015, the MAS schedule will include lectures in law titled "Introduction to the Law and Legal System of the United States" by Cynthia Wilke, J.D.: in literature on "The American Novel – Beginnings to 1900" by Professor Dietmar Schloss; in religious studies on "Religion in the Twentieth Century U.S." by Professor Matthew Sutton; and in sociology on "Contemporary American Civilization through the Lens of (North) American Social, Political, and Economic Thought" by PD Dr. Martin Thunert. In methodology, Dr. Anja Schöler 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 which now includes a workshop on intercultural competence.

MAS CLASS OF 2014

Daniel Blottenberger (USA)

Daniel Blottenberger was born in Baltimore, Md., 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 chose history, geography, and religious studies as his majors and wrote his M.A. thesis on "Cross-Spangled Eyes: The Promotion of Civil Religion in the Memoirs of Union Chaplains, 1893-1898."

Hibetallah Chourabi (Tunisia)

Hibetallah Chourabi 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 majored in history, political science, and law, writing her thesis on "U.S. Foreign Policy under the Bush and Obama Administrations: The Afghanistan War."

Thomas Dale (UK)

Tom Dale was born and raised in Oxford, England. He attended Leeds University, graduating with a B.A. in music. Before enrolling at Heidelberg, he taught English and music, worked on a political campaign, and traveled around Europe. He is currently employed in Oxford University's Bodleian Libraries. At the HCA he chose history, political science, and religious studies as his majors and wrote his thesis on "The Birth of the Ghetto: Racial Violence in Progressive Era Chicago."

Dušan Fischer (Slovakia)

Dušan Fischer is Junior Research Fellow (International Security Program) at the Slovak Foreign Policy Association, a think-tank based in Bratislava, Slovakia. He holds two M.A. degrees, one from Comenius University with a major in international relations and European Studies, and one in American Studies from Heidelberg University. He spent a semester at Mykolo Romeris Univer-

sity in Lithuania where he researched the security and geopolitics of the Baltic States. Dušan also graduated from the Program in Advanced Security Studies – Capacity Building at the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. He has published extensively on the topics of transatlantic security and U.S. foreign and domestic policy issues, and he regularly contributes to Slovak news channels and daily newspapers. At the HCA he majored in political science, history, and law and wrote his M.A. thesis on "Scare or Care: The U.S. War on Terror 2001-2013."

Christopher French (USA)

Christopher was born and raised in Heidelberg, Germany. He started taking classes with the University of Maryland University College (UMUC) in Heidelberg and graduated in 2010 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in history. After graduation, he worked for UMUC as a student records processor assisting university students, faculty, and staff members across Europe and the Middle East with their transcripts and administrative needs. At the HCA, he chose history, literature, and law as his majors. His thesis is titled "The Eagle, the Sphinx, and 'Checkbook Diplomacy': U.S. Foreign Policy toward Egypt."

Mohammadali Jafari (Iran)

Ali Jafari 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 majored in history, political science, and law. As a topic for his M.A. thesis he chose "The Role of the Internet (Web 2.0) in U.S. Presidential Campaigns: The Ground Game of Campaigning in the Twenty-first Century."

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 were literature, geography, and religious studies. She wrote her M.A. thesis on "Uneven Dreamland: Polarization among Chinese Americans in North American Cities."

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 and wrote his M.A. thesis on "The Games and Rules of a 'More Perfect Union': The Constitutional Political Economy of

Constitution Making in America 1787." Graduating at the top of his class, Edward delivered the valedictorian address at the commencement ceremony.

Julia Rettig (Germany)

Julia was born in Heidelberg in 1987. She studied Slavic literature and Religious Studies at the Heidelberg University and the University of Oregon, Eugene, and she received her B.A. in 2012. At the HCA she majored in history, law, and religion. Her thesis was entitled: "The Bible in the Courtroom. The Protestant Bias in the Contested Area between the Bible and the Constitution."

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. She wrote her M.A thesis on "Soft Power Applications, Successes, and Failures: A Case Study of the Bush Administration and the Iraq War."

Emerson Stuckart (USA)

Emerson was born in 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 majored in history, political science, and law, writing her M.A. thesis on "Never Heard a Man Speak Like this before. Reverend Jim Jones and Peoples Temple."

Dieyi (Katherine) Xiao (USA)

Katherine moved to Savannah, Ga., when she was ten, and she has been a southerner ever since. She studied history and philosophy at Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Ga. 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 and wrote her M.A. thesis on "Cyber (In)Security: The Search for an Overarching U.S. National Cyber Security Strategy Since 2002."

THE MAS CLASS OF 2015

Rasha Al Saie (Jordan)

Rasha was born in Aqaba, Jordan, in 1987. She received her B.A. in English language and literature from the University of Jordan in 2009. She worked as a middle school English teacher at an international school in Amman for three years. In 2012, Rasha spent a year as a Fulbright teaching assistant at St. Olaf College in Minnesota, USA. In the MAS program, she majored in law, political science, and geography. Her master's thesis deals with Muslim Women in American Fiction post 9/11.

Paul Bacharach (USA)

Paul was born in New Orleans, La., in 1987. In 2007 he began his collegiate studies as a liberal arts major, and in December 2011 he graduated from Louisiana State University with a B.A. degree in history, with both a German and a philosophy minor. He was introduced to Germany as an undergraduate through a study abroad semester in 2010. At the HCA he chose history, political science, and law as his majors. In his thesis he focusses on gerrymandering in the United States.

Asena Bosnak (Turkey)

Asena Bosnak was born in Turkey in 1991. She completed her B.A. in American culture and literature at Istanbul University. Her interest shifted from literature to political science and law after majoring in them in the MAS program. Her thesis examines the political and legal issues of Guantanamo Bay Prison, Cuba, during the Obama administration.

Gregory Bousamra (USA)

Although he is not a Kentucky native, Greg Bousamra, born in 1990, is at home in the Bluegrass State. After graduating from the University of Kentucky with a B.A. in German Studies and minors in mathematics and physics, he returns to Heidelberg to re-visit in the city he fell in love with as an exchange student two years ago. Hoping to serve as a U.S. Foreign Service Officer, he sees the MAS program at the HCA as a rare opportunity to study his home country and culture through an international lens.

Jun Chen (China)

Jun Chen studied English at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China from September 2009 to July 2013 and graduated with the bachelor degree of arts in July 2013. After being admitted to the MAS program, she chose political science, geography and law as her majors. In her thesis she wants to look at the Russian-American relations during the Obama administration.

Trang Dao Thi Minh (Vietnam)

Trang Minh was born and raised in Hanoi, Vietnam, in 1990. She graduated from Hanoi Foreign Trade University with a major in international economics and a minor in business. During her college time, she worked as a writer for a teen magazine and editor for a student radio channel. After graduation, she spent a whole year joining volunteer projects and running missions in Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia and Northern Vietnam while still working as a travel blogger. At the HCA she majored in literature, geography, and law and chose the topic of Vietnamese Americans and the struggle for education for her M.A. thesis.

Miao Huang (China)

Born and raised in Beijing, China, Miao Huang received her bachelor of laws degree in international politics at Peking University. Influenced by her experience at the Model United Nations, her ultimate goal is to become an international civil servant. In Heidelberg she chose political science, geography, and law as her majors. Her M.A. thesis will be about "Surveillance vs. Privacy and Personal Liberties in the post 9/11 era."

Leah Karels (USA)

Leah Karels was born in a one-stoplight town in rural Minnesota. She received a B.A. in American Studies from Carleton College in 2009. After graduation, she spent three years teaching and traveling in Brazil, Argentina, and South Korea. She most recently served as a Fulbright Scholar in Portugal, leading English and American Culture courses at the University of Lisbon. At the HCA, Leah majored in geography, political science, and religious studies; her thesis will examine shifting representations of the American small town in popular culture.

Lisette van Leemput (The Netherlands)

Lisette van Leemput was born and raised in Zwijndrecht, the Netherlands. After receiving her B.A. cum laude from University College Roosevelt in Middelburg, she decided to pursue a M.A. degree in American Studies at the HCA. There she majored in history and literature. During her M.A. studies she took part in the Atlanta-Heidelberg exchange program and spent a year at Georgia State University, where she earned a certificate in heritage preservation. The courses in heritage preservation and her field research in Georgia formed the basis of her M.A. thesis: "Still here: Interpretation and Exhibition of Cherokee Heritage in North Georgia."

Nikolas Mariani (Germany / USA)

Nikolas Mariani was born and raised in Germany to German-American and Croatian parents. Upon finishing his B.A. in English and philosophy in Heidelberg 2012, he moved to New York City to act, make music, and reconnect with his American roots. Having returned after a year, he started the MAS program where he majored in history, political science, and law. He decided to write his M.A. thesis on "U.S. Independent Media in the 21st Century."

Kimberly Martines (USA)

Kimberly Martines returned to Germany after first spending a year there as a Rotary Exchange Student in 2001. She received her B.A. in French and economics from Kalamazoo College and studied at Ecole Sup. de Commerce of Clermont-Ferrand, France, and later at DePaul University in Chicago for an M.A. program in international studies. At the MAS program she focused on history, literature, and religious studies. Inspired by the interdisciplinary seminar on geography and literature, she will write her thesis on alternative food systems in the United States.

Everett Messamore (Canada)

Everett Messamore was born in Winnipeg, Canada, in 1986. He received his B.A. in history from Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia, in 2009. During this time, he worked as a research assistant on a Canadian history textbook. After graduation, he spent the past few years working at the British Columbia Automobile Association. At the HCA he chose history, literature and religious studies as his majors. His M.A. thesis is entitled: "Andrew Jackson Davis, American Spiritualism, and the Idea of Universal Religion."

Sara Osman (Lebanon)

Sara Osman was born in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1990. After living in Beirut for 16 years, Sara got the opportunity to study at the United World College in Mostar in Bosnia and Herzegovina for

two years where she received her International Baccalaureate. She was then offered a full tuition award to study in the United States at Westminster College, where she completed her Bachelor degree in international studies, pre law and French. In Heidelberg she majored in political science, geography, and law and will write her thesis on the influence of successful lobbying on American Foreign Policy focusing on the Arab lobby.

Natalie Rauscher (Germany)

Natalie Rauscher was born and raised in Schweinfurt, a small town in Bavaria, about 2 hours away from Heidelberg. She started studying in Heidelberg in 2009. Her major was English linguistics, literary and cultural studies, and her minor political science. In 2011-12, she spent one year in the U.S. at St. Mary's College of Maryland. At the HCA she chose political science, history, and law as her majors. She is now writing her M.A. thesis on the Occupy Movement and its impact on the political discourse in the United States.

Maren Schäfer (Germany)

Maren Schäfer was born and raised near Bonn, Germany. She graduated from the Baden-Württemberg Cooperative State University with a B.A. in international business. Afterwards, she worked in an online marketing agency, being responsible for key accounts and international projects. At the HCA, she focused on history, geography, and law, choosing these fields as her majors. After the first two semesters, she successfully applied to the university's exchange program, and is now spending a year at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, USA.

Guo Shuyi (China)

Shuyi Guo was born in China in 1991 and spent almost eight years in the capital Beijing. Since she was very young, she has been travelling around the world. The exposure to western cultures and her college major in Chinese language both ignited her interests in exotic culture research and helped her lay a solid foundation in American Studies. At the HCA she chose political science, geography, and law as her majors. While doing an internship at SAP, she is writing her M.A. thesis on "The Nature of the US-China Economic Relationship in the early 21st century."

Jordan Beck Wagner (USA)

Jordan Wagner was born in Washington, D.C., and received her B.A. in political science and German from Washington University in St. Louis in May 2013. Her international experience includes previous study abroad programs in the United Kingdom and Germany. During her time at Washington University in St. Louis, she held internships with the U.S. House of Representatives and U.K. House of Lords. She was also very active in the 2012 U.S. presidential election, working with a presidential campaign as well as a political fundraising organization. In the MAS program she chose history, political science, geography, and law as her majors. The focus of her M.A. thesis is on gender bias towards female politicians in U.S. elections. In spring 2015, she will be the political intern for the U.S. Embassy in Zagreb, Croatia.

Laurence Williams (United Kingdom)

Laurence Williams was raised in London, but moved to Guildford and graduated from the University of Surrey with a 1st Class B.A. in English literature and creative writing. For his third year

placement, he studied abroad at Heidelberg University and decided to come back for his master's degree. There, he chose political science, literature, and law as his majors and is currently working on his M.A. thesis entitled "A Police Force of Soldiers and their Civilian Enemies."

Yawen Yang (China)

Yawen Yang was born in 1988 in Jiangsu, China. She received her M.A. degree in Teaching Chinese to Speakers of Other Languages in 2012 from Nanjing Normal University. She worked as a volunteer Chinese teacher in Cambodia for one year and was a Chinese tutor for students from U.S., Korea, Australia, and Belgium. Yawen is enthusiastic about movies, varied cuisine, and yoga. At the HCA she majors in political science, geography, and law. Since she is enthusiastic about movies, she writes her M.A. thesis on the film industry regulations in the United States.

THE MAS CLASS OF 2016

This year we welcome fourteen new students from five different countries: Özcan Altay (Turkey), Iulia Caizer (Romania), Daniel Donohoe (Great Britain), Wai Shing Ha (Hong Kong), Xin Huang (China), Xing Liu (China), Tingyu Liu (China), Michelle Maffucci (USA), Matthew Niebes (USA), Lijie Ruan (China), Lauren Shutt (USA), Emine Türkmen (Turkey), Hanqi Yu (China) and Nan Zhang (China).

MAS SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Thanksgiving

Our festive Thanksgiving dinner has by now become a tradition at the HCA. So again on the last Thursday in November, 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.



Thanksgiving dinner 2013.

Summer Barbecue

We celebrated the arrival of the well-earned summer break again 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 May 19 to 22, the students of the MAS Class of 2015 went to Berlin to visit institutions devoted to transatlantic relations. MAS student Gregory Bousamra writes about his impressions of a visit to the U.S. Embassy:

During its excursion to Berlin, the MAS Class of 2015 had the opportunity to meet with Counselor for Economic Affairs John Rodgers to discuss German-American economic relations and careers in diplomacy. After the talk, the students enjoyed an hour-long question and answer session, in which they received a first-hand glimpse into the mechanisms that shape American foreign policy. At the start of his talk, Mr. Rodgers highlighted the value of American Studies in a global world. He noted that American exceptionalism has played an important role in forming U.S. diplomatic practices since the early nineteenth century when the United States needed to establish and defend its position on the global stage. America's diplomats and missions abroad were crucial to realizing this goal. Mr. Rodgers stressed that personal interaction remains the cornerstone of American diplomacy, even if social media and Internet communications technology make foreign relations easier. Mr. Rodgers invited the MAS students to consider joining the ranks of diplomats and civil servants who develop and maintain this contact daily.

During the Q&A, students asked numerous questions ranging from the widespread German apprehension to entering the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) and the repercussions of the NSA scandal, to more personal subjects like Mr. Rodgers' educational and career background. At the end of the meeting, the MAS delegation left the embassy with a better understanding of America's diplomatic mission in Germany and of the value of the German-American partnership in a global context.

HCA COMMENCEMENT 2014

On April 25, the HCA celebrated the commencement of the MAS Class of 2014. This year's ceremony featured the graduation not only of ten MAS students, but also of the HCA's first B.A. in American Studies (BAS) class. As is traditional for the HCA's commencement celebrations, this year's ceremony took place in the Alte Universität's solemn and magisterial Aula.

Opening this ninth commencement ceremony, Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. Stefan Maul, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy of Heidelberg University, acknowledged and praised the achievements and efforts of this year's graduates. Deploying Heidelberg University's motto, *semper apertus* (always open), Professor Maul expressed his heartfelt wishes to the graduates, who stand now before newly opened doors. Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. Detlef Junker, Founding Director of the HCA, warmly welcomed the graduating students, their families and friends as well as faculty, staff, and friends of the HCA. Stressing the remarkable efforts and achievements of this year's MAS class, Professor Junker also extended his congratulations to the HCA's first graduating BAS class. "Graduating the first 12 students of the Bachelor of Arts in American Studies at the HCA shows how remarkably the HCA has grown as an institute for higher education," he explained. "So far, 144 students from 44 countries have gained 'inside knowledge with an outside perspective' within the MAS program. No fewer than 256 applications were sent in for the BAS program last year." After describing the studies of the MAS graduates in the last fifteen months, Professor Junker introduced this year's guest speaker, George Packer. Packer is a staff writer for *The New Yorker* and the author of eight books, including two novels, a play, and five works of non-fiction. His latest book *The Unwinding: An Inner History of the New America* won the 2013 National Book Award. Providing expert knowledge from an inside perspective, Packer presented the main thesis and structure of his new book. "As a journalist I know a little about a lot of things," he confessed. "*The Unwinding* is a book about the key factors that have shaped America from 1978 to 2012." Packer thus took the audience through the volume by presenting the different lives of its protagonists, including Oprah Winfrey; Tammy Thomas, an African American woman from



George Packer.

The BAS Class of 2014 (l. to r.): Klaus Wiedmann, Veronika, Werner, Stella Wancke, Christiane Vinck, Amy Schmitz, Svenja Bobran, Luisa Gaa, Jasmin Miah, Andrea Gemovic, Lara Schelenz, Lara Heckmann; with Deflef Junker and Stefan Maul.



Youngstown, Ohio; and Sam Walton, who founded and managed Wal-Mart. Packer characterized *The Unwinding* as a journalist's study of the breakdown of formerly functioning institutions and with them the breakdown of the social contract, which, he explained, used to mean that if you worked hard, you had a chance at a secure future and expanded opportunities for your children. Whether this remains the case, Packer said, depends on whether these breakdowns over the past thirty-five years can be halted or reversed.

Following the keynote speech and Sebastian Bausch's musical interlude, the presentation of the B.A. and M.A. degrees began. Once the graduates had been awarded their diplomas and pictures had been taken, this year's valedictorian, Edward Palmi, took his place at the venerable lectern. Palmi received the HCA's annual book prize for his outstanding academic achievements and his M.A thesis, "The Games and Rules of a 'More Perfect Union': The Political Economy of

The MAS Class of 2014 (l. to r.): Thomas Dale, Hibetallah Chourabi, Emerson Stuckart, Katherine Xiao, Christopher French, Julia Rettig, Dušan Fischer, Daniel Blottenberger, Edward Palmi, Mohammadali Jafari.



Constitution-making in America 1787." Reflecting on his time at the HCA, Palmi singled out the graduates' families and the HCA's faculty for particular thanks, acknowledging that the continuous support the graduates received helped them to aim high. This input and guidance, combined with the students' own hard work and dedication, opened new doors for the graduates to proceed further in their academic engagement with American Studies or their chosen professional fields and made the HCA a home that they will be excited to return to.

Following the ceremony, the graduating students, their family and friends, together with HCA faculty and staff proceeded from the university back to the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais, where the joyous occasion was celebrated with food and drinks. The pleasant atmosphere at the HCA topped the evening off, while memories of the HCA and future plans were exchanged.

Congratulations to both the BAS and MAS Classes of 2014!

VALEDICTORIAN SPEECH

Our honored guests; Rector of Heidelberg University, Professor Eitel, Dean Maul, Professor Junker, and our esteemed speaker Mr. Packer.

Contemplating the enormity of the task at hand – I have to try and be funny, charming, relatable, weave in memories of the past, congratulate our present achievements, and embrace the future with arms outstretched. So creating something to say, here, today, well that needed some HCA-humor, creativity, and America – spangles and stars – but I thought aspiration may work a little better.

Safe to say I struggled to write this speech – so I delved into America's culture and googled for a good opening line, which summed up the importance of today and our futures...

"You've got to ask yourself one question. 'Do I feel...?'"

"Mama always said, life is like a box of..."

"Frankly, my dear, I don't give a..."

But none of these seemed appropriate; so let me just begin...

Dear educators, learners, family, and friends – all of which are strangely synonymous as I look at the faces of the people in front of me.

Time moves, and we are fortunate to move along its streets, sidewalks, and highways, some of which are well maintained and well lit and are fast paced, and you cannot help being taken along in the flurry of activity and explosion of color and excitement; other paths are more hazardous and require patience to travel along and an adeptness to circumnavigate the hidden dangers. Our time here, in this fantastic institution, I daresay, has been a mixture of both. But on this day, our day, where we can look back with fondness, and look forward with optimism – I think it necessary to sprinkle caution.

We have approached a junction; a place where from which we can go on, a place where we can see opportunity, a place where we can travel further, but it is also a place where decisions are to be made. Stand still for too long and inertia creeps in. To combat inertia Mr. Isaac Newton may suggest that forces should disturb us. So at this junction, let us become powerful forces and not develop into inert objects. No matter where we turn at this junction, there will be elements of hardship, but so too comes the opportunity to go somewhere different and see new things.

The route that this little talk is going is reaching out to touch the idea of a journey. Ernest Hemingway penned the oft-used quip, "It is good to have an end to journey toward; but it is the journey that matters." The problem being that we may not realize what our journey is; when it started, who are companions are, and even when it began. It sometimes requires a little help to know the answer. Here, though, our friends, family, and teachers, are the clearest of signposts. They are at the end of a phone call, a message over the Internet, or simply a knock on the door away.

We should endeavor not to forget what others have done for us, but also take pride from the fact that our success has been, in no small part, self-made – remind yourselves of this in the harder times ahead.

We are masters now and we can continue journeying on paths, or we can even create our own ways. Having navigated the past eighteen months our maps are a little fuller and a little clearer, because of the friends and acquaintances we have made here. But we should never forget that time and space are endless dimensions that we should always strive to fill. From San Antonio to Skalica, through to Shandong – the places on our maps have become a little more real to us, a little more tangible. Our tools for reading our maps are a little more honed, sharpened, and precise, because our teachers, supervisors, and provocateurs challenged us to adapt, argue, and engage with these skills.

Edward Palmi, valedictorian of the MAS Class of 2014.



I do not hesitate to think that hurdles await us that are higher, broader, and longer than what has gone before, but I am confident that our satchels are brimming with the implements of success. More so, without obstacles what is there to challenge us, and push us to become masters of new things? It was Christopher Columbus who stated that, "by prevailing over all obstacles and distractions, one may unfailingly arrive at his chosen goal or destination." The task we are now faced with is to confront these obstacles and distractions, but with the knowledge that we can be emboldened by the experiences we have shared and learnt from our time in Heidelberg.

All of us, undoubtedly, have people we would like to thank. Our teachers, lecturers, and supervisors – you are cartographers of the highest caliber showing contours and places unknown to us before. Our families, you provided warmth and engagement. You also gave your ears to listen to embryonic ideas – all of it was a great help. Finally, the class of 2014 – we are here, finished, and graded. You are all shining beacons placed on the highest mountains, and you have truly shown me what friendship is. So we may have finished this chapter, and the next steps are not so sure, but remember it is o.k. to wander on the journey you are taking. So, if you are feeling adrift or not sure which way to turn at this junction, I will conclude with some encouraging words from a hobbit, Bilbo Baggins – "not all those who wander are lost."

Thank you.

Edward Palmi



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 scholars from around the world. Currently 26 students from 13 countries are enrolled in the program, conducting cutting-edge research that brings 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 2014, another two doctoral candidates enrolled in our program: Ryan Hoselton from the United States and Agnese Marino from Italy. Ryan looks into the "Legacy of William Ames in Early American Religion." His supervisor is Professor Jan Stievermann. Agnese analyzes "Mixed-race Memoirs and Performative Cosmopolitanism" under the supervision of Professor Dietmar Schloss. These two young researchers now form part of an ambitious intellectual community consisting of 26 bright minds from more than a dozen countries. For more information on all current Ph.D. candidates, see the Ph.D. candidates section (pages 87-114).

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. In addition, for the duration of their enrollment, students are required to attend the Ph.D. colloquium. Regular progress reports and orientation talks with supervisors 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, PD Dr. 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, Barbara Johnson, F.O. Matthiessen, Theda Skocpol, 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 two-day seminar 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 experiment with new communi-

cation 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 debate with presenters from various disciplines in the field of American Studies. Sessions take place on a weekly basis in the winter term while in the summer term, the colloquium takes the form of an extended two-day session. The colloquium in the winter semester of 2013-14 was directed by Professor Jan Stievermann and Dr. Tobias Endler. Traditionally, it started with the Rolf Kentner Dissertation Prize ceremony on October 17 (see pages 115-116). Other highlights included guest lectures by visiting professors John Turner (George Mason University), who spoke on "Evangelicals, Mormons, and Me" and Mark Wilson (University of North Carolina at Charlotte), who introduced our Ph.D. students and members of faculty to his current research project, "Destructive Creation: American Business and the Winning of World War II." The remaining sessions consisted of a wide variety of fascinating projects presented by doctoral candidates both from the HCA and affiliated departments. Thus the participants of the colloquium got to hear about "The American Philosophical Foundations of the Chilean Free Market Revolution" (Axel Kaiser), "The Spatiality of Urban Inequality: A Comparative Analysis of Creative Cities in the Knowledge Society" (Julia Henke), "Demons in the Discourse: The Problem of Secular Space in Spiritual Warfare Fiction" (Daniel Silliman), and "The U.S. Oil Industry" (Anthony Livanios), to name just a few examples. All speakers seized this opportunity to introduce their work to a sizeable and very interested audience, and they performed admirably.

On May 16-17, 2014, the Ph.D. colloquium relocated once again to its traditional summer retreat. For the third time, this two-day 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 fellow students and supervisors, doctoral candidates from the HCA as well as guests from the university's English, History, and Political Science Departments discussed their research projects and received valuable feedback. On Friday evening, Professor Chandrika Kaul (School of History, University of St. Andrews, Scotland), a Visiting Research Fellow at the Karl Jaspers Centre for Transcultural Studies at Heidelberg University, provided a glimpse into her current work: Her talk introduced a fascinated audience to the links between "Popular Culture, Foreign Policy, and U.S. Engagement with South Asia in the Twentieth Century." True to the HCA's motto of interdisciplinarity, Professor Kaul made a convincing case that – contrary to popular notions – popular culture and foreign policy should be perceived as mutually influential factors rather than looking at their relationship as a one-way street, that is foreign policy as the basis for popular culture.

PH.D. CANDIDATES



HASAN ADWAN (PALESTINE) 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." In 2013-14, Hasan Adwan worked 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, PD Dr. Martin Thunert



DEBARCHANA BARUAH (INDIA) **BASF SCHOLARSHIP/CLASS OF 2015**

Debarchana Baruah was born in Guwahati in northeast 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. Some of her areas of interest are American cinema and television, consumer culture and representations of modernity, post-war American literature, whiteness studies, feminist theories, body politics, and ideologies of dissent. In July 2012, Baruah 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 at Sri Venkateswara College, University of Delhi. After the completion of her M.Phil program, she moved to Heidelberg and started her doctoral studies at the HCA in October 2012. At present, Baruah teaches a course at the university's English Department on representations of the suburb in post-war American literature.

The working title of Baruah's dissertation is: "The Age of Mad Men: The 1960s in Twenty-First Century American Television." Her research focuses on contemporary America's negotiations with memories of the 1960s in the AMC television series *Mad Men*. She examines the factors that create and circulate contemporary desires to re-memorialize and return to the complex and paradoxical decade of the 1960s in television. She uses memory and culture theories to analyze this on-going television series that activate and energize perceptions of the 1960s 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 period. Finally, she engages with the peculiar ways in which retros in American television such as *Mad Men* configure and interpret the 1960s past in the present.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Günter Leyboldt



THI DIEM NGOC DAO (VIETNAM) 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 twentieth 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 the 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 (ROMANIA)
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 R. DRESCHER (GERMANY)

GERMAN NATIONAL ACADEMIC FOUNDATION/ CLASS OF 2014

Michael 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. His academic interests are the study of resistance and dissent, political mythology, and the representation of democratic processes in literature. Besides his academic work, Michael Drescher writes German and English prose and poetry. He also works as lecturer for American culture and language at Heidelberg University and as trainer for intercultural communication at BASF, Ludwigshafen. Currently, he is a visiting scholar at Harvard's English Department, focusing on the completion of his research.

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 trans-cultural protest studies between Europe and North America.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Günter Leypoldt



RAYMOND EBERLING (USA)

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 (GERMANY)

CLASS OF 2016

Gordon Friedrichs was born in Heppenheim, Germany, in 1984. He studied political science and South-Asian Studies, first as an undergraduate at the Johann-Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main from 2005 to 2007, and later as a graduate student at Heidelberg University from 2007 to 2012. In addition, he spent a year at Arizona State University in 2009-2010. He graduated in 2012 as a Magister Artium, specializing in international relations, U.S. foreign policy, South-Asian security studies, as well as international organizations. After his graduation, Gordon Friedrichs worked at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs in Berlin before he joined the HCA's Ph.D. program in 2013. In his dissertation, Gordon Friedrichs focuses on the quality and direction of the U.S. leadership role in the twenty-first century.

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 still undisputed supremacy of the United States, these two foundations of its leadership role have become increasingly contested over the last decade. While scholars predominantly focus on a relative material U.S. decline compared to the rise of other nations, Gordon Friedrichs argues instead that U.S. power is mainly contested domestically, owing to political struggles about the function and configuration of U.S. leadership. In order to understand different conceptions of the U.S. leadership role among domestic actors, Gordon Friedrichs applies role theory in his analysis. He aims to develop an ideal type of leadership role in order to measure the domestic contestation process and to determine whether it benefits, inhibits, or stymies leadership.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Sebastian Harnisch



MELANIE GISH (GERMANY)
**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. 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.

Melanie Gish's 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. The primary goal of her research, which is based on qualitative interview data with creation care movement leaders, is to present a holistic yet nuanced portrait of organized evangelical environmentalism and to better understand its position/ing on the "battlefield map" of the culture wars. While pursuing this primarily hermeneutic task, Melanie Gish's 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.

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



IRIS HAHN-SANTORO (GERMANY)

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 Institution'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



RYAN HOSELTON (USA)
**HEIDEMARIE ENGELHORN PH.D. SCHOLARSHIP/
CLASS OF 2017**

Ryan Hoselton was born in New Mexico, USA. He earned a B.A. in history from the University of New Mexico and an M.Div. and Th.M. from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky. He wrote his undergraduate thesis on the history of religious studies in America, and his master's thesis on the Baptist theologian Andrew Fuller's theology of virtue. His doctoral dissertation focuses on the history of biblical interpretation in early American theology. Ryan also works as a research assistant to Professor Jan Stievermann on the Biblia Americana Project.

Ryan Hoselton's dissertation examines how eighteenth-century New England theologians employed experiential piety in biblical interpretation. Historians have documented the ways that many conservative theologians adopted evidentialist reasoning to defend and interpret Scripture in response to pressures from deism, empiricism, and historical criticism. Alongside these changes, however, religious thinkers like Cotton Mather (1663–1728) and Jonathan Edwards (1703–58) ascribed increasing authority to experiential piety in their hermeneutics. Drawing chiefly from their biblical commentaries, sermons, diaries, and other writings, this project seeks to understand the elevated role of experiential piety in hermeneutics and its significance in the intellectual and cultural context of eighteenth-century New England.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Jan Stievermann



HEIKE JABLONSKI (GERMANY)

HEIDEMARIE ENGELHORN PH.D. SCHOLARSHIP/ CLASS OF 2015

Heike Jablonski studied English and American literature and history as well as business studies and economics at the universities of Passau and Kassel. In 2008-09, Heike was an exchange student at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. In 2010, she worked at the German Consulate General in San Francisco. She received her M.A. in English and American Studies from the University of Kassel in 2012 with a thesis on Garrison Keillor's Lake Wobegon stories. In 2013, Heike won the Christoph Daniel Ebeling Fellowship of the German Association for American Studies and the American Antiquarian Society. She received the Bibliographical Society of America's McCorison Fellowship for the History and Bibliography of Printing in Canada and the United States and a Lapidus Fellowship from the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture in 2014. Heike has worked as a teaching assistant at the universities of Kassel and Heidelberg and is a regional contributing editor for the Omohundro Institute's online journal *Uncommon Sense*, a freelance translator, and a bike mechanic.

Heike Jablonski's dissertation project examines the influence of John Foxe's *Actes and Monuments* (popularly known as *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*) in the United States. Sixteenth-century martyrology, a product of the English Reformation, exerted a significant influence on the Anglican Church and English culture in general. The largest work produced up to that time in England, Foxe's book soon became a Protestant classic, rivalling even the Bible in its popularity. William Shakespeare and other Renaissance poets were 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. In the following centuries, the martyrology was among the most popular books in America. Selections of Foxe's book continue to be published even nowadays. This project asks how Foxe's work shaped Anglo-American Protestant culture, trying to trace 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 (CHILE) 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 focuses on the work of one particular reformer, Jose Piñera, who was one of the central actors of the free market revolution. Axel Kaiser explores 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 (GERMANY) **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, PD Dr. Martin Thunert



BARBARA KUJATH (CANADA)

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 (USA)

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 in Stuttgart, where he has pioneered a renowned design for comprehensive security sector assistance.

Henry Kron's Ph.D. research, under the direction of Professor 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 K. LICHTENSTEIN (GERMANY)
CURT ENGELHORN PH.D. SCHOLARSHIP/
CLASS OF 2012

Julia 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 Leyboldt



ANTHONY LIVANIOS (GREECE) 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, PD Dr. Martin Thunert



AGNESE MARINO (ITALY)

CLASS OF 2017

Agnese Marino was born in Naples, Italy. In 2008, she received her B.A. in English and Spanish languages and literatures from the University of Naples L'Orientale with a dissertation in North-American history. The thesis was about the contribution of Chicanas to the shaping of a Chicano identity and to the development of the Chicano Movement. In 2011, she completed her M.A. Her thesis, entitled "Performative Identities and Premises of Post-Ethnicism in contemporary USA: An analysis of two novels by Gish Jen and Rebecca Walker," provided insight into the history of the American national identity and a critical analysis of multicultural ethno-racial identities from a post-ethnic point of view. The following year her work was awarded a prize by the Italian Association for North-American Studies (AISNA). Now, as a Ph.D. student at the HCA, she is working on a project that analyzes mixed-race memoirs and the way they can contribute to the shape of a new cosmopolitan identity in contemporary America.

Through the analysis of mixed-race memoirs produced over the past twenty years, Agnese Marino's project explores the contemporary conceptualization of ethnic identity in relation to Multiculturalism and New Cosmopolitanism. The reflection starts from the assumption that speaking of cosmopolitanism is to refer to a transformation in self-understanding as a result of the engagement with others over issues of global significance. This study adopts an interdisciplinary, transnational, and post-structural approach, trying to move outside of the gravitational force of exceptionalism, which has characterized much of the American debate on cosmopolitanism so far. Therefore, her literary analysis moves within the theoretical framework offered by Homi Bhabha's, Kwame Antony Appiah's, and Martha Nussbaum's views about individual identity and cultural cosmopolitanism. On the other hand, she makes use of Judith Butler's performative theory and David Hollinger's post-ethnic theory in order to introduce the concept of "performative cosmopolitanism." This specific form of cosmopolitanism denies any relation between the body and its cultural significations and favors practices of free affiliation over descent ties. Moreover, it represents a way to go beyond not only national boundaries, but also communitarian ones, being based on the idea that hybridity, and not the binary opposition of ontological categories, is the future of American society.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss



HANNES NAGL (GERMANY)

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."

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. Beyond the individual "worlds" of the novels, 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 (THE NETHERLANDS) **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



STYLES SASS (USA)

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 Presidential Election," Styles Sass begins 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 lays out what he terms the "narrative fundamentals" – themes that were of special importance during that particular election cycle. By looking at how the candidate's narratives positioned them in relation to these fundamentals, he shows the advantages or disadvantages this resulted in for each of the campaigns.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss



JUSTE ŠIMELYTE (LITHUANIA) 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 the 1990s (after it became independent from the Soviet Union) and refers to the research areas that can be summarized in such key-words 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. Dr. h.c. Detlef Junker, PD Dr. Martin Thunert



ERHAN SIMSEK (TURKEY) 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 (USA)

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 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.

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 own version of Christianity entitled "Practical Christianity."

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Jan Stievermann



STEPHEN URICH (USA)

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.

Stephen 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: PD Dr. 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

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 Agreements in U.S.-German Relations, 1960-1976"

Between 1961 and 1976, the United States and West Germany signed eight agreements 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 Agreements originally came from the Eisenhower administration, which argued that West Germany should take an active part in financing the burdens of the Cold War's security costs and thus back the monetary value of the U.S. dollar and a deficit-ridden U.S. budget. West Germany first accepted but grew ever more displeased with the Offset Agreements, claiming that the U.S. was using its dominant position within NATO to draw money from the Federal Republic. However, it was only in 1976 when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt finally succeeded in persuading U.S. President Gerald Ford that the Offset Agreements were out of date.

This dissertation aims at a variety of goals. First, 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 and economic 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, economics, sociology, 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 contributes 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 dissent between Schmidt and Carter.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg



KATIA ROSTETTER, M.A.

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

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.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss

AWARDING OF THE ROLF KENTNER DISSERTATION PRIZE

(See also this year's Special Feature, pages 168-182)

On October 16, 2014, the HCA continued yet another tradition and awarded the Rolf Kentner Dissertation Prize for what was already the fifth 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 20 different countries have decided to pursue their doctorate in this field at Germany's oldest university. On October 16, in front of a large audience in the HCA's Atrium, another two ambitious scholars, representing the Ph.D. Class of 2017, officially started their doctoral training: Agnese Marino from Naples, Italy, and Ryan Hoselton from New Mexico in the United States. In his welcome remarks, Founding Director Professor Detlef Junker introduced both of them as well as the new MAS Class of 2016, 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 page 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. Juliane Braun, who was awarded a Ph.D. degree from Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg in 2013. She currently works on her second book there. An academic globetrotter as a student, she studied English and American as well as Romance languages and literatures, specializing in French literature early on while at the same time deepening her knowledge of American literature. She was a student at the universities of Mainz, Reading (England), and Dijon (France), and also at the Bread Loaf School of English in Santa Fe (USA) and received both a master degree from Mainz and the *Maîtrise* in Dijon in 2006. When she embarked on her doctoral project, Juliane Braun stayed true to her interest in both American and French literature, choosing to get the best of both worlds by working on French theatrical culture in nineteenth-century Louisiana. The Kentner Prize is already the second award she has won for her dissertation with the euphonic title "Petit Paris en Amérique?". Earlier in 2014, Juliane Braun also received the dissertation prize of the Bayerische Amerika-Akademie.

After a short introduction by Professor Günter Leypoldt from Heidelberg University's English Department, Braun briefly mentioned her current research project. Once again, she traces transatlantic relations when dealing with terminological definitions of nature in early American travel literature as well as how these definitions were disseminated in the European book trade at the time. For her keynote address, however, Dr. Braun went back to her prize-winning dissertation. In her talk titled "Imagining Freedom in the Black Theatres of Francophone New Orleans," she explained to a sizeable audience how Louisiana's theater tradition took up, altered, and incor-

Detlef Junker, Günter Leypoldt, and Rolf Kentner awarding the Rolf Kentner Dissertation Prize to Juliane Braun.



porated elements from both French and more recent American theatrical culture. According to Juliane Braun, these developments become clearly visible with regard to nineteenth-century American drama, and five of Louisiana's most important French-speaking dramatists serve as illustrating examples for this process: Auguste Lussan, Louis Placide Canonge, Charles Oscar Dugué, P.E. Pérennès, and Victor Séjour. Braun took her audience on a journey from the opening of the first French theater in New Orleans in 1791 – then still under Spanish rule – all the way to the beginning of the Civil War seventy years later. She made it clear that for more than a hundred years, the theaters in the Crescent City constituted social centers, helped manage the city's heterogeneous population, functioned as showcases for local dramatic literature, and generated money that contributed significantly to the economy of New Orleans. However, theaters also represented sites of struggle over cultural sovereignty, ethnic identity, and national belonging. Faced with the growing dominance of the Anglo-American population, French-speaking residents of New Orleans developed new strategies in order not to fall into obscurity, and theaters emerged as their most powerful weapon in the battle for cultural survival. Instructive, entertaining, and beautifully illustrated, Braun's talk garnered much applause, also because it featured a wide range of fascinating photos and drawings illustrating the playhouses and their location in the city of New Orleans, the architecture of the respective buildings as well as the interior characteristics of the venues. The evening was framed by musical interludes fitting the occasion presented by the duo Florence Launay and Michael Cook. Offering a selection of French romances that became hugely popular in the United States in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, such as "Plaisir d'amour," the French singer and her pianist treated their audience to an artistic experience underlining the crucial aspects of Juliane Braun's talk. A reception in the HCA's Bel Etage provided ample room for more inspiring debate, accompanied by a sensory experience for both the palate and the ear: delicate snacks, drinks, and more live music.

HCA RESEARCH PROJECTS

The following pages give an overview of the interdisciplinary research that comes together at the HCA.

Authority and Trust in American Culture, Society, History, and Politics

This project aims at inspiring innovative doctoral dissertations in the field of American Studies. It is designed to enable doctoral students to conduct their research in interdisciplinary and international networks and to complete their dissertation in a timely manner. The qualification concept includes measures tailored to academic as well as professional career paths. Besides producing excellent young academics, this program will teach them skills that are useful outside academia. Its approach ties in with the comprehensive concept of graduate training that Heidelberg University has developed in recent years. It is the goal of this program to combine clear-cut institutional structures and cooperative research with a maximum of intellectual freedom for young researchers. The topical focus is the emergence and transformation of authority and trust in American politics, society, religion, and culture since the nineteenth century. Due to its early democratization, its egalitarian and libertarian political culture, its ethno-cultural heterogeneity, and its international predominance, the United States is a particularly interesting case study of authority and trust in the modern world. The thematic scope of the project encompasses state and private actors, social and economic structures, institutions and discourses as well as spatial dimensions and transnational interconnections. The research program is based on the participation of the following disciplines: geography, history, legal studies, linguistics, literature, political science, and religious studies. With its proven record of visible interdisciplinary research, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies offers excellent conditions for this research project.

First Edition of Cotton Mather's *Biblia Americana*

In a project funded by the German Research Foundation, Professor Jan Stievermann and a group of young scholars from American Studies and theology are producing volume five in the edition of the *Biblia Americana* by Cotton Mather. Together with general editor Reiner Smolinski (Atlanta), Jan Stievermann also serves as executive editor of the entire ten-volume edition of the *Biblia* to be realized by a team of seven international scholars. The original handwritten manuscript, never before transcribed or published, is a comprehensive English-speaking Bible commentary from colonial British North America, produced by the famed Puritan theologian Cotton Mather (1663-1728) between 1693 and 1728. Since 2010 this work – of great significance for both religious and intellectual history – is being made available for the first time by academic publishers Mohr Siebeck and Baker Academic in what will ultimately be ten annotated volumes. Volume five includes Mather's commentaries on the Biblical books of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, The Song of Solomon, Isaiah, and Jeremiah. Editing the *Biblia Americana* in its entirety is unquestionably one of the most important and promising interdisciplinary projects now underway in early North American Studies. Researchers examining the cultural, religious, or literary history of America as well as Europe can equally profit from this academic edition of the *Biblia*.

The descendant of an important Puritan clergy family of New England, Cotton Mather was arguably one of the most influential and productive theologians in British North America of his time. In his lifetime he published more than 400 writings, including a series of extensive and well-known works in various academic fields at the time. Yet, he always regarded the Biblia as his most important endeavor and the summation of his lifework but failed to find either a wealthy patron or sufficient subscribers for the publication of his magnum opus. Today the 4,561 hand-written folio pages of the Biblia reside in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society (MHS). While the Biblia manuscript is in good overall condition, its contents have not generally been accessible even to scholars using the MHS library in Boston, given its form. Challenges include the early modern handwriting used, which is difficult to decipher; frequent comments on loose pages of paper inserted into the manuscript; the extensive number of citations in classical languages provided without a translation; or a lack of identification for the innumerable literary references. Over the past few years leading Mather expert Reiner Smolinski has brought together a seven-person team of scholars from the fields of American Studies, American history, church history and religious studies who will now finally realize this mammoth undertaking. The target for completion of the entire edition is 2020.

For more information, please visit matherproject.org/

Urban Inequality in the Creative City: A Comparative Analysis of Emerging New Disparities in the Knowledge Society

In the context of the knowledge society, knowledge-intensive industries are seen as a chance for urban economic prosperity and development. However, many of these claims have not yet been tested thoroughly or have even been refuted. Moreover, it might be that the strong focus on education, creativity and social networks adds to increased cleavages between different social groups instead of opening up opportunities for disadvantaged inhabitants. The project therefore takes a closer look at the impact of the knowledge-based industries on disparities in cities. We are analyzing social inequalities in seven different cities and how these relate to being so-called creative cities. The cities, stemming from different countries, all have large and prestigious universities and share a strong focus on the knowledge-intensive industries. By comparing them, we will be able to assess differences and similarities in inequalities and relate these to recent trends in the context of the knowledge society. Associated partners: Professor Ulrike Gerhard (Heidelberg), Dr. Michael Hölscher (Heidelberg), Professor David Wilson (Urbana-Champaign), Professor Thomas Hutton (UBC Vancouver), Professor Linda McDowell (Oxford), Professor David Giband (Montpellier), Dr. Ferenc Gyuris (Budapest), Dr. Justin Beaumont (Groningen).

Mobile Spaces: Urban Practices in Transcultural Perspective

The project "Mobile Spaces" focuses on the study of urban everyday practices. It is grounded in three disciplines – human geography, linguistics and media anthropology – and aims to develop and promote new angles and methods for interdisciplinary urban studies. It is based on the members' different regional expertise. Conceptualizing the specific urban spaces of the individual research fields in Asia, Europe, and North America as genuinely transcultural phenomena, the project explores in which ways experiences and understandings of cities of the "global South" and the "global North" can be brought together. It probes whether transculturality as concept and method allows for new ways to critically examine everyday practices in different regional contexts under the influences of globalization and neoliberalization. The research focus on everyday practices will be approached through the three analytical fields of migration, language & media as well as gender. Project partners of Professor Ulrike Gerhard are Professor Christiane Brosius (visual media and anthropology), Professor Beatrix Busse (linguistics), Dr. Marie Sander (ethnology), Dr. Editha Marquardt (geography).

Beyond North and South: A Comparative Analysis of Urban Inequalities in the Americas

Research on urban inequality has a long tradition in human geography as well as sociology. This project seeks to amplify the discussion by introducing some new theoretical approaches to the analysis. The first is to open up a research setting for comparative urbanism. By looking at urban life-worlds of marginalized neighborhoods in the two Americas, the contributors do not want to search for similarities or disparities between different countries, but try to shed light on societal contexts and their spatial settings. The idea is to develop a reconstructive perspective to understand the uneven place-making within cities. With this, a second task is circumscribed: By describing and interpreting every-day life practices in Brazilian favelas and U.S. ghettos, we want to contribute to a better understanding of patterns and spaces of urban inequalities. Despite the wide array of (mostly quantitative) studies on urban inequality and segregation we discern a lack of understanding how these marginalized localities are experienced and reproduced. How do unprivileged inhabitants cope with everyday negligence and discrimination? Further concepts of urban citizenship, governmentality, and the role of the penal state are introduced to enhance the conceptual as well as empirical analysis of inequality in cities. The project partner of Professor Ulrike Gerhard is Professor Eberhard Rothfuss (Uni Bayreuth).

The Transcultural Atlantic: Constructing Communities in a Global Context

This multidisciplinary and multinational research project (current members hail from Canada, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, and the United States) 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 pro-

cesses 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.

Funding for the overall project has been provided by the Foundation German-American Academic Relations (Stiftung Deutsch-Amerikanische Wissenschaftsbeziehungen, SDAW), the European Union Center of Excellence at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, , the Global Networks Program of Heidelberg University, the Ontario Baden-Württemberg Faculty Mobility Program, and by the Transatlantic Program of the Federal Republic of Germany through funds from the European Recovery Program (ERP) of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology.

African American History: National and Transnational Vistas

This research project unites several endeavors in African American history. In 2008, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies joined a research initiative with the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C., and Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.) 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 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) 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, has been shown in numerous cities across both Germany and the United States, including Augsburg, Berlin, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Mainz, Munich, Ramstein, and Tübingen, as well as in Washington, D.C., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Berkeley, Calif., Oxford, Miss., San Francisco, Athens, Ga., Chapel Hill, N.C., and London, England. 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 multilayered sense of how America's struggle for democracy reverberated across the globe. 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 (see: www.breathoffreedom.org). The documentary *Breath of Freedom: Black Soldiers and the Struggle for Civil Rights*, directed by Dag Freyer and originating from the project, premiered February 17, 2014, on Smithsonian Channel in the U.S. and was broadcast on Arte on December 16, 2014. For further information on the project as well as access to its digital archive, please visit: www.aacvr-germany.org.

Two projects at the Curt Engelhorn Chair in American History have explored the history of slavery, race, abolitionism, black political integration, and the civil rights movements from a perspective that encompasses intersections with social, political, and cultural developments outside the United States. They seek to contribute to a deeper understanding not only of the enduring relevance of African-American history at a national level but also to place questions of ethnicity, race, and racism in a larger global and transnational framework. Publications from these projects include *Globalizing Lynching History: Vigilantism and Extralegal Punishment from an International Perspective* (eds. Manfred Berg and Simon Wendt, 2011) and *Racism in the Modern World: Historical Perspectives on Cultural Transfer and Adaptation* (eds. Manfred Berg and Simon Wendt, 2011).

HCA research associate Anja Schüler has started work on a biography of the African-American biographer Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955), the preeminent figure of the African-American women's movement in the first third of the twentieth century. Utilizing one of the few roads for African American women to gain professional status, Bethune established and presided over what would in 1941 become the first fully accredited four-year college for African Americans in Florida; advised four presidents on child welfare, education, and civil rights; served two terms as president of the National Association of Colored Women; founded the National Council of Colored Women; and became a member of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Black Cabinet" and arguably the most influential African American woman in the New Deal administration.

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 debates 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 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 www.nuclearcrisis.org/.

"Nuclear Crisis" is a collaborative project of 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 Mannheim. It is directed by Professor Philipp Gassert, University of Mannheim, Professor Martin Klimke, New York University/Abu Dhabi, and Dr. Wilfried Mausbach, HCA 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: Wilfried Mausbach, "Vereint marschieren, getrennt schlagen? Die amerikanische Friedensbewegung und der Widerstand gegen den NATO-Doppelbeschluss," in: Philipp Gassert, Tim Geiger, and Hermann Wentker, eds., *Zweiter Kalter Krieg und Friedensbewegung: Der NATO-Doppelbeschluss in deutsch-deutscher und internationaler Perspektive* (2011); Philipp Gassert, "Die Popularität der Apokalypse: Überlegungen zu einer Kulturgeschichte der Nuklearangst seit 1945," *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte* 46 (2011); Philipp 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 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; English-language edition forthcoming).

Sustainable Governance Indicators 2014 and 2015: 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 published in March 2014 as Sustainable Governance Indicators 2014.

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, which measures policy performance and the quality of democracy, and a Governance (formerly: Management) Index measuring executive capacity and executive accountability. The SGI and its sub-indexes 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 eight 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 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.

The results of the latest SGI round were released as Sustainable Governance Indicators 2014 in the spring of 2014. As always, the entire data, rankings, and sub-rankings for each policy area as well as the country reports are accessible online free of charge on project's website at www.sgi-network.org. At the moment, this address is the home of SGI 2014. Based on its 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 2014) go to www.sgi-network.org/2014/Downloads.

The USA 2014 country report written by Martin Thunert (HCA), Christian Lammert (Free University of Berlin, JFK-Institute), and Paul J. Quirk (University of British Columbia) can be downloaded at www.sgi-network.org/docs/2014/country/SGI2014_USA.pdf. In 2014 the key findings for the United States were on balance similar compared to the results of SGI 2011, but better than the results of SGI 2009. Take policy performance as an example: from 2011 to 2014, the USA's Economic Policies score has increased from 5.7 to 5.8 (0.1 points), but it was lower than, for example, Germany's increase of 0.5 points. This score reflects improving economic conditions in both countries since 2012. The U.S. position remained largely unchanged in other policy areas such as social and environmental policy. In the Quality of Democracy sub-index the U.S. still ranks among the top 10 of OECD countries, but its score has declined from 8.6 to 8.4 (0.2 points) between 2011 and 2014.

Regarding governance, the continuation of divided government in the USA after President Obama's reelection in 2012 has left its mark on the U.S. scores: from 2011 to 2014, the USA's Executive Capacity score has declined from 7.9 to 7.6 (0.3 points), while the Executive Accountability score has declined from 7.3 to 7.2 (0.1 points). The full SGI 2014 indicator scores for the United States can be accessed at www.sgi-network.org/2014/United_States; the full U.S. country report can be downloaded at www.sgi-network.org/docs/2014/country/SGI2014_USA.pdf.

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." Current SGI News is available on Facebook at www.facebook.com/pages/SGI-Sustainable-Governance-Indicators/92146590185. For the foreseeable future it is planned to update the SGI every one to two years, that is in shorter intervals than in the past. Therefore, the next round of SGI 2015 expert assessments was launched in fall 2014.

Patterns of Economic Policy Advice in Germany and the United States: 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 is in high demand across the industrialized world. The United States and Germany represent two very different models of making economic expertise available to policymakers and society at large. Dr. Martin Thunert, together with Professor Andrea Römmele of the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin, received a substantial grant to research economic policy advice in the United States and Germany from a comparative perspective. The project started in late 2013 and will run through 2016. Funding comes from the Hans Böckler Foundation, affiliated with the DGB, the Confederation of German Trade Unions. The project analyzes the rules, mandates, and procedures and then evaluates the strengths and weakness of selected advisory bodies in both countries – from in-house policy units to expert committees and think tanks. In line with the Hans Böckler Foundation's support for research linked to the world of work, the project pays special attention to the question of how the perspective of workers can inform actors, institutions, and processes of economic policy advice in both countries. Dr. Martin Thunert's work is supported by Michael Kühlen, M.A., who has served as his research associate since February 2014. Kühlen has been asked by the Hans Böckler Foundation to fill in for a project manager on maternity leave and will be away from his desk at the HCA until the end of July 2015. Gordon Friedrichs, M.A., who has been with the HCA since 2012, will replace him between December 1, 2014 and July 31, 2015. In Berlin, Professor Dr. Andrea Römmele at the Hertie School of Governance works with Dorota Stasiak, Ph.D., who succeeded Yann Lorenz, M.A.

To gain a better understanding of the landscape of political policy advice, the research team started by compiling an extensive database of the various players on both sides of the Atlantic. The staff at the HCA focused on institutions in the United States, drawing on a wealth of material, for example IRS data (990 forms), annual reports, Web sites, studies and op-ed pieces, media coverage, and scholarly articles. The resulting database contains both hard facts (like figures on financing, staffing, and publication output) and summative assessments, for example with regard to an institution's ideological bent, history, and position in the world of policy advice. This database is already being used as a major source for a chapter on policy advice in the United States (co-authored by Thunert and Kühlen) in the forthcoming revised edition of *Handbuch für Politikberatung* (edited by Thunert et al.) and for a forthcoming paper authored by Michael Kühlen suggesting lessons that German think tanks could learn from their U.S. counterparts. The database also serves as the foundation of the in-depth qualitative analysis, helping to identify players that will be interviewed in the first half of 2015, either in person or via a questionnaire, and the questions they should be asked. Possible interviewees include both practitioners from advisory bodies and those with a meta-perspective like scholars, journalists, and veteran observers. The research team is currently in the process of developing questionnaires and interview guidelines. Its work has been informed by the results of a preliminary round of interviews in Washington, D.C., conducted by Michael Kühlen in the fall of 2014. A number of questions will focus on TTIP, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership currently negotiated between the U.S. and the European Union. TTIP is ideal for a comparative case study on the mechanisms on economic policy advice because of its transatlantic scope and because of the oversized role that actors from civil society are playing in the discourse on the proposed agreement. The research project "Patterns of Economic Policy Advice" is monitored by an interdisciplinary advisory council appointed by the Hans-Böckler-Foundation in cooperation with the project directors. The advisory council includes members from academia, politics, federal ministries, think tanks, and unions. The first meeting took place in February 2014; the next one, scheduled for the early summer of 2015, will focus on presenting preliminary results and on discussing next steps.

HCA SPRING ACADEMY 2014

After celebrating the ten-year anniversary of the Spring Academy in 2013, the 2014 conference rang in the second decade of this thriving venture. We again received applications from all over the world, including from three new countries: Grenada, Peru, and Bulgaria, bringing the number of countries of Spring Academy applicants to sixty-five. The Spring Academy team invited twenty applicants to Heidelberg.

In line with the praise given by its representative Dr. Oliver Neumann at the ten-year celebration, John Deere Europe again graciously served as chief underwriter for the conference. The importance of the company's financial support for the Spring Academy cannot be emphasized enough. It made possible the successful establishment of the Spring Academy as a fixture among international post-graduate conferences and provided the HCA with the means for continuous innovation. Likewise, the partnership with Herbert A. Jung continued, who has generously supported a travel grant since 2010, making attendance possible for promising Ph.D. candidates from developing and soft currency countries. Their attendance at the conference not just provides first-hand insight into the state of American studies around the world but also helps foster connections between scholars of American studies who might not otherwise come into contact.

THE CONFERENCE

The conference started out on Monday with an official welcome address in the HCA's Atrium. Professor Dieter Heermann, Heidelberg University's Vice Dean for International Relations, welcomed the twenty participants hailing from Algeria, Australia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, the UK, and the United States. Professor Heermann underscored Heidelberg University's tradition of internationality, encompassing not



Spring Academy participants at the Old Bridge.

just exchange programs with more than 400 universities worldwide but also partnerships with foreign universities, liaison offices in North America and Asia, membership in various research networks, international visiting scholars, as well as almost twenty percent of academic staff from foreign countries. Building a bridge from the university's focus on internationality to the HCA's, Dr. Wilfried Mausbach delivered a brief overview of the HCA's academic programs, its major research areas, and its public outreach activities. The HCA depends on its international network of contacts to an even larger degree than the university since American Studies in Germany are by definition trans-atlantic.

As in preceding years, the conference commenced with an introductory workshop entitled "What Is/Are American Studies? – Where Is It Going," facilitated by Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung and Dr. Wilfried Mausbach, also known as "Ms. and Mr. Spring Academy," respectively. In the warm-up exercise, students had 30 seconds to tell the gist of their Ph.D. thesis to their counterpart, and repeated the exercise, until all students had outlined their Ph.D. theses to every member of their group. A plenary discussion on American Studies as a discipline followed. While the young researchers lamented the cuts in funding for the humanities and social sciences that has affected many American Studies programs around the world, they agreed that those cuts are in no way representative of the importance of the discipline. There seemed to be consensus among this new generation of academics that American Studies as a discipline is unquestionably worth investing in and still has a lot to contribute to a better understanding of the United States.

The two projects that were presented in the opening panel of the conference are testimony to this continued importance of American studies as they both deal with recent discourses that have had a profound impact on the world at large: the discourses surrounding 9/11 and the financial crisis respectively. The panel, entitled "Early Twenty-First Century Political Discourse" and chaired by the HCA's Dr. Tobias Endler, was launched by Dolores Resano (University of Barcelona & Centre Dona i Literatura). Her talk "Of Heroes and Victims: Discourse, Politics and Identity in post-9/11 Fiction" revolved around the effectiveness of the media, political discourses, and cultural

Harriet Earle presenting.





Spring Academy participants visit the European headquarters of John Deere.

production in establishing a monolithic interpretation of high profile events like 9/11. Resano identified innocence, heroism, victimhood, and regeneration through violence as the four key concepts which have dominated the discourse surrounding 9/11 in the United States. The second speaker, Alfred Cardone (King's College, London), looked at populism and the discourse of the Tea Party and Occupy. His presentation "The Neo-Populist Movement: The Direct Democratic Promise within the Tea Party and Occupy," outlined the difficulty of finding a viable definition of populism and asked whether the Tea Party and Occupy can be termed populist movements and how they relate to each other. While both movements share particular aspects with the populist movement, the true heir of the populist movement is the libertarian element, which in turn has found its way into both the Tea Party and Occupy. Monday concluded with a tour of the John Deere factory in Mannheim, by now a well-received staple in the program of the conference week. After a short introduction to the history and current economic situation of the company, the Spring Academy participants received an extended tour through the factory and took advantage of the opportunity to have their picture taken on a John Deere tractor.

Tuesday's first panel, "Representations of Violence and Trauma," chaired by Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung, brought together two presentations on comics. Harriet Earle (Keele University) analyzed how American comics of conflict since 1975 have made use of this particular form of representation in order to render trauma visible. In her presentation, entitled "Comics, Modernism and the New Art of War," Earle argued that there has been a discernible shift in the representation of trauma in comics as the form has become more accepted and more sophisticated - a development which Earle likened to a move from realism to modernism. Earle used Picasso's *Guernica* as a case study to illustrate the thematic as well as formal similarities of comics and modernist art, both of which are wrapped up in representing the devastation brought about by conflicts and do so with techniques that mimic the trauma and thus make it tangible for the viewer or reader. Eszter Szép (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest) focuses on autobiographical comics and comics journalism of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries and is also interested in the representation of trauma. Her talk investigated the distinctive narrative strategies comics employ and

juxtaposed them to those of photography. Szép argued that the comics form has an advantage over photography as the reader of a comic avoids what the beholder of a photograph cannot, to "unwittingly repeat the acts of the perpetrators."

Tuesday's first panel was followed by a workshop held by Dr. Steven Bloom (English Department, Heidelberg University) on "Jewish Ethnicity and Humor." Born and raised in Brooklyn to an American mother and a Polish Jew, Bloom thinks of himself as multi-ethnic, rather than multi-cultural. He spoke on the social construction of identity in the U.S. and how it undergoes significant changes from both the immigrant generation to the next generation but also in response to different waves of immigration. The workshop ended with a heated discussion of the U.S. as an immigrant nation. The HCA's Senior Lecturer in political science, PD Dr. Martin Thunert, chaired the Tuesday afternoon panel, which brought together two projects on "Cold War Alliances," one focusing on Canada and the U.S. and the other on Greek-U.S. relations. John Woitkowitz (University of Calgary) gave a presentation entitled "Men of the North: Lester B. Pearson and the Making of the Canadian North" that examined how cultural constructions of the Arctic in the fields of art and literature by both Americans and Canadians impacted the negotiations about U.S. Canadian Defense Cooperation in the Arctic from 1940-1957. Using speeches and writings of Lester B. Pearson as a case study, Woitkowitz illustrated how, for example, the influence of Robert Service's poems, the painting by the Group of Seven, and the writings of Vilhjalms Stefansson is visible in Pearson's characterizations of the northern frontier and its people. Athanasios Antonopoulos from the University of Edinburgh drew attention to a very different trans-atlantic relationship. In his presentation "Greece and the U.S.: an Alliance in Transition," he argued that the end of Greece's dictatorship in 1974 and Greece's subsequent withdrawal from NATO's military wing are significant in explaining the deterioration of the relationship between the two nations. Antonopolous further contended that Greece used the Cold War to its advantage in the tri-lateral negotiations with Turkey and the U.K., practically forcing the U.S. to side with Greece. Tuesday concluded with a second workshop, set-up specifically in response to requests by Spring Academy participants on the dos and don'ts of publishing: "Writing and Publishing before and after the Dissertation: Your First Articles and Monograph," led by Dr. Andrea Hacker from Heidelberg University's Cluster of Excellence: Asia and Europe in a Global Context. The workshop focused on the typical workflow of a journal, how long it can take to get published and strategies for publishing a dissertation.

Wednesday started with a panel entitled "Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century International Relations," chaired by Dr. Wilfried Mausbach. Koji Ito (Osaka University) gave a presentation on "America's Annexation of Hawaii of 1898 Reconsidered." Departing from traditional explanations that trace the annexation of Hawaii mostly to domestic factors, Ito examined the influence the contemporary peaceful expansion of Japan in the Pacific had on America's decision makers. He concluded that America's decision to annex Hawaii at the time was influenced to a much larger degree by U.S.-Japanese relations than by any domestic factors, following what he calls the "logic of alliance formation in the international system." Ito's presentation was followed by Bernhard Sassmann's (University of Augsburg) talk on "American Culture(s) of Intelligence: Public and Professional Discourses on U.S.-Intelligence between National Strategic Culture and Military Necessities (1914-1950)." He gave an overview of his dissertation project that employs



Touring the Old Town with Mark Twain.

a discourse analysis of contemporary mass media, pop culture and congressional debates and examines how cultural representations of the spy and intelligence business have shaped public opinion as well as professional conceptions of foreign and military intelligence in the early twentieth century. After a quick coffee break, a mix and match panel brought together a presentation on music and one on photography. Mathilde Zagala's (Sorbonne University, Paris) presentation "African, Caribbean, or European Roots? Researching the Nineteenth-Century Musical Origins of 'Secondary Rag' in New Orleans Ragtime and Early Jazz" used transcription and music analysis to trace the rhythmical pattern of "Secondary Rag" to the first jazz recordings and the time of the first ragtime sheet music publications and eventually aims to trace its roots to its source(s) in Africa, the Caribbean, and Europe. Ayelet Carmi (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Be'er-Sheva) followed with a presentation entitled "The Reception of the American Photographer Sally Mann in Light of Late Twentieth Century American Panic on Child Sexuality." She argued that though Mann's controversial 1992 exhibition of nude photographs of her three children (Immediate Family) gained her visibility in the short term, it was detrimental to her long-term career as the ensuing controversy firmly linked her artistic work to questions of motherhood. While Carmi traced the discourse surrounding Mann's work to the culture wars of the 1980s and 1990s and the "moral panic" surrounding questions of pornography, child sexuality, and censorship, she also pointed out how the long-term effect on Mann's career highlights the larger attitude of American culture towards the artist-mother. In the late afternoon the group met for a guided tour through Heidelberg's Old Town. "Mark Twain" led the students through his Heidelberg, pointing out the various important sights, interspersed with amusing anecdotes. The tour was followed by a dinner at the restaurant Zum Roten Ochsen.

Thursday started with a panel on different expressions of "Blackness in Culture," chaired by Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung. The presentation of the first speaker, Martha Werbanowska (University of Warsaw), on "Kevin Young's 'Discography One' – an Exercise in Post-Soul Poetics" started from what is known as the Post-Soul or New Black Aesthetic to trace its presence in the work of three poets belonging to the Dark Room Collective. In a second step, Werbanowska proposed



Wednesday evening dinner at Roter Ochse.

another category, which she calls "Blaxploration poetics," and attributed it to some representatives of African American poetry in the Post-Soul era. Using Kevin Young's "Discography One" as a case study, Werbanowska did a close reading of the poem as representative of "Blaxploration poetics." Alexis Charles, a Ph.D. candidate in the Program in Modern Thought and Literature at Stanford University, outlined her conceptualization of a theory of Afrofuturism. In her presentation "Futurity in Black Popular Culture," she used the cover art of recording artist Erykah Badu's album *New Amerykah Part One (4th World War)* as a case study for analyzing how late twentieth and early twenty-first century African American pop culture texts represent the future. Afrofuturism serves as a kind of cultural memory and social critique, as it integrates analyses of race, sexuality, gender, and class. The Thursday afternoon panel, chaired by Professor Jan Stievermann (HCA), started out with Krisztina Magyar's presentation "John Cotton's Covenant Christology: 'A Brief Exposition with Practical Observations upon the Whole Book of Canticles'." Magyar, who hails from Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, offered a close reading of part of John Cotton's sermon series on the Song of Songs. She argued that Cotton used the text not just as an allegory but also made use of the poetic imagery to articulate his theological standpoints on the covenant and church history. Sara Naila Watson (École Normale Supérieure de Lyon) focused in her presentation, "Milton's Children: Dissent and Heresy in America from 1640 to 1840," on how Milton influenced the American dissidents movements. Focusing on Quaker activist John Woolman, journalist William Lloyd Garrison, and transcendentalist Ralph Waldo Emerson, Watson argued that they turned to Milton for inspiration in their struggle for the abolition of slavery, among other things.

Friday started with a panel on the Harlem Renaissance. In his presentation "The Black Hegelians: Mapping Self-Consciousness and Recognition in the Art of Paul Robeson and Langston Hughes," Bryan Banker, an HCA graduate now pursuing a Ph.D. at Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, outlined how W.E.B DuBois' concept of double consciousness and Hegel's master-slave dialectic can help foreground the multiplicity of consciousnesses that Langston Hughes and Paul Robeson negotiated in their writings and performances, respectively. Also addressing artistic expression

of the Harlem Renaissance, but focusing on plays, the second speaker, Rasheedah Liman (Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria), gave a presentation entitled "Identity Reconstruction in African American Theatre: A Study of Selected Harlem Renaissance Plays." Liman argued that while artists such as Langston Hughes and Zora Neal Hurston gained wide recognition for their writings, their achievements as playwrights have always taken a second place. Yet, a look at their plays reveals that these contributed in significant ways to their overall engagement with the plight of African Americans and helped shape the aesthetic standards of the Harlem Renaissance. Friday's second panel focused on Native American history and culture. Frank Keldermann (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor) explored in his presentation "Native Writing in the Era of Removal: Towards a Theory of 'Projects'" performances and writings by nineteenth-century American Indians as a way to address issues related to larger problems of the American Indian nations. Drawing on project theory, Kelderman showed how American Indian writers and speakers used their work to create visions of the future built on self-conscious notions of Native American cultures and their relationship to U.S. mainstream culture. Robert Lee (University of California, Berkeley, and a 2007 graduate of the HCA's M.A. program) looked at a similar topic from a different perspective, focusing on U.S.-Indian treaty making in his presentation: "Follow the Money: Accessing the U.S.-Indian Treaty System through Indian Claims." Lee, intending to reframe the narratives of U.S. expansion, argued that treaty-making was not just about the negotiation of territorial expansion but also shaped ideas about Indians in the public domain.

The last panel of the conference, chaired by Dr. Fischer-Hornung, started with Kamila Loudaj's (Paris-Est University, Marne-La-Vallée) presentation "Wrestling with the Bronze God: Ralph Ellison and Hemingway's Influence". Looking at ancestry and literary affiliation in Ralph Ellison's novels *Invisible Man* and *Three Days Before the Shooting*, she argued that Ellison claimed a lineage of white writers as his own, thus rejecting the idea that literary succession may be based upon race. Using the case of Hemingway as a literary ancestor, Loudaj mapped the complications associated with claiming such a heritage. Her presentation was followed by Lou Jillett from the University of Western Sydney, who gave a presentation entitled "'Solitary and Starlit': Wandering in the Works of Cormac McCarthy." The presentation focused her chapter "Parallax – wandering eyes – as within, so without" and compared how in McCarthy's *Suttree* and in Joyce's *Ulysses*, vision and judgment of the main characters are impaired and distorted at times as they are wandering through the stories and their viewing position changes, both externally and internally.

The Spring Academy concluded with a "cool down" session, in which issues that had come up during the week were discussed in the context of the larger direction American studies is taking. The discussion ranged from questions about what is typically American to discussions of how the past and present are essential to any imagination of the future. In addition, the participants had the opportunity to give feedback on the conference. The "cool down" session was followed by the traditional farewell dinner, which concluded the 2014 Spring Academy.

CONFERENCES

"Vision, Perception, Friction: How Jazz Became Art and Attack(ed) – A Transatlantic Dialogue," November 8-9, 2013, at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies

On November 8 and 9, 2013, the renowned "Enjoy Jazz" festival returned to the HCA. Starting on Friday afternoon, scholars, artists, and journalists met at the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais to explore how the image of jazz has changed on both sides of the Atlantic during the last six decades. Which formats of presentation in journalism and academics seem to be adequate for the genre today? How do artists deal with the changing forms of production and reception? And to what extent can they determine the discussion about and the reception of their works? The workshop marked several anniversaries of transatlantic Jazz milestones: In 1953, Joachim-Ernst Behrendt's *Das Jazzbuch* was published, the German news magazine *Der Spiegel* ran cover stories on Stan Kenton and Ella Fitzgerald, and the "world's biggest jazz concert," Norman Granz's "Jazz at the Philharmonic" toured Germany. Conceptualized and convened by Dr. Christian Bröcking, the workshop was supported by the "Innovationsfonds Kunst" of the state of Baden-Württemberg and the Friends of Enjoy Jazz.

In the first afternoon session, Arne Reimer, Jazz photographer and author from Leipzig, and Götz Bühler, Jazz journalist from Hamburg, discussed transatlantic encounters in Jazz. Arne Reimer gave the audience insights into the making of his highly acclaimed volume *American Jazz Heroes*, which had just come out a few months earlier. Sometimes he just knocked on the doors of Jazz greats like Cecil Taylor and did not leave until the wee hours because his hosts felt that he truly valued their music. Götz Bühler's talk seconded the notion that many American Jazz legends feel more respected in Europe than in their own country; his talk also revisited some European Jazz legends.

Herman S. Gray.





Sound Lecture with Michael Wollny.

The workshop continued on Saturday morning with a talk by Berndt Ostendorf (Ludwig-Maximilians University Munich), who gave a very personal account of growing up with Jazz in 1950s Germany. Facilitated by the programs of the Voice of America (a product of the same agency that funded American Studies programs at German universities), Jazz served as the "musical wetlands" of the discipline. Yet, it also symbolized the rift in U.S. domestic and foreign policy, pointing to the Jim Crow South on the one hand and freedom and subversive power on the other. Listening to those programs indeed often was subversive, as the majority of (West) Germans accepted American politics but rejected American culture. Kurt Ellenberger (Grand Valley State University) brought Ostendorf's line of argument to the present, pointing out that they were both "born analog," and that Jazz faced new challenges and opportunities in a digital world. According to Ellenberger, Jazz received its status as a counterculture by creating an "outsider attitude," which might not be effective anymore in the digital world with its seemingly endless choices.

In his keynote lecture, Herman S. Gray (University of California, Santa Cruz) asked the question "What Counts as Jazz?" He recounted the disputes over style, genre, and commercialization that have characterized this debate for decades and pointed out that the vision of the music and its cultural position were at stake. In his opinion, the history of Jazz is not necessarily a narrative of progress but rather one of multiple and heterogeneous practices. Gray cited the dispute over programs like "Jazz at the Library of Congress" or Ken Burns' documentary series "Jazz" as examples. Establishing a "Jazz canon" marginalized and excluded some fields. Gray considers Jazz a cultural marker and the social capital of cities, a source of value that is more cultural than economic.

The last session on Saturday morning returned to transatlantic encounters in Jazz. Olivier Senn (Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts) revisited a central place for those encounters, the Willisau Jazz Festival, according to Keith Jarrett "one of the best places for music in the world." From its inception, the presence of U.S. musicians added greatly to the status of the festival. Jürgen Arndt (University of Music and Performing Arts Mannheim) then looked at the influence of Thelonious Monk on European Jazz. Irene Schweizer, Alexander Schlippenbach, and

Willem Mengelberg, for example, started musical dialogues with U.S. performers and Monk in particular. The repetition and hesitation that are hallmarks of Monk's music thus found their way across the Atlantic.

In the afternoon, the workshop met in the HCA's Atrium for a sound lecture by Michael Wollny, hailed by many critics as one of the greatest young talents in German Jazz. The lecture demonstrated how Wollny listens to music. He presented pieces from his "sound library" and showed how "his music" comes together from pieces by Prince, Björk, and Schubert. The "projection of ideas" is then installed on top of songs that finally amalgamated into an "alchemy" of mixing, reloading, and exploring to create something new.

The workshop concluded with a second session on Jazz and cultural change. Christine Merkel (UNESCO) spoke about globalization and Jazz, and Rainer Kern, director of the Enjoy Jazz Festival, looked back on 15 years of "Enjoy Jazz," on a European festival of an American art form and its program politics, challenges, and goals. This workshop continued the transatlantic Jazz dialogue established at the HCA in 2012, and the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais once more became a venue where intellectual curiosity and musical zest felt equally at home.

"TTIP: Hope or Hype? A Look at the Proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership," December 13-14, 2013, at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies

Since the summer of 2013, the United States and the European Union have been negotiating one of the most ambitious trade agreements to date, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, TTIP. In addition to an elimination of remaining tariffs, the main purpose of TTIP is the removal of so-called "non-tariff trade barriers" and the harmonization of regulatory standards. From the perspective of its supporters, TTIP is designed to drive growth and create jobs. Optimists believe that TTIP could boost the E.U.'s economy by €120 billion; the U.S. economy by €90 billion; the rest of the world by €100 billion. TTIP opponents are convinced that the agreement will undermine social legislation and environmental standards and create only second-rate job growth if any. They also criticize the fact that TTIP negotiations mostly take place behind closed doors. The HCA teamed up with Eckhard Janeba, professor of economics at the University of Mannheim, to assess the hope or hype around TTIP as part of the HCA's new conference series "Rhine-Neckar-Forum (RNF) on Transatlantic Economic Issues." Leading scholars, experts, and practitioners in the field of international trade met at the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais to take stock of a debate that has become emotional at times.

One of the highlights of the workshop was the opening keynote by Joe Francois, professor at the World Trade Institute of the University of Bern. A leading academic expert on trade in Europe, Professor Francois sees TTIP as part of a new "mega-regionalism." He pointed out that the trade of products has long surpassed the trade of commodities and that different regulations can increase the cost of production by as much as 20 per cent; thus, the reduction of non-tariff trade barriers could become more important than the reduction of tariff barriers. This is especially



Joe Francois.

important for the auto industry, the chemical industry, and in terms of processed foods, mechanical engineering, and transport vehicles. All in all, benefits with regard to products are deemed higher than those to be expected from reducing tariff barriers on service. Since the biggest assets from reducing non-tariff trade barriers will emerge in politically sensitive areas, Francois expects negotiations in this field to be more difficult than those concerning tariff reduction. Harmonizing the regulation of chemicals, establishing product standards (for example concerning vehicle safety), and reducing regulation of services constitute other important issues. Thus transatlantic negotiations might initially not lead to a treaty but rather an agreement on rules and a road map for future negotiations. Francois considers the most important function of TTIP to set a standard for future trade agreements and the behavior of third countries. The latter would aspire to meet standards set by both the E.U. and the U.S. in order to gain greater access to the huge North Atlantic market. In the discussion that followed Francois's talk, participants disagreed on whether regional trade and investment agreements will eventually render multilateral trade agreements between various regions possible, or whether they actually undermine multilateral free trade. Judging from regional agreements and their development so far, the latter seems more likely: Twenty years after NAFTA came into effect in 1994, this North American free trade agreement has not yet expanded into a Pan American one despite other bilateral agreements between NAFTA members and third countries. Ever since September 11, 2001, even those efforts meant to further consolidate the NAFTA agreement itself have not been accomplished. As if to prove that there is no "spill-over" effect from limited trade agreements on bigger regions, all three members of NAFTA preferred to negotiate with the European Union individually instead of joining the discussion as a group: Canada and the EU signed their Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) in October 2013. Francois's claim that the world is moving in the direction of "mega-regionalism" is backed up by the fact that the second regional trade agreement currently pursued by the U.S., TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership), fits this pattern, too.

The highlight of the first conference day was a high-profile panel reflecting the title of the conference. Moderator Jackson Janes (President, American Institute for Contemporary German Stud-



BASF's CEO Kurt Bock.

ies, Washington, D.C.) introduced the panel participants to a sizeable audience. As on previous occasions, that night's debate saw noticeably differing perspectives and interests gathered on stage: Susan Ariel Aaronson, Professor for International Affairs at George Washington University, and Celeste Drake, a trade and globalization expert from the organization of American unions AFL-CIO, represented a U.S. perspective. It became obvious early on from their evaluations that even within the U.S., opinions on the topic tend to differ starkly. Dr. Kurt Bock, chief executive of BASF SE, the world's largest chemical company, and Andreas Povel, general manager of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, shared an entrepreneur's perspective from both a German and American point of view. The latter emphasized the advantages of a transatlantic trade agreement as the Chamber of Commerce expects them to come to pass. Thus TTIP would mean developing and optimizing the current situation which has come to be defined by strong interdependence between the U.S. and the European Union: Three out of four trade transactions are conducted between America and Europe. Povel also mentioned, however, that even though political leadership, and namely Chancellor Merkel, backs TTIP, the proposed trade agreement does not meet with equal support on the "grassroots level" so far – a necessary precondition to accomplish true innovation in transatlantic trade relations. Susan Aaronson disagreed with this assessment: for her, TTIP does not stand for renewal as such when it comes to the nature of the agreement even though it might with regard to scope. Instead, pushing trade agreements with other countries or regions, and if necessary also pushing them through against their reservations – and in accordance with U.S. standards – should be considered one of the cornerstones of U.S. foreign policy. Celeste Drake supported this point, calling the scenario Aaronson had introduced currently one of the "biggest worries" for AFL-CIO since no one knew at this point what TTIP would eventually mean for the rights of employees, and whether unions on both sides of the Atlantic would be at the receiving end. Drake illustrated her point by bringing up the "Telekom black book" that had been published recently by the United Service Union of Germany ver.di. and the international organization of unions UNI. The report charges Telekom with granting the employees of its foreign branches insufficient rights, as opposed to their employees in Germany.

Dr. Kurt Bock from BASF took a markedly different position. For him, TTIP would bring a number of benefits for both manufacturers and customers, which would in turn relax the economy as a whole. Dr. Bock made it clear that a trade agreement would reduce tariffs by a three per cent margin, relieving companies of two billion euros. Consequently, the job market as well as employees would profit from this development, too. On the other hand, Dr. Bock cautioned against unreasonable expectations with regard to TTIP: while mutual approval concerning the registration and admission of products on the market seems possible, so-called conversion does not: U.S. standards will not be adopted by Europe, or vice versa. For Dr. Bock, the truly challenging aspects of a free trade agreement are to be found in the field of food production and processing and more specifically genetically modified organisms (GMOs). While in the E.U. producers are required to label their products accordingly; in the U.S. they are free to do so or not. Judging from the reactions triggered by the import and production of foods like soy, corn, canola, and caramel colorant in beverages in Germany and France, where emotions are running even higher, it becomes obvious that for the TTIP initiative to be successful, several hurdles with regard to cultural differences in conceptions and evaluations will have to be overcome first. Finally, Dr. Bock warned that if the "North Atlantic West" did not succeed in setting standards for future regulations and trade agreements, others that do not operate in the interest of the West would do so.

The first of four academic workshop sessions surrounding the panel discussion on Friday and Saturday was entitled "Taking Stock of Trade Agreements" and chaired by Eckhard Janeba (Mannheim University). Daniel Bernhofen (American University, Washington, D.C.) looked at the effects of preferential trade agreements on the multilateral trading process, while Gabriel Felbermayr (Ifo Center for International Economics, Munich) tried to assess TTIP's likely economic impact by addressing transatlantic free trade and its potential consequences. Session II on early Saturday morning addressed the issue of "Designing Trade Agreements" and was chaired by Switgard Feuerstein of Heidelberg's Alfred Weber Institute for Economics. The crucial role in-



Participants of the TTIP conference in the Stucco.

creased market access plays in realizing the gains from increased transatlantic trade was highlighted by the first speaker of the morning, Hanna Norberg from the Institute for International and Development Economics at Lund University, Sweden. Sergey Nigai (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich), looked at the effects of deep versus shallow trade agreements in general equilibrium. Moderated by the HCA's Martin Thunert, the third session paid particular attention to environmental and labor issues around TTIP. Christiane Gerstetter's (Ecologic Institute, Berlin) paper concentrated on TTIP's relationship to the European Union's environmental "acquis," whereas the TTIP and jobs question was the subject of Celeste Drake's talk entitled "Trading Away People's Lives?" In the final "Looking Ahead" workshop session, chair Wilfried Mausbach (HCA) welcomed two speakers from Washington, D.C. Focusing especially on the issue of the transparency of trade negotiations, Susan Ariel Aaronson offered her view on what future trade agreements should include and exclude. Aaronson analyzed this issue through an E.U. as well as a U.S. template. Finally, Daniel Ikenson (Cato Institute, Washington, D.C.) suggested a course correction by introducing fresh ideas to improve the chances for TTIP's success.

The HCA's TTIP conference showed that the idea of a trade agreement between the E.U. and the U.S. is not new. In fact, governments, business, and academics have been discussing it for a long time, and several initiatives came and went in the 1990s. But in recent years, the E.U. and the U.S. began to feel that it was an idea whose time had come because multilateral trade negotiations under the umbrella of the World Trade Organization had stalled and both sides were interested in generating economic growth without further public debt. In addition, negotiations had been under way to reach a similar agreement – the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) – between the E.U. and Canada since 2009. CETA was signed in principle by the E.U. and Canada in the fall of 2014 and will serve as a blueprint for TTIP. TTIP, so much became clear at the meeting, is considered desirable in principle by transatlantic business circles, governments such as Germany, the U.K., Sweden, or the Netherlands due to expected advantages for key sectors of their economies, as well as by most economists. The majority of experts gathered in Heidelberg saw TTIP as an opportunity to put in place new international standards in trade agreements which could then serve as a model for future free trade agreements. But especially on the second day of the conference, the possible pitfalls of the partnership emerged clearly: trade in agricultural products and genetically modified organisms, different regulatory philosophies in the process of introducing new cosmetic items or chemical products will prove to be major stumbling blocks for the E.U. and U.S. negotiating teams. A long part of the final discussion focused on so-called Investor-State-Dispute-Settlement (ISDS). It is feared particularly by environmental, health, and labor advocates that ISDS could serve as a gateway for corporate action with the objective to thwart government regulations in the fields of environmental protection or social policy, for example. Regarding hope or hype, there was general agreement that neither the horror scenarios of some TTIP opponents nor exaggerated economic and geostrategic hopes ("economic-NATO") of some of its supporters are able to withstand sober scientific scrutiny.

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

On June 24, 2014, the HCA celebrated the third bestowal of the James W.C. Pennington Award. This year's recipient was Professor Laurie Maffly-Kipp, Distinguished Professor in the Humanities at the John C. Danforth Center on Religion and Politics at Washington University in St. Louis. The Pennington Award was created in 2011 by one of the oldest institutions of Heidelberg University, the Faculty of Theology, and one of its newest, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies. The award is named after James W.C. Pennington, a former slave who received an honorary doctorate from Heidelberg University in 1849 as the first African American to ever receive this title from a European university. The first stipends of the Pennington Award are endowed by the Manfred Lautenschläger Foundation. Dr. h.c. Manfred Lautenschläger congratulated Professor Maffly-Kipp on this achievement and briefly introduced the life and work of James W.C. Pennington, whose story and legacy Dr. Lautenschläger described as moving and inspiring. Pennington was born a slave and escaped as a young man to become a strong voice against slavery. He attended Yale Divinity School and was ordained a minister. The purpose of the award is to honor outstanding research in the area of African American History and Religious Studies.

Professor Stievermann then introduced Professor Maffly-Kipp as a leading scholar of African American religion, American religion, religion and gender, and the history of Mormonism. Professor Maffly-Kipp has received numerous fellowships and awards. In addition to her outstanding academic work, she is also striving to make her findings relevant for the broader public. Professor Maffly-Kipp has published articles in various journals and is the author of a number of books. Currently, she is particularly interested in the role of denominationalism in the black



Celebrating the third recipient of the James W.C. Pennington Award (l. to r.): Jan Stievermann, Peter Lampe, Manfred Lautenschläger, Laurie Maffly-Kipp.

church, in race histories, and in women's work in religion from Antebellum America to the Harlem Renaissance. Embarking on her talk "James W.C. Pennington and the Origins of African American Historiography," Professor Maffly-Kipp thanked the HCA, the Faculty of Theology, and the Manfred Lautenschläger Foundation for the award and then introduced her audience to the man whose name the award bears. She explained that James W.C. Pennington, a close friend of Frederick Douglass, wrote a "race history" – a history of the black people. He also, later in life, wrote an autobiography of his escape. In this autobiography, Pennington recounted an anecdote in which he was asked an essential question: Who do you belong to? The answer to this question was ultimately that he belonged to no-one but himself. In order to more closely acquaint her audience with James W.C. Pennington, Professor Maffly-Kipp described his four core affiliations: his family, his race, his religion, and the international scope of the war against slavery. Pennington was comparatively privileged to grow up a slave on a small farm with his family intact. He felt that by escaping from slavery he was abandoning his parents and his ten siblings. He described in his book the fear of putting his family in harm's way by running from his master. It turned out that after his escape, some family members were sold, and the family was torn apart. He wrote a letter to his family, inviting them to embrace the Christian faith so they could all be symbolically united in their belief.

James Pennington argued against black inferiority and saw slavery as a collective struggle and systemic injustice. He described blacks as a limb of the body of the "human family." As long as this limb was being injured, the whole body of humanity was suffering. Therefore he promoted the war against slavery. This war – he used the term deliberately, as so much blood was being shed – was one of international proportions. Pennington criticized the British system of indentured Indian labor and the need of all modern nation states for cheap labor, which in his eyes was the root cause for slavery. In his struggle against slavery all over the world, religion provided meaning and solace but was also a source for passion. James W.C. Pennington continued his attempts to reunite with his family and managed to free his parents and some of his siblings. Eventually, he purchased his own freedom.

After this engaging lecture and the award ceremony, the guests enjoyed the balmy evening and a reception in the HCA's garden.

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 2013-14. 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)

With Wilfried Mausbach, "Wie der Prinz in seinem Schloss?" *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, September 9, 2013.

"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 Cornelius 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 Cornelius 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 Cornelius A. Van Minnen and Manfred Berg (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2013), 1-14.

With Simon Wendt, ed. *Racism in the Modern World: Historical Perspectives on Cultural Transfer and Adaption*. (New York: Berghahn Books, 2013).

Lynchjustiz in den USA. (Hamburg, Hamburger Edition, 2014).

"Revolte gegen die Willkür," *DIE ZEIT*, April 30, 2014.

"Blut für den Fortschritt," *Ruperto Carola Forschungsmagazin*, May 4, 2014.

"Ein Traum für alle. Der Civil Rights Act sollte vor 50 Jahren die Rassentrennung in den USA beenden. Ist das gelungen?" *DIE ZEIT*, June 12, 2014.

Tobias Endler (HCA)

"Deutschland: Der europäische Elefant im transatlantischen Wohnzimmer?" (with Martin Thunert) CARTA Blog, November, 2013: www.carta.info/67413/deutschland-der-europaische-elefant-im-transatlantischen-wohnzimmer/.

Dorothea Fischer-Hornung (HCA and English Department)

"'Was guckst Du?'/ 'Waddaya Lookin' At?': De/Constructing Germanness in Prime-Time – Ethnic Turkish-German Humor," in: *Imagined Identities: Identity Formation in the Age of Globalization*. Ed. by Gönül Pultar (Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 2014), 113-123.

"'Now We Know that Gay Men Are Just Men After All': Abject Sexualities in Silko's Almanac," in: *Howling for Justice: New Perspectives on Leslie Marmon Silko's Almanac of the Dead*. Ed. by Rebecca Tillett (Tucson, Ariz.: University of Arizona Press, 2013), 71-90.

Philipp Gassert (University of Mannheim)

"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.

"Die Entstehung eines neuen Umweltbewusstseins im Kalten Krieg," in: *Das Erbe des Kalten Krieges*. Ed. by Bernd Greiner (Hamburg: Hamburger Edition, 2013), 343-363.

"Amerika vor Gericht. Das Russell Tribunal 1966/67, die Nürnberger Prinzipien und die Politik des 'Blaming and Shaming,'" in: *Toward A New Moral Order? Menschenrechtspolitik und Völkerrecht seit 1945*. Ed. by Norbert Frei and Annette Weinke (Göttingen: Wallstein Verlag, 2013), 149-163.

"'1968' als Wahrnehmungsrevolution: Eine kluge These, die umfassender untersucht werden müsste," in: *"1968" – Eine Wahrnehmungsrevolution? Horizont-Verschiebungen des Politischen in den 1960er und 1970 Jahren*. Ed. by Ingrid Gilcher-Holtthey (München: Oldenbourg Verlag, 2013), 123-136.

"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.

"Krisen und Übergänge. Der weltpolitische Kontext des 2. Vatikanums zu Beginn der 1960er-Jahre," *Münchener Theologische Zeitschrift* 64 (2013), 306-316.

With Günther Kronenbitter, Stefan Paulus and Wolfgang E.J. Weber, ed. Augsburg und Amerika: Aneignungen und globale Verflechtungen in einer Stadt. (Augsburg: Wiesner 2014).

With Michael Wala, *Weltmacht USA*. (Stuttgart: Reclam, 2014).

With Alexander Emmerich, *Amerikas Kriege*. (Darmstadt: Theiss, 2014).

Ulrike Gerhard (HCA and Institute for Geography)

With A. Putlitz, "Wissensgesellschaft und die Europäische Stadt. Ein Konzept zur wissenschaftlichen Begleitforschung im Rahmen der Internationalen Bauausstellung Heidelberg," in: *Wissenschaft-Stadt. Schriftensammlung zur IBA-Vorbereitungsphase 2008-2012*, Bd. 2. Ed. by Stadt Heidelberg (Heidelberg, 2013).

"Die Bedeutung von "Rasse" und "Klasse" im US-amerikanischen Ghetto," *Geographische Rundschau* 66.5 (May 2014): 18-24.

With E. Pioch: "Organizational Culture as Differentiator in International Retailing," *Services Industries Journal* 34.8 (June 2014): 729-749.

With E. Rothfuss: "Urbane Ungleichheiten in vergleichender Perspektive. Konzeptionelle Überlegungen und empirische Befunde aus den Amerikas," *Geographica Helvetica* 69.2 (July 2014): 67-78.

Iris Hahn-Santoro (HCA)

"The National Museum of the American Indian: Contributing to American Culture," in: *Encyclopedia of American Indian Issues Today*. Ed. by Russell M. Lawson (Santa Barbara: Greenwood Pub Group Inc., 2013), 354 -364.

"Indian Tribal Courts and the U.S. Court System," in: *Encyclopedia of American Indian Issues Today*. Ed. by Russell M. Lawson (Santa Barbara: Greenwood Pub Group Inc., 2013), 553-561.

Sebastian Harnisch (Institute for Political Science)

"German Foreign Policy: Gulliver's Travails in the 21st century," in: *Foreign Policy in Comparative Perspective*. Ed. by Ryan K. Beasley et al. (Washington D.C.: CQ Press 2013), 71- 93.

"Vergleichende Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik," in: *Studienbuch Politikwissenschaft*. Ed. by Manfred G. Schmidt, Frieder Wolf, and Stefan Wurster (Wiesbaden: SpringerVS, 2013), 411-438.

"Focusing on Central Asia: Germany, NATO and the Withdrawal from Afghanistan," in: *10th International Conference on the Crossroads of Civilizations: Aspects of Language, Culture and Society* (Tsukoba: University of Tsukoba, 2013), 261-266.

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

Ed. with Martin Klimke and Anne Kuhlmann-Smirnov, *Germany and the Black Diaspora: Points of Contact, 1250-1914* (New York: Berghahn Books, 2013).

"An Empire of Youth: American Boy Scouts in the World, 1910-1960," in: *Bulletin of the German Historical Institute* 52 (Spring 2013): 95-112.

"Liberating Sojourns? African American Travelers in Mid-Nineteenth Century Germany," in: *Germany and the Black Diaspora: Points of Contact, 1250-1914*. Ed. by Mischa Honeck, Martin Klimke, and Anne Kuhlmann-Smirnov (New York: Berghahn Books, 2013), 153-168.

"Country Clubs," in: *USA-Lexikon: Schlüsselbegriffe zu Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Kultur, Geschichte und zu den deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen*. Ed. by Christof Mauch and Rüdiger Wersich (Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 2013), 290-291.

"Scouts," in: *USA-Lexikon: Schlüsselbegriffe zu Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Kultur, Geschichte und zu den deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen*. Ed. by Christof Mauch and Rüdiger Wersich (Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 2013), 971-972.

"Summer Camps," in: *USA-Lexikon: Schlüsselbegriffe zu Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Kultur, Geschichte und zu den deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen*. Ed. by Christof Mauch and Rüdiger Wersich (Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 2013), 1029-1030.

Detlef Junker (HCA)

Ed. with Thomas W. Maulucci, Jr., *GIs in Germany: The Social, Economic, Cultural, and Political History of the American Military Presence* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013).

Die USA im 20. und 21. Jahrhundert: 30 Rezensionen in der Frankfurter Allgemeinen Zeitung (Heidelberg: HCA, 2013).

Günter Leypoldt (HCA and English Department)

Ed., *Intellectual Authority and Literary Culture in the US, 1790-1900*. (Heidelberg: Winter, 2013).

"Specters of Feminization in Nineteenth-Century Literary Culture," in: *Intellectual Authority and Literary Culture in the US, 1790-1900*. Ed. by Günter Leypoldt (Heidelberg: Winter, 2013), 141-158.

"Introduction: Intellectual Authority and Literary Culture," in: *Intellectual Authority and Literary Culture in the US, 1790-1900*. Ed. by Günter Leypoldt (Heidelberg: Winter, 2013), 1-25.

"Singularity and the Literary Market," *New Literary History* 45.1 (Winter 2014): 71-88.

"What Carrie Wants: Romantic Longing and Balzac's Upward Mobility Novel in Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*," *REAL*, ed. Winfried Fluck and Donald Pease (2014).

"Die Produktion schwarzer Kultur aus praxeologischer Sicht," in: *Praxeologie: Beiträge zur Interdisziplinären Reichweite praxistheoretischer Ansätze in den Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften*. Ed. Friederike Elias et al. (Berlin: De Gruyter, 2014), 129-145.

"Cultural Sociology and American Studies,," *American Studies Today: New Research Agendas*. Ed. Winfried Fluck, Erik Redling, Sabine Sielke, and Hubert Zapf (Heidelberg: Winter, 2014), 107-122.

Wilfried Mausbach (HCA)

With Manfred Berg, "Wie der Prinz in seinem Schloss?" *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, September 9, 2013.

"Valutazioni ponderate? I governi di centro-sinistra e la protesta politica negli anni Sessanta in Europa," *Ricerche di storia politica*, n.s. 17.2 (June 2014): 209-220.

Anthony Santoro (HCA and History Department)

Exile and Embrace: Contemporary Religious Discourse on the Death Penalty. (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 2013).

"Between Moral Certainty and Morally Certain: The Religious Debate over the Death Penalty in the United States," in: *Religion and Politics in Europe and the United States: Transnational Historical Approaches*. Ed. by Volker Depkat and Jürgen Martschukat (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2013), 127-144.

"The Death Penalty and American Religion," *Religion Compass* 8.5 (May 2014): 159–174.

"Professional Football," in: *Blackwell Companion to American Sport History*. Ed. by Steven A. Riess (Oxford: Blackwell, 2014), 221–245.

"If Not Him, then Whom? Boston Marathon Bomber Dzhokhar Tsarnaev and the Death Penalty," *Marginalia Review of Books* (April 15, 2014), marginalia.lareviewofbooks.org/if-not-him-then-whom-boston-marathon-bomber-dzhokhar-tsarnaev-and-the-death-penalty/.

Dietmar Schloss (HCA and English Department)

"Shifting Positions: The Literary Intellectual in Charles Brockden Brown's 'Walstein's School of History' and Arthur Mervyn," in: *Intellectual Authority and Literary Culture in the US, 1790-1900*. Ed. by Günter Leypoldt (Heidelberg: Winter, 2013), 58-81.

Anja Schüler (HCA)

"'Unjust' and 'Unequal' or 'Natural' and 'Just': The International Council of Women and Women's Legal Position, 1888-1920," in: *Family Law in Early Women's Rights Debates: Western Europe and the United States in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries*. Ed. by Stefan Meder and Christoph-Eric Mecke (Köln: Böhlau, 2013), 65-83.

Daniel Silliman (HCA)

"Providence in the U.S.: Reformed Interpretations of the Great War," in: *Der Erste Weltkrieg und die reformierte Welt*. Ed. by Hans-Georg Ulrichs (Neukirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener Verlag, 2014).

"The Possibility of Secularity and the Material History of Fiction," *Claremont Journal of Religion* 3.1 (2013): 20-39.

Jan Stievermann (HCA and Faculty of Theology)

With Oliver Scheiding, ed., *A Peculiar Mixture: German-Language Culture and Identities in Eighteenth-Century North America*, (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2013).

"Introduction," in: *A Peculiar Mixture: German-Language Culture and Identities in Eighteenth-Century North America*. Ed. by Jan Stievermann and Oliver Scheiding (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2013).

"Defining the Limits of American Liberty: Pennsylvania's German Peace Churches during the Revolution," in: *A Peculiar Mixture: German-Language Culture and Identities in Eighteenth-Century North America*. Ed. by Jan Stievermann and Oliver Scheiding (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2013).

With Klaus Antoni, Matthias Bauer, Birgit Weyel, and Angelika Zirker, ed., *Heilige Texte: Literarisierung von Religion und Sakralisierung von Literatur im modernen Roman* (Münster: LIT Verlag, 2013).

"Towards a Theory of the Ethnic Fantastic: A Comparison of Gloria Naylor's *Mama Day* and Paule Marshall's *Praisesong for the Widow*," in: *Heilige Texte: Literarisierung von Religion und Sakralisierung von Literatur im modernen Roman*. Ed. by Klaus Antoni, Matthias Bauer, Jan Stievermann, Birgit Weyel, and Angelika Zirker (Münster: LIT Verlag, 2013), 168-204.

"Europe," in: *Emerson in Context*. Ed. by Wesley T. Mott (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013), 31-39.

"Halle Pietism and its Perception of the American Great Awakening: The Example of Johann Adam Steinmetz," in: *The Transatlantic World of Heinrich Melchior Mühlberg in the Eighteenth Century*. Ed. by Hermann Wellenreuther, Thomas Müller-Bahlke and A. Gregg Roeber (Halle: Verlag der Franckeschen Stiftungen, 2013), 213-246.

"A Blackguard's Faulty Vision: Ambrose Bierce's Negative Claim for Intellectual Authority," in: *Intellectual Authority and Literary Culture in the US, 1790-1900*. Ed. by Günter Leypoldt (Heidelberg: Winter, 2013).

"Faithful Translations: New Discoveries on the German Pietist Reception of Jonathan Edwards," *Church History* 83.2 (June 2014): 323-366.

Martin Thunert (HCA)

"Checks and Balances," in: *USA-Lexikon: Schlüsselbegriffe zu Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Kultur, Geschichte und zu den deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen*. Ed. by Christof Mauch and Rüdiger Wersich (Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 2013).

"Consensus Politics," in: *USA-Lexikon: Schlüsselbegriffe zu Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Kultur, Geschichte und zu den deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen*. Ed. by Christof Mauch and Rüdiger Wersich (Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 2013).

"Impeachment," in: *USA-Lexikon: Schlüsselbegriffe zu Politik, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Kultur, Geschichte und zu den deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen*. Ed. by Christof Mauch and Rüdiger Wersich (Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 2013).

"Non-University Research Institutes: Between Basic Research, Knowledge Transfer to the Public and Policy Analysis," in: *Policy Analysis in Germany*. Ed. by Sonja Blum and Klaus Schubert (Bristol: Policy Press, 2013), 247-264.

"Lotsendienste für besseres Regieren? Politikberatung in Kanada," *Zeitschrift für Politikberatung/ Policy Advice and Political Consulting (ZPB)* 6 (2013): 74-82.

"Understanding Canada? Zur Beendigung des Förderprogramms für Kanadastudien durch die kanadische Regierung," *Zeitschrift für Kanada-Studien* 33 (2013): 169-174.

"Expert Policy Advice in Germany," in: *Policy Expertise in Contemporary Democracies*. Ed. By Stephen Brooks, Dorota Stasiak, and Tomasz Zyro (Ashgate, 2013), 123-146.

With Anke Kessler and Andrew Sharpe, *Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) 2014 Canada Report*. (Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014) www.sgi-network.org/docs/2014/country/SGI2014_Canada.pdf.

With Fabian Klein, Edgar von Knebel, and Claudia Zilla, *Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) 2014 Chile Report*. (Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014) www.sgi-network.org/docs/2014/country/SGI2014_Chile.pdf.

With George Philip and Jörg Faust, *Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) 2014 Mexico Report*. (Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014) www.sgi-network.org/docs/2014/country/SGI2014_Mexico.pdf.

With Paul J. Quirk und Christian Lammert, *Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) 2014 United States Report*. (Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014) www.sgi-network.org/docs/2014/country/SGI2014_USA.pdf.

Möglichkeiten und Grenzen politikberatender Tätigkeiten im internationalen Vergleich. (Berlin: Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, 2014) www.bmbf.de/pub/ITA_Moeglichkeiten_und_Genzen_bf.pdf.

"Interessengruppen, Gewerkschaften, Lobbyismus, Think Tanks," in: *Handbuch Politik USA*. Ed. by Christian Lammert, Markus Sievert, and Boris Vormann (Wiesbaden: Springer VS, 2014).

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," *Journal of American Studies* 47 (2013): 943-969.

"Transnationalizing American and Transatlantic History: Chances and Challenges", in: *American*

Studies Today: New Research Agendas. Ed. by Winfried Fluck, Erik Redling, Sabine Sielke and Hubert Zapf (Heidelberg: Winter, 2014), 3-24.

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.

SELECTED TALKS

During 2013-14, the following HCA staff members, students, and associates gave talks at the conferences, workshops, and panel discussions listed below.

Jennifer Adams-Massmann (HCA and Faculty of Theology)

"'Wherever you go I will go, your people will be my people and your God my God...': Women Missionaries, Indian Converts and Migration in the Moravian Mission to the Indians in Eighteenth-century Pennsylvania." *Mission and Migration*, American Society of Church History, April 2014, Oxford, England.

Manfred Berg (HCA and History Department)

"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.

"Voting and Violence in American History." *Kultur und Praxis der Wahlen: Eine Geschichte der modernen Demokratie*, University of Greifswald, May 2014, Greifswald.

"Die USA und der Erste Weltkrieg." *Studium Generale Heidelberg University*, June 2014, Heidelberg.

"Lynchjustiz und Staatsgewalt in den USA." *University of Frankfurt/M.*, November 2014, Frankfurt/M.

"Writing and Teaching American History in Germany." Workshop Historians across Borders, University of Copenhagen, December 2014, Copenhagen.

Tobias Endler (HCA)

"Teacher Training," Carl-Schurz-Haus / Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut, September 2013, Freiburg.

"Teacher Training," Deutsch-Amerikanisches Zentrum / James-F.-Byrnes Institut, October 2013, Stuttgart.

"Teacher Training," d.a.i. Tübingen, October 2013, Tübingen.

"Teacher Training," Hoptbühl-Gymnasium, October 2013, Villingen.

Moderator, Panel Debate: "Der Adler, der Drache und der Stier: Die USA, China und Europa im 21. Jahrhundert." Heidelberg Center for American Studies, July 2014, Heidelberg.

"Tilting against Windmills? America's War on Terror." Carl-Schurz-Haus / Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut, October 2014, Freiburg.

Kirsten Fischer (University of Minnesota)

"Universal Benevolence and the Science of Religion: Elihu Palmer's Vitalist Materialism in the early American Republic." Organization of American Historians, April 2013, San Francisco.

"The Truth of the Matter: Dr. Isaac Ledyard's Vitalism in Revolutionary America." Society for Historians of the Early American Republic, July 2013, St. Louis.

Philipp Gassert (University of Mannheim)

"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.

"Political Entrepreneurship und Protestbewegungen: Überlegungen zu einem interdisziplinären Forschungsansatz." *Seminar für Mittlere und Neuere Geschichte*, University of Göttingen, January 2014, Göttingen.

"The Nuclear Crisis: Popular Culture, Political Protest, and Social Change during the 1970s and 1980s." *Atoms for Europe*, University of Augsburg, February 2014, Augsburg.

"Amerikaforschung an der Universität Augsburg." *Neue Stadtbücherei Augsburg*, February 2014, Augsburg.

"Protest und gesellschaftlicher Wandel im 20. Jahrhundert." *Protestkultur – Populismus? Gesellschaften im Wandel des 20. Jahrhunderts*, Politische Akademie Tutzing, Oktober 2014, Tutzing.

Ulrike Gerhard (HCA and Geography Department)

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

"Analyzing Social and Economic Class in Different Urban Spaces – A Transcultural Approach." Association of American Geographers, April 2014, Tampa, Fla.

"Schafft Wissen Stadt? Die Bedeutung von Wissensrichtungen für die Stadtentwicklung, das Beispiel der Internationalen Bauausstellung Heidelberg." Ringvorlesung Stadt und Kommunikation, University of Bremen, June 2014, Bremen.

"Sustainability as Urban Growth Strategy: a Comparative Perspective." Comparative Urban Sustainability Politics, May 2014, Freiburg.

"Reurbanisierung: Stadtentwicklung zwischen Wachstum und Niedergang." Bremer Geographisches Kolloquium, June 2014, Bremen.

"Knowledge & Cities - A Creative Symbiosis? An Urban Research Agenda from a Comparative Perspective." International Symposium on Making Cities Creative, September 2014, Urbana-Champaign, Ill.

"Zwischen Zentrum und Peripherie – aktuelle Muster der Stadtentwicklung in Nordamerika." Geographische Gesellschaft Würzburg, October 2014, Würzburg.

Sebastian Harnisch (Institute for Political Science)

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

"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, 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, Heildeberg University, June 2013, Heidelberg.

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

Jens Hofmann (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.)

"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.

"American Martyrs: Discourses of Martyrdom in the American Anti-Slavery Movement." British Association for American Studies, April 2014, Birmingham, U.K.

"John Foxe in America: Discourses of Martyrdom in the Long Nineteenth Century." Post Graduate Forum of the German Association for American Studies, October 2014, Mainz.

"Publishing, Distributing, and Reading the 'Book of Martyrs' in the United States." Heidelberg Center for American Studies, November 2014, Heidelberg.

Detlef Junker (HCA)

"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 Leyboldt (HCA and English Department)

"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.

"Specters of Feminization in Nineteenth-Century Literary Culture." University of Paderborn, January 2014, Paderborn.

"The Charisma of Literary Institutions: Toni Morrison's encounter with Oprah Winfrey." University of Erlangen, January 2014, Erlangen.

"The Artist as Hero: Nineteenth–Century Concepts of Authorship in a Transatlantic Perspective." Conference on Traveling Traditions, University of Halle, April 2014, Halle/S.

"The Intellectual as Hero: Emerson and Carlyle on the Political Authority of the Man of Letters." University Paris 7, June 2014, Paris.

"From Literary Bohemia to the Creative Class: Embodying Urban Authenticity." Conference on Differential Urbanisms, University of Shanghai, June 2014, Shanghai.

"Acquired Tastes: Economies of Literary Value in Transcultural Perspective," Heidelberg Center of Transcultural Studies, July 2014, Heidelberg.

"Shifting Meridians: U.S. Authorship in World-Literary Space." University of Illinois, September 2014, Urbana-Champaign, Ill.

"Institutional Charisma." The Newberry Library, September 2014, Chicago.

"Keynote response." Conference Making Creative Cities: Conflicts, Contradictions, Possibilities, University of Illinois, September 2014, Urbana Champaign, Ill.

"U.S. Authorship in World-Literary Space." Conference Looking Forward, FU Berlin, November 2014, Berlin.

"Trust in Literary Institutions." Ringvorlesung FU Berlin, December 2014, Berlin.

Wilfried Mausbach (HCA)

"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.

"The Two Germanies and Vietnam During the Cold War." La France, l'Europe et le Vietnam depuis 1945, Colloque international, January 2014, Paris.

"NSA und Whistleblowing: Privatsphäre, Bürgerrechte und nationale Sicherheit in den USA." Fridthof-Nansen-Akademie, February 2014, Ingelheim.

"Deutsch-amerikanische Beziehungen nach dem Abhörskandal." Workshop Sonderbeziehungen als Nexus zwischen Außenpolitik und internationalen Beziehungen Themengruppe Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik der Deutschen Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft, Heidelberg University, February 2014, Heidelberg,.

"Re-staging the USA: Positionsbestimmungen von Kunst und Wissenschaft nach dem Truppenabzug." Panel discussion Heidelberg Theater, July 2014, Heidelberg.

Katia Rostetter (HCA and English Department)

"Of Scalpings and Captive Bolt Pistols: the Rationalization of Violence in the Novels of Cormac McCarthy." Orientale American Studies International School, May 2014, Procida, Italy.

"The Road to Utopia: Cormac McCarthy's Post-apocalyptic Wasteland as the Ashes from which the Phoenix Rises." Apocalypse: Imagining the End, July 2014, Mansfield College, Oxford.

Anthony Santoro (HCA and History Department)

"In the Shadow of Mt. Davis: Civil Sacreds and the Extension and Contestation of Space." Religion in American Life, King's College, London, 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." Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut Heidelberg (German-American Institute Heidelberg), November 2013, Heidelberg.

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

"Understanding the American Death Penalty." Carl-Benz Gymnasium Ladenburg, January 2014, Ladenburg.

"The Death Penalty in America." Democrats Abroad Heidelberg, April 2014, Heidelberg.

"Plural Visions for Plural Publics: Sport and Civil Religion in Contemporary America (and Beyond?)." Civil Religion in the United States, University of Münster, June 2014, Münster.

"Prediction, Prophecy, and (Now) History: Neoliberalism, Technology, and Visions of a 'Post-American America' in Neal Stephenson's Snow Crash." Politics of Near Futures: Possibilities, Prophecies, Prognosis; Cluster of Excellence Asia and Europe, Heidelberg University, July 2014, Heidelberg.

"America's Game on an International Stage: The National Football League, the Oakland Raiders, and the Meanings of the U.S.'s Most Popular Sport." King's College, London. September 2014, London.

"The Rise of Religion? Religious Diversity and Democratization." U.S. Embassy Teacher Academy, d.a.i. Tübingen, October 2014, Tübingen.

"Religious Freedom in American History: Five Myths." Sogang University, October 2014, Seoul, Korea.

"In God's Name? Religion and the Death Penalty in the 21st Century." Carl Schurz Haus/Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut e. V., November 2014, Freiburg.

Styles Sass (HCA)

"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)

"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

"Opportunity Is All They Need : Mary McLeod Bethune's Role in FDR's New Deal"

Twentieth Anniversary Democrats Abroad Heidelberg, June 2014, Heidelberg.

"Mrs. President Die Frau an seiner Seite?" Unitas Ruperto Carola, July 2014, Heidelberg.

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.

"Reading Providence: US Reformed Interpretations of the Great War." Conference Der Erste Weltkrieg und die Reformierte Welt, July 2014, Siegen.

"The Bible in the Evangelical Imagination." Conference The Bible in American Life, Indiana University – Purdue University, August 2014, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan Stievermann (HCA and Faculty of Theology)

"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.

"The British Debate over Prophetic Evidence for the Authority of the Bible in Cotton Mather's Biblia Americana." Society of Early Americanists Special Topics Conference, London and the Americas, 1492-1812, Kingston University, July 2014, London.

"Das Verhältnis von naturwissenschaftlicher Revolution und Bibelforschung um 1700 am Beispiel von Cotton Mathers Biblia Americana." Marsilius-Kolleg, Heidelberg University, July 2014, Heidelberg.

"The Authority of the Bible in Cotton Mather's Biblia Americana." Conference The Bible in American Life, Indiana University – Purdue University, August 2014, Indianapolis, Ind.

Matthew Sutton (HCA and Washington State University)

"Reading the Bible to Know the Future." Conference The Bible in American Life, Indiana University – Purdue University, August 2014, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Prepping for Doomsday: The Cases of Billy Graham, David Koresh, and Harold Camping." Conference on Religion and Politics in Twenty-First Century America, Southern Methodist University, November 2014, Dallas.

Martin Thunert (HCA)

"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.

"The 2013 Go-To Think Tank Report." Ecologic Institute, Berlin, January 2014, Berlin.

"Zwischen Freihandelsverhandlungen und dem NSA-Skandal – transatlantische Integration oder Irritation?" Seminar Transatlantische Beziehungen, February 2014, Kaiserslautern.

"Zwischen Wild West und Silicon Valley. Zur heutigen Rolle des US-amerikanischen Westens." Deutsch-amerikanisches Institut Stuttgart, April 2014, Stuttgart.

"The U.S. Strategy towards Russia in the Ukraine Crisis." Panel discussion Heidelberg Center for American Studies, April 2014, Heidelberg.

"Politisches Netzwerken und Lobbyismus." Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Bildungszentrum Eichholz, August 2014, Wesseling.

"TTIP – Hoffnungen und Ängste." Amerikanisches Generalkonsulat Frankfurt, Landeszentrale für politische Bildung Rheinland-Pfalz, Atlantische Akademie RP, September 2014, Mainz.

"Brauchen wir transatlantischen Freihandel?" Atlantische Akademie, October 2014, Kaiserslautern, November 2014, Koblenz.

"Die Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik der USA im frühen 21. Jahrhundert." Fachseminar Grundlagen und Entwicklungen der Sicherheitspolitik, Bildungszentrum der Bundeswehr, October 2014, Mannheim.

"TTIP – Freier Handel um jeden Preis?" Katholische Akademie, November 2014, Frankfurt/M.

"Kanadas (neue) Rolle in der Welt." Politische Akademie Tutzing, December 2014, Tutzing.

Mark Wilson (HCA and UNC Charlotte)

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

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

"How the U.S. Military Liberated Plzen: The Business and Politics of U.S. Military Procurement in World War II." American Center, Charles University, March 2014, Prague.

"The U.S. Military in American Society and the World: Rethinking the History of the Military-Industrial Complex." Charles University, March 2014, Prague.

"Business, War Mobilization and Political Reaction in the Twentieth Century USA." Workshop Histoire d'Enterprise et Capitalisme: Méthodes et Questionnements d'une Recherche un Mutation, Lyon II University, April 2014, Lyon.

"The Limits of the State. Organizational and Legal Constraints in the Napoleonic Model." Symposium on Nineteenth-Century State Building in the West, Centre d'etudes Nord-Américaines (CENA), Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), May 2014, Paris.

"Military Officers as Economic Players on the U.S. Home Front." Military Officers' Association of America, September 2014, Charlotte, NC.

"The Business of Civil War in the North." Low Country Civil War Roundtable, October 2014, Bluffton, SC.



SPECIAL FEATURE

SPECIAL FEATURE

"IMAGINING FREEDOM IN THE BLACK THEATRES OF FRANCOPHONE NEW ORLEANS"¹

Juliane Braun, University of Würzburg

Visitors in the nineteenth century habitually described New Orleans as a hotbed of crime, violence, gambling, drinking, and prostitution – a town altogether devoid of morals. Its climate and swamp location, the poorly developed infrastructure, and the latent danger of yellow fever led many to depict the Crescent City as a place where illness and death were lurking on every corner. Others, more favorably inclined, remarked on the bustling commerce, the city's various amusements, and the beauty of the Creole women. Some also commented on the heterogeneity of the local population and the multiplicity of languages spoken in the streets. "Truly does New-Orleans represent every other city and nation upon earth. I know of none where is congregated so great a variety of human species, of every language and colour," the New Englander Joseph Holt Ingraham observed, while one of New Orleans's own newspapers proudly stated: "New Orleans is a world in miniature, subdivided into smaller commonwealths, [in which] distinctive traits of national character are to be seen, and the peculiar language of its people is to be heard spoken" (qtd. in Campanella 159, 168).

New Orleans's French and Spanish colonial heritage, its relatively large number of black residents, and its history as a former Indian trading post did indeed make for a unique blend. After the Louisiana Purchase, New Orleans became the U.S.'s second-largest immigration port, and the city received a constant flow of newcomers from France, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Italy and

Théâtre d'Orléans, 1819-1866
(*Gibson's Guide and Directory of the State of Louisiana and the Cities of New Orleans & Lafayette*, New Orleans, 1838).



Britain. Migrants from the northern parts of the United States, Saint-Domingue, Cuba, and Latin America also made their home in the city and turned New Orleans into a place that displayed an astonishing ethnic, racial, and linguistic diversity. New Orleans's vibrant theatre scene registered this myriad of influences. It reflected the city's diverse population, multi-faceted past, and rapidly changing present. Founded by two French immigrants when New Orleans was under Spanish rule, the city's theatre culture was shaped by Caribbean influences and transatlantic exchanges, North American connections, and Latin American outlooks. For more than a hundred years, the theatres in New Orleans provided a steady focal point for people from all social and ethnic walks of life. They constituted social centers, helped manage the city's population, functioned as showcases for local dramatic literature, and generated money that contributed significantly to the economy of New Orleans. However, the theatres also represented sites of struggle over cultural sovereignty, ethnic identity, and national belonging.

In my dissertation titled "Petit Paris en Amérique? – French Theatrical Culture in Nineteenth-Century Louisiana," I examined the multiple functions and meanings of theatre for New Orleans's francophone community. Throughout the nineteenth-century, this community was slowly but surely eclipsed by the growing dominance of the Anglo-American population. As a result, the French-speaking residents needed to develop new strategies to ensure their continued existence in New Orleans and the vast territory of Louisiana. The theatre emerged as their most powerful weapon in the battle for cultural survival. On the various francophone stages, Louisiana's French-speaking community defined, defended, and disseminated its Frenchness while simultaneously negotiating its place in the American nation, the circum-Atlantic world, and the American hemisphere.

When examining the cultural productions of the free people of color in New Orleans in the nineteenth century it is important to recognize what historians Joseph Logsdon and Caryn Cossé Bell call "the fundamental cultural duality of the city's black community" (202). Indeed, the city's ongoing ethnic strife between the Francophone population and its English-speaking residents after the Louisiana Purchase caused a similar divide within the Crescent City's black community. Francophone free people of color, Logsdon and Bell write, "formally learned French intellectual traditions" whereas English-speaking free blacks, who had migrated to New Orleans from the North after the Louisiana Purchase, "acculturated to Anglo-American traditions, [and] approached events with strategies derived from their own historical experience in the Anglo-American world" (203-04). This essay, drawn from the third chapter of my dissertation, is concerned with the French-speaking contingent of the free black population of New Orleans, the so-called "gens de couleur libres," or simply, as I will refer to them, free people of color.

While several book-length studies on the free people of color in antebellum New Orleans have been written, none of them more than mentions their theatrical activities.² Studies on the black theatre of the United States also only briefly address the existence of separate theatres for New Orleans's free people of color, and a systematic analysis of their audiences, troupes, and reper-

toires has not yet been undertaken. Given the very limited number of materials on the theatre of the free people of color, this is unsurprising. The few existing newspaper articles, playbills, and legal documents that constitute my sources are often barely legible. In many cases, it is impossible to uncover today the contributions of the free black population to a society that is long gone. Achievements by free black men and women were, as Alfred Hunt explains, "dutifully ignored or purposefully misattributed by unsympathetic whites in the nineteenth century" (74). More often than not, it is by understanding what has been omitted that a coherent picture gradually emerges.

I will start out by tracing the political and social developments that led to the formation of a free black theatrical culture and the foundation of two theatres run by and for free people of color: the Théâtre Marigny and the Théâtre de la Renaissance. I particularly consider the material conditions of these two playhouses – including their location and interior layout – as well as their admittance policies, troupes, and repertoire, in order to assess the function of these theatres for a population that was bound to remain in a position of liminality throughout the antebellum period. In a second part, I investigate how the directors of New Orleans's free black theatres skillfully circumvented New Orleans's strict censorship laws by scheduling seemingly outdated plays that – through their exoticist setting and eclectic set of characters – appeared to have few commonalities with New Orleans's free black community. Analyzing Voltaire's *Alzire ou Les Américains* and P.E. Perénnes's *Hicotengal*, I argue that through their staging in front of a free black audience these plays became invested with a discourse about race and subjugation that powerfully resonated with New Orleans's free black population. I contend that the plays' portrayal of the struggles of indigenous populations in Latin America not only dramatized an experience similar to that of the free people of color in antebellum New Orleans, but that these pieces also inspired free black theatre audiences to imagine freedom in alternative communities outside the United States, that is in places that reflected the community's decidedly hemispheric outlook.

Louisiana's free people of color had emerged under the French and Spanish colonial administrations as a separate group that distinguished itself sharply from the enslaved population but was denied full equality by the whites who stigmatized them for their skin color. Throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, their number had increased steadily through manumission and natural growth. The practice of *plaçage*, whereby a free woman of color entered into a long-standing, formalized relationship with a white man, accounted especially for the rise, numerical and social, of free blacks in New Orleans. By the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, their sheer number and relatively elevated position within New Orleans society troubled the new American administration. Free people of color owned plantations and slaves, urban properties and small businesses and dominated the skilled occupations in New Orleans. They could testify in court, make wills, and were allowed to carry arms. By the 1830s many of them had established themselves in the suburbs of Marigny and Tremé, outside the city's original boundaries. Although the free people of color seemingly prospered in antebellum New Orleans, their unique position within New Orleans society was continuously threatened by increasingly restrictive legislation passed by an American administration eager to impose on Louisiana the dual racial hierarchy that reigned elsewhere in the United States. Nevertheless, at least in New Orleans,

free people of color managed to defend their unique social position. They sustained themselves, as historian Shirley Thompson writes, "in the nebulous realm between free and slave, between black and white, and between French and American" (14).³

Free people of color initially became involved with the New Orleans stage when, in the wake of the slave insurrections in Saint-Domingue in 1791, many educated free blacks fled the uprisings to find refuge in Louisiana. Among the first refugees was a Mme Durosier, who took over the directorship of New Orleans's first theatre in 1793, one year after its inception. Saint-Domingue had been the site of a lively theatre scene since the 1740s, and the theatres of Port-au-Prince, St. Marc, and Léogâne, especially, had been shaped by the contributions of free black theatre owners, musicians, and actors.⁴ With Mme Durosier, this Saint-Domingue custom was transferred to New Orleans. She introduced to the city's theatre-going public quadroom actresses who were so well received that the former governor of Louisiana, Esteban Miró, feared they "might be encouraged to aspire to greater privileges than good custom dictates" (*Le Gardeur The First* 10; trans. Hanger 144). Despite their initial success, a controversy surrounding another black immigrant actor from Saint-Domingue some twenty years later shows how the racial climate in New Orleans's playhouses gradually changed. In 1812, fourteen actors employed at the Théâtre St. Philippe wrote a letter to acting Mayor Nicolas Girod expressing their unwillingness to appear on the same stage as a black actor. They state:

We have learned that in the theatre where we give our performances a special production is being prepared in which a certain Dupré, man of color will appear. We have refused to accept this individual among us . . . [and] we would rather renounce the theatre which makes our livelihood than reappear after [him] in this playhouse. We ask you to . . . give the necessary orders to stop a production that at the moment hurts the conventions and could even compromise the tranquility . . . in the theatre. ("Letter to Nicolas Girod." 24 Nov. 1812)⁵

I have been unable to find out if Dupré did perform, but it is obvious from the letter that the tide had turned against black performers in New Orleans.

A more antagonistic atmosphere also started to be felt in the auditorium leading to the legal segregation of New Orleans's playhouses in 1816. Free people of color were no longer allowed to sit indiscriminately among white theatre patrons but were relegated to a specially designated seating area in the second tier of loges. In 1837, the managers of the Théâtre d'Orléans, New Orleans's most important white



Playbill for the premiere of *Hicotengal*, or *Le Patriote de Tiascala* (L'Abeyille 26 June 1838).

French playhouse, imposed an even more restrictive admittance policy on free black patrons. On the pages of the daily newspaper *L'Abeille* they announced a series of substantial renovations that would "dispose everything for the better" (7 Nov. 1837). The result of said renovations was advertised in the same paper as follows: "The condition of the second [tier of boxes] has much improved, and its purpose changed. Families can now secure their seats, either in the first or second [tier] in the same manner, the entrances and the prices being the same" (7 Nov. 1837).⁶ Changing the admittance policy for the second boxes to include families de facto meant that New Orleans's free people of color were pushed out of their accustomed seats in the second tier. They now had to enter through a separate entrance, which prevented them from interacting with white patrons altogether.

The relegation of the free black patrons to the Théâtre d'Orléans's least desirable seating area is not discussed openly in any of the newspapers and legal documents I have been able to consult, except for an article that appeared more than twenty-five years later in *L'Union*, New Orleans's first black newspaper. In this article, titled "Souvenir de la Louisiane" or "Memories of Louisiana," Joseph Colastin Rousseau, a free man of color and recent immigrant to Haiti, looks back on his life in New Orleans and relates this incident in the following words:

In 1837, [some] gentlemen pushed their barbarous spitefulness so far as to deny to the families of color the place they had at the Théâtre d'Orléans. They said they displayed too much luxury when they went there with their daughters. But, when asking some white families, we found out what really happened! ... The story was that the daughters of the white gentlemen were offended by the beauty and elegance of these young ladies of the African race and, through complaints, they succeeded in having removed these young beauties who scandalized them. But the fathers of the families who were offended in that manner, all men of intelligence, and who had already recognized that the theatre is the beacon of any civilized society, retired quietly and in the same year the Théâtre Marigny was opened for them and with their own funds. (7 May 1863)⁷

By preventing the free people of color from sitting in their accustomed seats in the second tier, then, the administration of the Théâtre d'Orléans succeeded in pushing the free black patrons out of that theatre altogether. They built their own playhouse in a newly developed suburb down the river from the old city center in the French Quarter.

On February 14, 1838, the city council of Faubourgs Marigny and Washington accorded to E.V. Mathieu, free man of color, the right to establish a theatre specifically for people of color. Any kind of entertainment was sorely lacking in that part of New Orleans, and residents complained about the difficulty of getting to the Théâtre d'Orléans in the Vieux Carré without "driver, coach, and horses at hand" (*L'Abeille* 8 Mar. 1838).⁸ The new theatre was located on the corner of Champs Elysées and Bons Enfants, and was named Théâtre Marigny after the part of town in which it was situated.

Although an establishment founded by a free man of color specifically for free people of color, the new playhouse was frequented by black and white patrons alike. In 1838 the New Orleans *Daily Picayune* reported not only that the free people of color "flock there . . . in great numbers"

but also that "[m]any white people . . . attend this establishment, the best order being observed" (qtd. in Saxon *Louisiana* 206). Not only did white people attend, but they were indiscriminately seated among the free blacks. Slaves, though, were strictly prohibited from entering. This practice was maintained even after the directorship changed in July, when a man named Vitalis took over the management of the Marigny. While notifying his patrons of the structural changes he made to the building – the Marigny would from now on have ventilation to brave the hot summer days in New Orleans – he went to great length justifying the changes he did not make. Vitalis wrote:

Considering social conventions and the custom of the country, we would have liked to make some changes to the precedents already established in the Marigny Theatre concerning the seating arrangements. However, since the smallness of the venue did not allow us to favor one category without hurting the other, we had to forgo [these measures]. Let us hope it will be possible for us one day to satisfy all demands regarding this issue in a larger establishment. . . . [Meanwhile,] we provide for everyone the possibility to place themselves, the first to subscribe will of course have the best seats. (*L'Abeille* 25 July 1838)⁹

Especially in light of the seating controversy at the Théâtre d'Orléans in the previous year, Vitalis's choice to maintain the mixed seating – against, as he says, all current social conventions – is remarkable. Vitalis's casual and somewhat vague phrasing, however, does not imply that he seriously intended to make the expected changes. Rather, the lack of space seems to have served as a mere pretext to forgo any alterations he might have been pressured to make.

The second theatre for the free people of color was proposed a little more than a year after the end of the Marigny in September 1838. In 1840 three men, Mssrs. Géniers, Eude, and Letermier received permission from the city council to establish a theatre and ballroom on the corner of Grands Hommes and Champs Elysées streets. This location was in the heart of Faubourg Marigny, three blocks closer to the old city center than the Marigny Theatre and in the place where a former amateur playhouse, the Théâtre des Elèves, had once stood. Appropriately, the new theatre was named Théâtre de la Renaissance. With its attached ballroom, a bar, a resident orchestra, and two performances a week, the Théâtre de la Renaissance seems to have been a bigger enterprise than the Marigny. However, unlike its predecessor, the Théâtre de la Renaissance did not start out as a theatre catering specifically to a free black audience, nor is it likely that its three founders were free men of color. Detailing their motivations for opening a new theatre, the three founders wrote: "New Orleans has lacked a theatre open to all social classes. It is the goal of the directors of the Théâtre de la Renaissance to step in by creating this establishment, thereby providing for the general public, without exception, some moments of recreation" (*L'Abeille* 15 Jan. 1840).¹⁰ The Théâtre de la Renaissance thus was initially established to cater to both black and white patrons alike. However, in the course of the next two months, it became obvious through a series of seemingly small changes that the directors of the Théâtre de la Renaissance were slowly forced to concede to whatever pressure was put upon them. First, a new lower-priced seating category was introduced in the parterre where seats were now available for 50 cents. In the same week, the directors notified their patrons through a newspaper advertisement that from now on, "in order to comply with the instructions of the authorities, ... people of

color will be admitted exclusively." By way of explanation, the advertisement simply stated: "This establishment has been designated for people of color" (*L'Abeille* 27 Feb. 1840).¹¹ Apparently, the purpose of the new theatre had changed recently, and the Théâtre de la Renaissance was now, by law, turned into an institution only accessible to the black population of New Orleans. Two weeks later the three founders of the Théâtre de la Renaissance resigned, and a V.T. Martin was appointed director.

Today, it is impossible to determine to what extent the official decree only to allow "people of color" into the audience of the Théâtre de la Renaissance was actually enforced. Even in 1840, New Orleans's racial make-up was so complicated that a sharp color line along the traditional black/white dichotomy could not be drawn. Moreover, law enforcement in the suburb of Marigny was notoriously lax. It is thus possible and perhaps likely that the Théâtre de la Renaissance continued to cater to both black and white patrons, albeit unofficially.

While the plays produced at all French theatres in New Orleans almost exclusively consisted of French imports, the fare offered at the Théâtre de la Renaissance and its precursor, the Théâtre Marigny, differed considerably from the repertoire of the principal white francophone theatre, a playhouse that showed predominantly opera, usually double-billed with a short vaudeville. Neither the Renaissance nor the Marigny produced opera, primarily for budgetary reasons. Their emphasis clearly lay with comedy and vaudeville, but the repertoire also included tragedies and drames.¹² A closer comparison between performance listings reveals that the two theatres operated by and for free people of color devoted considerably more attention to seemingly outdated plays of the seventeenth and eighteenth century than their white competitor. With its adherence to authors like Corneille, Racine, Beaumarchais, and Voltaire, the repertoire of the Théâtre Marigny and the Théâtre de la Renaissance bears a much closer resemblance to the repertoire of the theatres in Saint Domingue before the slave insurrection than to the repertoire of its French competitor in New Orleans (Fouchard *Artistes* 67-194).

Among the most popular plays on the stages of New Orleans's free black theatre was Voltaire's *Alzire, ou Les Américains* (*Alzire, or The Americans*, 1736), which premiered at the Marigny Theatre on May 13, 1838. Set in Lima, Peru, only a few years after the Spanish conquest, *Alzire* tells the story of its eponymous heroine, an Inca princess, who, for the sake of her country, agrees

to marry the despotic Spanish governor Don Gusman. *Alzire* is still in love with Zamore, an Inca prince she had been engaged to until he disappeared while fighting the Spanish. Just as *Alzire* and Don Gusman pronounce their wed-

Playbill for the premiere of *Alzire, ou Les Américains* (*L'Abeille* 12 May 1838).



ding vows, Zamore returns trying to avenge his defeated people. Although the play's uneasy ending re-establishes the rightfulness of Christian colonization of a heathen people, *Alzire* remains remarkable for its open dramatization of questions of conquest and colonization and the sympathetic view it took for the struggles of the indigenous population in South America. This becomes obvious already in the play's opening sequence where Don Alvares, former governor of Peru, reflects back upon the conduct of the Spanish colonizers. He laments:

We are insatiable for gold and blood
 We have abandoned the rules that we should teach
 We butcher this people instead of winning it over
 Because of us, everything is in blood, everything is in ruins.
 . . .
 Scourge of the New World, unjust, vain, greedy,
 We alone in these climes are the barbarians. (I, 1, 5)¹³

Alvares's statements damningly reveal Spain's true motives for colonization, and Voltaire's portrayal of the Spanish as morally corrupt is further reinforced when contrasted to his depiction of the Inca characters. Zamore had once put his own life at stake to selflessly defend Alvares against a hostile Indian tribe. His lover *Alzire* is depicted as inherently incapable of deception. Voltaire's indigenous characters are portrayed as brave, cultured, and uncorrupted by the harmful influences of the "civilized" western world. Where native violence is discussed, it is merely depicted as a reaction to Spanish atrocities.

At New Orleans's free black theatres, the popularity of *Alzire* paved the way for the success of a Louisianian playwright who dedicated his dramatic endeavors to the conquest and historiography of Mexico. Merely a week after the last performance of *Alzire* at the Marigny theatre, playbills started to announce rehearsals for *Hicotengal, ou Le Patriote de Tiascala* (*Hicotengal, or The Patriot of Tiascala*, 1838), *drame* in five acts by P. E. Perennes, a well-known local French teacher. Just like Voltaire's *Alzire*, Perennes's piece turns to a father-son conflict to negotiate the difficult relationship between the Spanish conquerors and the indigenous populations in Latin America.

Under the leadership of *Hicotengal*'s father, the indigenous Mexican tribe of the Tlaxacalan had entered into an alliance with the Spanish to keep the Aztec emperor Montezuma at bay, but now the Spanish have turned against them and have begun to enslave the Tlaxacalan people. *Hicotengal*'s father recognizes the precarious situation of his people and the wrongs that were brought upon them by the Spanish but fears that rising up against that former ally would provoke extensive bloodshed and ultimately lead to the extinction of his tribe. A rebellion would only bring upon his tribe "steel, fire, and death," and ultimately force the Spanish to completely subject the Tlaxacalan. "To surrender or to die," he muses, is the choice his people will be forced to make if the Spanish are provoked.¹⁴ To him, keeping still and enduring the wrongs inflicted by the Spanish is thus the only feasible strategy to avoid a turn for the worse. Unconvinced by his father's logic, though, *Hicotengal* repeatedly tries to persuade him of the necessity to take action. Ultimately, he leaves no doubt about his determination to start a rebellion and free his people.

Alzire and *Hicotengal* were performed practically back to back at the Marigny Theatre as part of what appears to be a sequence of plays with a Latin American setting and shared a commitment to similar themes dramatizing the struggles of the indigenous population of the Americas. While condemning Spanish imperialism both *Alzire* and *Hicotengal* focus on "Indian" patriots who stand up against their oppressors to fight for the liberty of their respective countries. The authors' depiction of the native characters is sympathetic. The cause they stand for is noble and just, quite unlike the intentions of the Spaniards that are described as motivated by greed and the desire for subjugation.

Such depictions would have found a ready audience in antebellum New Orleans's free people of color. They shared with the indigenous populations a position on the margins of society, a condition of being dominated by a white (colonial) power and ongoing struggles for equal rights. From New Orleans they directed their gaze southward and keenly observed the position of indigenous and black populations within these Southern colonies and actively supported the independence movements across Latin America. In 1813, under the leadership of free black Saint-Domingan immigrant Joseph Savary, more than two hundred men shuttled between Louisiana, Haiti, Mexico and territories elsewhere in Latin America, planning and strategizing, sending troops and provisions, backing republican insurgents, Mestizos, and members of the indigenous populations in their battles to cast off the Spanish colonial authorities. Historian Caryn Cossé Bell convincingly argues that these activities not only "profoundly affected the thinking and aspirations of [New Orleans]'s Afro-Creole leaders," but also established Louisiana "at the crossroads of New World revolutionary activity" in the early nineteenth century (41). Free people of color in New Orleans then, found common cause not only with past insurrections such as the Haitian Revolution but also with current liberation struggles in Latin America. The decision of free black theatre directors to stage plays set in Peru and Mexico tapped into already existing connections between black and indigenous liberation movements in Haiti, the United States, and Latin America.

These connections intensified after the turmoil of the Latin American liberation movement died down and the southern continent gained popularity as an emigration destination for members of a free black community in New Orleans that felt increasingly unwelcome in the Crescent City. Almost twenty years before the black activist Martin Delany named Central and South America "the ultimate destination and future home of the colored race on this continent," free blacks from New Orleans started to conceive of the Americas as a viable alternative to life in Louisiana (ch. XX, n. pag.). In the wake of the American Colonization Society's attempts to send free blacks to Africa and a campaign by the Haitian government designed to attract free black emigrants from Louisiana, a number of private colonization enterprises sprang up that operated on a smaller, more local scale. In 1834 Nicolas Drouette, a free man of color, proposed to settle 500 free black families from New Orleans in what was then the Mexican province of Texas. Despite intense negotiations with the Texan authorities, this scheme ultimately fell through because of rampant racism among white Texans and fears that these urban colonists would prove unsuitable for agricultural work. However, the Mexican government continued to attract free black settlement by offering full rights of citizenship and land grants. Several families from the rural parishes of Louisiana settled near Vera Cruz and began to cultivate Indian corn. Reports of their success and

favorable descriptions of their new home, where as one recent emigrant wrote back to his friends in New Orleans, "they were not subjected to the inequalities from caste," attracted even more settlers (qtd. in Sterkx 296).

In her examination of letters composed as part of a writing assignment in the late 1850s by students of a New Orleans school run by and for free people of color, historian Mary Niall Mitchell reveals how the teachers of this school encouraged their pupils to think about Mexico, and the Vera Cruz and Tampico regions in particular, as an alternative location to start their professional careers. One student envisioned himself as a planter in Vera Cruz, whereas another pupil imagined a career as a merchant, planning to intensify trade relations between New Orleans and Huasacoalca, Mexico, as he prepared to send supplies and even considered emigration himself (Mitchell 134). The composition assignments devised by the teachers at this school for children of color and the students' responses say much about the place Mexico held in the imaginary of New Orleans's free black population and revealed how they conceived of a future in a country far away from the constraints New Orleans and Louisiana legislature placed upon them. Although the absolute number of free black immigrants to Mexico is unknown and was probably relatively small, the Latin American country had the potential to become a utopian space in the minds of Louisiana's free people of color that provided a viable alternative if the conditions at home became unbearable.

I would like to suggest that the production of the two Latin American plays *Alzire* and *Hicotengal*, like colonization plans and student essays, represented one of the many ways in which black francophone residents of New Orleans sought refuge within alternative communities outside the boundaries of the United States. While many scholars have teased out the connections between New Orleans and Haiti, an analysis of the Latin American plays at the Théâtre Marigny and the Théâtre de la Renaissance reveals how the southern continent also loomed large in the city's hemispheric imagination. The increasingly restrictive atmosphere in antebellum New Orleans forced the free people of color to constantly reflect upon their position in society. They responded by crafting their own theatrical tradition that was firmly grounded in a Saint Domingan heritage and rigorous training in the French letters. Although both the Théâtre Marigny and the Théâtre de la Renaissance were comparatively short-lived establishments, the information they left behind about these theatres' material conditions, their admittance policies, and the composition of their repertoires yield interesting insights into a francophone theatrical culture that emerged from New Orleans's free black population and came to prosper in the shadow of the famous Théâtre d'Orléans.

My work on the theatrical tradition of the free people of color is just one example of how, in my dissertation, I looked through the lens of theatre to analyze social, political, and cultural developments in antebellum New Orleans. I argued that the members of Louisiana's French-speaking population not only asserted an ethnic identity firmly rooted in the culture of the French Atlantic, but also sought to actively participate in the creation of an American nation. Louisiana's fran-

cophone population was not an insular community, but rather a community closely connected to a variety of other groups, organizations, and entities in and outside the United States. As a francophone minority in the anglophone United States, the French-speaking residents of Louisiana attempted to resist assimilation. At the same time, they embraced and even enforced Americanization while forging new alliances that transcended national, ethnic, and racial boundaries.

The study of non-English language communities and their cultural production has become an important subfield of transnational American studies, but scholarship that fully engages in multilingual projects remains scarce. This may be in part due to the practical challenges accompanying these projects, such as the many archival collections that have not been processed or catalogued sufficiently because they consist of non-English language materials. However, projects that engage the multilingual literatures of the United States constitute important contributions to the field because they are able to point to interactions between different linguistic and cultural trajectories and demonstrate how writing in languages other than English relates to anglophone literary and cultural traditions. Recovering "American" texts written in languages other than English also opens up a new archive that challenges our understanding of American literature and intervenes in current debates about canon formation and the inclusion or exclusion of minority voices. Much more work remains to be done on "American" texts written in languages other than English. It is my hope that this essay may inspire other projects to attend to the multilingual roots of transnational American studies.

Notes

- 1 I would like to thank Detlef Junker, Wilfried Mausbach, Tobias Endler, and Jan Bauer for their hospitality at HCA. I would also like to thank Rolf Kentner, Günter Leyboldt, and the prize selection committee for their generous support of my work.
- 2 Important monographs on the free people of color in nineteenth-century New Orleans include Shirley Thompson, *Exiles at Home* (2009); Nina Möllers, *Kreolische Identität* (2008); Caryn Cossé Bell, *Revolution, Romanticism, and the Afro-Creole Protest Tradition in Louisiana, 1718-1868* (1997); Mary Gehman, *The Free People of Color of New Orleans* (1994); Ira Berlin, *Slaves Without Masters: The Free Negro in the Antebellum South* (1974); John Blassingame, *Black New Orleans* (1973); H. E. Sterkx, *The Free Negro in Ante-Bellum Louisiana* (1972), and Donald Everett's dissertation "Free Persons of Color in New Orleans, 1803-1865" (1952). Among the works listed above only Gehman, Blassingame, Sterkx, and Everett allude to the theatrical activities of New Orleans's free black population.
- 3 Martin 57-58; Logsdon/Bell 204-06; Bell 37-38; Hanger 55-87, 109-35, 168-69.
- 4 For more on the theatre on Saint-Domingue, cf. the works of Jean Fouchard.
- 5 "Nous avons appris qu'on préparait, sur le théâtre où nous donnons nos spectacles, une représentation extraordinaire dans laquelle un nommé Dupré, homme de couleur doit jouer.

Nous avons refusé de prendre cet individu parmi nous, . . . [et] notre détermination étant si formelle à cet égard, et notre volonté si unanime que nous renonçons plutôt à la Comédie, qui fait notre existence que de reparaître après sur le théâtre. Nous vous prions, Monsieur le Maire, de . . . donner les ordres nécessaires pour arrêter une représentation qui blesse dans le moment actuel les convenances et qui pouvait même compromettre la tranquillité que vous voulez voir régner au spectacle" ("Letter to Nicolas Girod." 24 Nov. 1812). All translations provided are my own unless noted otherwise.

- 6 "A jeudi la réouverture du théâtre Français. On nous promet merveilles. Tout est disposé pour le mieux. . . . La Compagnie du Théâtre d'Orléans donne avis que, de grandes améliorations ayant eu lieu au théâtre, le livre, pour la location des loges, est ouvert au bureau du contrôleur, rue d'Orléans. La condition des secondes étant de beaucoup améliorée, et leur destination changée, les familles peuvent maintenant se pourvoir de places, soit au premières, soit au secondes, indistinctement, les entrées et les prix en étant les mêmes" (*L'Abeille* 7 Nov. 1837).

"En 1837, ces messieurs poussèrent leur barbare méchanceté jusqu'à faire retirer aux familles de couleur la place qu'elles avaient au théâtre d'Orléans, parce qu'elles étalaient trop de luxe, disaient-ils, lorsqu'elles y allaient avec leurs filles; mais, dans les entretiens des familles blanches, nous savions tout ce qui se passait!... La chronique disait, qu'elles s'étaient trouvées blessées de la beauté et de l'élégance des jeunes filles de la race africaine et, qu'à force des plaintes, elles étaient parvenues à éloigner d'elles ces jeunes beautés qui les offusquaient. Mais ces pères des familles auxquels on faisait on tel affront tous hommes d'intelligence, et qui avait déjà reconnu que le théâtre est le flambeau civilisateur des nations, se résignèrent sans murmurer et, dans le même année, le théâtre Marigny fut ouvert pour eux et de leurs propres deniers" (*L'Union* 7 May 1863).

See *L'Abeille* 25 July 1838; 15 Jan. 1840.

- 7 "En 1837, ces messieurs poussèrent leur barbare méchanceté jusqu'à faire retirer aux familles de couleur la place qu'elles avaient au théâtre d'Orléans, parce qu'elles étalaient trop de luxe, disaient-ils, lorsqu'elles y allaient avec leurs filles; mais, dans les entretiens des familles blanches, nous savions tout ce qui se passait!... La chronique disait, qu'elles s'étaient trouvées blessées de la beauté et de l'élégance des jeunes filles de la race africaine et, qu'à force des plaintes, elles étaient parvenues à éloigner d'elles ces jeunes beautés qui les offusquaient. Mais ces pères des familles auxquels on faisait on tel affront tous hommes d'intelligence, et qui avait déjà reconnu que le théâtre est le flambeau civilisateur des nations, se résignèrent sans murmurer et, dans le même année, le théâtre Marigny fut ouvert pour eux et de leurs propres deniers" (*L'Union* 7 May 1863).
- 8 "Mais je suis peiné de le dire, on ne peut guère aimer le théâtre et vivre au Faubourg Washington, à moins de n'avoir à ses ordres, cocher, voiture et chevaux, ce que malheureusement je n'ai pas. . ." (*L'Abeille* 8 Mar. 1838).

- 9 “[La nouvelle administration de cet établissement] a fait pratiquer dans la salle des améliorations propres à y favoriser la libération de l'air et que dorénavant on n'aura plus à craindre d'y étouffer, même dans les plus chaudes soirées de l'été. . . . Des considérations prises dans les convenances sociales et les mœurs du pays nous auraient fait désirer d'apporter quelques modifications dans les précédents déjà établis à la salle Marigny pour l'ordre des places. Cependant l'exiguïté du local ne nous permettant pas de favoriser une catégorie sans blesser l'autre, nous avons dû nous abstenir. Espérons qu'il nous sera possible un jour de satisfaire à toutes les exigences sur ce point dans un plus grand établissement. En attendant la faculté de louer les loges au mois ou par soirée, fournissant à chacun celle de se classer les premiers inscrits auront naturellement les premiers places” (*L'Abeille* 25 July 1838).
- 10 “Un Théâtre ouvert à toutes les classes de la société, manquait à la Nouvelle-Orléans. Les administrateurs du Théâtre de la Renaissance, ont eu pour but d'y suppléer, en formant cet établissement, et de procurer au public en général, sans exception, quelques moments de récréation” (*L'Abeille* 15 Jan. 1840).
- 11 “L'administration du dit théâtre vient de rappeler au public que pour en conformer aux Instructions de l'autorité, cet établissement étant destiné aux personnes de couleur, ces derniers y seront exclusivement admises” (*L'Abeille* 27 Feb. 1840).
- 12 See *L'Abeille* 25 July 1838; 15 Jan. 1840.
- 13 Alvares: Nous, et d'or et de sang toujours insatiables,/ Déserteurs de ces lois qu'il fallait enseigner,/ Nous égorgons ce peuple ou lieu de le gagner./ Par nous tout est en sang, par tous tout est en poudre,/ . . . Fléaux du nouveau monde, injustes, vains, avarés,/ Nous seuls en ces climats, nous sommes les barbares./ L'Américain farouche, en sa simplicité,/ Nous égale en courage, et nous passé en bonté. (*Alzire* I, 1, 5)
- 14 Le père: Osons-nous provoquer une lutte sanglante/ Quand ce monde, incline sous la loi du plus fort,/ Respire un air charge de stupeur et de mort./ . . . Le fer, le feu, la mort, à nous frapper sont prêts;/ La flamme en nos cites s'allume et les dévore;/ Le sang, las de couler, va ruisseler encore,/ Et dictant à l'Indien leurs décrets absolus,/ Ses maîtres lui diront: rampe, ou n'existe plus (*Hicotengal* 18 Feb. 1839).

Works Cited

L'Abeille de la Nouvelle-Orléans/The New Orleans Bee, New Orleans.

Bell, Caryn Cossé. *Revolution, Romanticism, and the Afro-Creole Protest Tradition in Louisiana, 1718-1868*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 1997. Print.

Berlin, Ira. *Slaves Without Masters: The Free Negro in the Antebellum South*. New York: Pantheon, 1974. Print.

Blassingame, John. *Black New Orleans 1860-1880*. Chicago: The U of Chicago P, 1973. Print.

Campanella, Richard. *Bienville's Dilemma: A Historical Geography of New Orleans*. Lafayette: Center for Louisiana Studies, 2008. Print.

Delany, Martin Robinson. *The Condition, Elevation, Emigration, and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States*. n. p., 1852. Project Gutenberg. Web. 3 July 2013.

Everett, Donald Edward. "Free Persons of Color in New Orleans, 1803-1865." Diss. Tulane U, 1952. Print.

Fouchard, Jean. *Artistes et Répertoires des scènes de Saint-Domingue*. Port-au-Prince: Deschamps, 1988. Print.

---. *Le Théâtre à Saint-Domingue*. Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie de l'État, 1955. Print.

Gehman, Mary. *The Free People of Color of New Orleans*. New Orleans: Margaret Media, 1994. Print.

Hanger, Kimberly S. *Bounded Lives, Bounded Places: Free Black Society in Colonial New Orleans, 1769-1803*. Durham: Duke UP, 1997. Print.

Hunt, Alfred N. *Haiti's Influence on Antebellum America: Slumbering Volcano in the Caribbean*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 1988. Print.

Le Gardeur, René. *The First New Orleans Theatre, 1792-1803*. New Orleans: Leeward Books, 1963. Print.

"Letter to Nicolas Girod." 24 Nov. 1812. John Minor Wisdom Collection. Special Collections Division: Manuscript Section. Howard-Tilton Memorial Lib., Tulane U, New Orleans.

Logsdon, Joseph, and Caryn Cossé Bell. "The Americanization of Black New Orleans, 1850-1900." *Creole New Orleans: Race and Americanization*. Ed. Arnold R. Hirsch and Joseph Logsdon. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 1992. 201-61. Print.

Martin, Joan M. "Plaçage and the Louisiana *Gens de Couleur Libre*: How Race and Sex Defined the Lifestyles of Free Women of Color." *Creole: The History and Legacy of Louisiana's Free People of Color*. Ed. Sybil Kein. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 2000. 57-70. Print.

P.E. Peréennes. *Hicotengal, ou Le Patriote de Tiascala*. Fragment published in *Le Louisianais et Journal de Commerce/The Louisianian and Journal of Commerce*, New Orleans.

Mitchell, Mary Niall. "'A Good and Delicious Country': Free Children of Color and How They Learned to Imagine the Atlantic World in Nineteenth-Century Louisiana." *History of Education Quarterly* 40.2 (2000): 123-44. Print.

Möllers, Nina. *Kreolische Identität: Eine amerikanische "Rassengeschichte" zwischen Schwarz und Weiß: die Free People of Color in New Orleans*. Bielefeld: Transcript, 2008. Print.

Saxon, Lyle, et al. *Louisiana: A Guide to the State*. New York: Hastings House, 1947. Print.

Sterkx, H. E. *The Free Negro in Ante-Bellum Louisiana*. Rutherford: Fairleigh Dickinson UP, 1972. Print.

Thompson, Shirley Elizabeth. *Exiles at Home: The Struggle to Become American in Creole New Orleans*. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 2009. Print.

Voltaire. *Alzire, ou Les Américains*. Paris: n. p., 1736. Eighteenth Century Collections Online. Web. 29. Jan. 2013.



A FORUM FOR PUBLIC DEBATE

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. In 2013, the HCA introduced a new format, "HCA trifft"

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 fourteenth and fifteenth semesters of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar. Our cooperation partners in 2013-14 were the the Carl-Schurz-Haus/Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut Freiburg, the Cluster of Excellence "Asia and Europe in a Global Context" at Heidelberg University, the American Academy in Berlin, the Enjoy Jazz Festival, the d.a.i. Tübingen, the History Department at the University of Freiburg, and the Faculty of Theology at Heidelberg University. We wish to thank this committed network of partners for their continued support.

The thirteenth semester of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar featured distinguished scholars from SUNY Buffalo, Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, Northwestern University School of Law, and Yale Law School as well as authors Gideon Lewis-Kraus and Peter Wortsman.

The fourteenth semester of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar opened at the Carl Schurz Haus in Freiburg on September 17. New York author Gideon Lewis-Kraus read from *A Sense of Direction: Pilgrimage for the Restless and the Hopeful*. The book presents an idiosyncratic odyssey of three pilgrimages and many hundreds of miles to the heart of a family mystery and a human dilemma, an odyssey that in the end let the author wake every morning with a sense of direction and purpose.

FALL SEMINAR 2013

HCA events in the Baden-Württemberg Seminar commenced on October 24 with a talk by Cristanne Miller on poetry and the American Civil War. Cristanne Miller is SUNY Distinguished Professor of English in Buffalo and was spending the fall as the Fulbright-Tocqueville Distinguished Chair at the Université de Paris Diderot. Professor Miller's talk first pointed out the immense popularity of poems in the nineteenth century: Almost comparable to today's Internet blogs, they appeared on title pages of newspapers, were by no means a literary form for the elites, and were not relegated to private matters. They often were part of the political discourse and the historical record and were thus a prolific and meaningful response to the war. Professor Miller then introduced major trends in Civil War poetry. The "great poems" showed how much poetry could matter. They dealt with the trauma of the war, especially death. Their circulation was considerable, since poetry was generally not censored and the war coincided with the invention of the telegraph that spread news fast and photography that could illustrate the poems. Works like Richard Henry Stoddard's "To the Men of the North and West" or James Gibbons' "300,000 More" facilitated the recruitment of soldiers for the Union Army. But Northern poets also criticized the war and President Lincoln. In the South, poetry turned to different topics. Northern soldiers were depicted as brutal invaders, as in Anderson's "Song of the South," or the South turned into a feminized victim, as in James Randall's "Maryland, My Maryland." In the last year of the Civil War, poems of mourning and heroization, often written by women, became prevalent. After



Cristanne Miller.



Andrew Nathan.

1865, Northern poetry avoided themes of revenge and stressed redemption. Poems by African Americans, while little published, focused on emancipation. Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" was widely perceived as a text that would reunite the nation. Whitman, who worked as a nurse in the District of Columbia during the war, also used this theme in "The Wound Dresser" and "Reconciliation." Finally, Professor Miller turned to Emily Dickenson, who wrote half of her poems during the Civil War. She, too, shunned topics like battles or heroic events but rather focused on issues like liberty, death as suffering of individuals, or the family reunions of the surviving. In the ensuing discussion, Professor Miller emphasized that anti-war poetry is still being written, but its audience has become much smaller. No doubt, poetry was a much more important vehicle in the nineteenth century than it is today.

The Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the HCA continued on October 31, 2013, when Professor Andrew Nathan gave a talk on "China's Search for Security." Professor Nathan is a professor of political science at Columbia University and at the time the Axel Springer Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin. His areas of expertise are Chinese politics and foreign policy, the comparative study of political participation and political culture, and human rights. Professor Nathan has authored and edited dozens of books and is an advisor to Human Rights Watch China. After an introduction by Professor Joachim Kurtz of the Excellency Cluster Asia and Europe, Professor Nathan began his lecture by stating that the views of Germany and the USA on China differ in one important aspect: The rise of China seems to pose a potential threat to the United States but not to Germany. This potential threat to the USA manifests itself in three dimensions. The first dimension is economic. The theft of technology is becoming increasingly problematic for the USA, and there are fears that the Chinese currency may one day replace the American dollar as the leading currency for world markets. The second manifestation of the Chinese threat to the United States is the military dimension: China is building up its military forces, which might spark an armed conflict between China and Taiwan or China and Japan, in which case the United States would be forced to side with Taiwan and Japan due to bilateral agreements. Another fear is a clash with US allies in Africa or a direct threat to the US Navy stationed near China's territory. The third possible threat posed by China to US foreign policy concerns "soft power." According to Professor Na-

than, the prestige of democracy has suffered blows from the American "war on terror." Now the United States fears that this damage to the image of democracy might tempt some leaders to become increasingly authoritarian. The general fear of US politicians is that China could replace the United States as the number one superpower. However, China also has security concerns. The country is tied into the global economy by its interdependence with the USA and other economic partners and therefore puts much stock in economic development. In addition to simmering conflicts with Japan or South Korea, China has 20 neighboring countries, including states that are falling apart, such as Pakistan, North Korea, and Afghanistan. These neighbors threaten China's security and cause the Chinese leadership to invest in its navy and cyber warfare. China feels that the USA do not support Chinese policy goals and core interests: The US recognize the Dalai Lama and would support Taiwan in case of an open conflict. Therefore China would like to see the United States refrain from interfering with Chinese domestic policy. Professor Nathan concluded his lecture with an assessment of the security situation of China and the USA. In his eyes, the US fear of China as a threat is exaggerated. However, Professor Nathan pointed out that each side has different interests, causing friction, rather than actual threats. He also answered the question of whether the status quo between China and the USA was going to change, arguing that China's economy was slowing down and will probably slow down further. He cautioned that the political system in China might not remain stable. Yet, Professor Nathan ended his talk on an optimistic note, stating that the rise of China may be a good thing if it is not mismanaged. After the lecture, there was a lively debate about China's foreign policy, including its relationship with Germany.

On November 16, the HCA welcomed Warren Breckman, the Siemens Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin, who gave a lecture on radical democracy, Postmarxism and the "Machiavellian Moment." Warren Breckman is professor of modern European intellectual and cultural history at the University of Pennsylvania. His books include *Karl Marx, the Young Hegelians, and the Origins of Radical Social Theory: Dethroning the Self* and *European Romanticism: A Brief History with Documents*. His most recent work, *Adventures of the Symbolic: Postmarxism and Radical Democracy* came out with Columbia University Press in 2013. In addition, he has published numerous articles on the history of philosophy and political thought, the development of consumer culture, modernism and urban culture, historical theory, contemporary theory, and nationalism. In his lecture, Dr. Breckman focused on the influence of Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527) on Marxist thinkers, specifically the French philosophers Claude Lefort and Louis Althusser. He started his explanation by describing Machiavelli's dire personal situation after the Medici had regained power. Machiavelli was imprisoned and tortured by the Medici and then went into exile where he devoted himself to writing political treatises. His most famous work, *Il Principe (The Prince)* was published five years after his death. *The Prince*, in which Machiavelli gives advice to princes on how to retain and assert their power and organize their state, sparked outrage among the clergy. This was partly because Machiavelli describes religion as means to the end of controlling the populace and maintains that a true prince should not be very religious but should see to it that his subjects are. However, the work also fascinated many and still does today. Professor Breckman referred to relatively recent newspaper articles asking what Angela Merkel might have learned from



Warren Breckman.

Machiavelli and comparing the British Prime Minister to a Machiavellian "prince." Professor Breckman then shifted the focus to Machiavelli and Marxism. Marx himself read Machiavelli, as did the French philosophers Louis Althusser and Claude Lefort. Their reading of Machiavelli enabled both philosophers to see certain kinds of voids as starting points for a revolution of political thought. However, as Professor Breckman pointed out, they saw very different kinds of voids. Louis Althusser (1918-1990) was a professor of philosophy and a longtime member of the French Communist Party. He became one of the most influential Marxist thinkers in France. Founding a new state and a new theory are similar problems, and Althusser could relate to Machiavelli's thoughts as he himself was dealing with the question how to begin from nothing. In the course of his theorizing, Althusser came to see Machiavelli as a supplement to Marxism. Claude Lefort (1924-2010), also a French professor and philosopher, was a Marxist in his youth but rejected Stalinism. He later turned towards theories of democracy. The void he saw after reading Machiavelli lead him to develop a new theory of power in democracies. Boiling down Lefort's reasoning, Professor Breckman explained that the center of democratic power can be seen as an empty space – a void. After his lecture, Professor Breckman invited his audience to discuss modern political movements such as "Occupy Wall Street" and the Arab Spring and their possible links to the desire to fill political voids.

On December 5, David J. Scheffer and Caroline Kaeb came to the HCA and gave a lecture posing the question "What, if anything, does Europe have to learn from the USA about Corporate Social Responsibility?" Ambassador David Scheffer is the Mayer Brown/Robert A. Helman Professor of Law and Director of the Center for International Human Rights at Northwestern University School of Law and currently Bosch Fellow in Public Policy at the American Academy in Berlin. His main areas of research are international criminal law, international human rights law, and corporate social responsibility. Dr. Caroline Kaeb is a Visiting Assistant Professor of Law at Northwestern University School of Law. She is also an affiliated faculty member at the Ford Motor Union Company Center for Global Citizenship at the Kellogg School of Management. Her core interests lie in International Business Law, Corporate Compliance, and Law and Social Norms. Opening the talk, Professor Scheffer explained that corporate behavior is tightly linked to human rights and environment issues. The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility is twenty years old and

includes a Social Mandate signed by 7,000 corporations worldwide. The Social Mandate aims to establish anti-corruption laws and to guarantee human rights and security to employees. In total, 145 countries have signed up for voluntary Corporate Social Responsibility. In the 1990s, the UN started to come up with a set of binding norms on business and human rights. However, these norms have neither been ratified nor rejected and cannot officially be imposed on corporations. Since there are no binding laws, the power of shaming culprits remains the single most important punishment. Professor Scheffer and Dr. Kaeb also outlined the differences between litigating cases of violation of human rights by companies in the USA and in Europe. While the United States Supreme Court ruled in 2013 that crimes committed outside the United States cannot be brought forward in US courts, there are exceptions: If a US citizen is the victim or defendant, if the crime took place on US territory, or if US national interests are at stake, cases can be tried in American courts. While the United States have been restricting extraterritoriality, the EU and its member states are developing in the opposite direction. A regulation from Brussels opens the courts of all European member states to non-nationals, as long as the origin of the harmful event occurs in Europe. This would, for instance, include decisions in Europe leading to crimes on a different continent. After breaking down the theoretical differences between the USA and the EU regarding Corporate Social Responsibility, Dr. Kaeb and Professor Scheffer engaged their audience in a lively debate on real-life and hypothetical examples of corporate crimes and their resolutions.



David J. Scheffer and Caroline Kaeb.

On January 23, the Baden-Württemberg Seminar was hosted by the d.a.i. in Tübingen, where Peter Wortsman read from his latest novel *Ghost Dance in Berlin: A Rhapsody in Gray*, taking the audience on a journey through a Berlin winter. His reading was studded with accounts of memorable conversations and encounters with a gossipy cabbie, a Michelin star chef, street musicians, lawyers, bankers, politicians, and a hooker, with appearances by Henry Kissinger and the ghost of Marlene Dietrich.

The fall semester of the HCA's Baden-Württemberg Seminar concluded on January 30 with a lecture by Daniel Markovits on the new American aristocracy and the crisis of capitalism. Daniel Markovits is the Guido Calabresi Professor of Law at Yale Law School and a fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. His main fields of interest are the philosophical foundations of private law, moral and political philosophy, and behavioral economics. He has authored articles on contract law, legal ethics, distributive justice, and democratic theory. Before diving into the concept of "snowball inequality," Professor Markovits outlined the differences between the current economic situation and that of the 1960s. While measuring poverty is complicated for empirical and conceptual reasons, some changes can easily be seen. Between 1967 and 2011, income was transferred from the stagnant middle class to the upper class. The poor have been catching up to the middle class. The wealthy are not comprised of the leisure rich today, but mainly the working rich. Although assessing how much people work is a very imprecise endeavor, evidence does show that the rich work much harder today than 60 years ago and are mainly self-made. There is also an inverse relation between top earners and tax rates: The extremely rich have seen a large raise in income and a drop in taxes. Contrary to popular thought, the past fifty years have not seen a decrease in upward mobility. After establishing these facts, Professor Markovits explained the main reasons for the snowball mechanism he described. One of the problems is skill divergence: Workers with medium skills are not much in demand anymore, as routine jobs have largely been replaced by technology. In contrast, jobs at extreme ends of the skill spectrum, namely manual and abstract skills, are not yet replicable by technological means. The second problem is training concentration. The top 25 percent of earners spend six times as much on the education of their children as the average American. This difference has tripled since the 1960s. The elite in the USA is skewed, because children of rich parents are so conditioned by prep schools and other private means that they are over-represented in elite universities. This creates a very narrow elite. The situation is not helped by an increasing gap in college completion rates between students from well-off and poorer families. Combined, skill divergence and training concentration create snowball inequality. As an example for snowball inequality, Professor Mar-

Daniel Markovits.



kovits noted that the finance and banking sector has exchanged an army of mid-skilled workers with a highly skilled elite within the last 60 years. In his assessment of the meaning of snowball inequality, Professor Markovits argued that it perverts the political process and alienates the super-rich from society. After his lecture Professor Markovits discussed issues such as race and class as determining factors of inequality. Despite seeing race as still very problematic, Professor Markovits sees class as the more powerful economic marker. Also, he added, the issue of gender is still absolutely underrated in the world of economics.

SPRING SEMINAR 2014

The fifteenth semester of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar started off with a talk by a recent winner of the National Book Award and continued with prominent scholars from Texas A&M University, Queens College, the University of Pennsylvania, Washington University, and Emory University.

The Spring Seminar opened with a talk by George Packer, a staff writer of *The New Yorker*, whose book *The Unwinding* won the 2013 National Book Award in non-fiction. On April 25, George Packer gave the HCA's commencement speech at Heidelberg University's Old Lecture Hall (see pages 77-79).

On May 19, the Carl Schurz Haus in Freiburg once more hosted the Baden-Württemberg Seminar, this time in cooperation with the History Department of the University of Freiburg. Brian MacAllister Linn, the Ralph R. Thomas Professor in Liberal Arts and Professor of History, at TexasA&M University and the Bosch Public Policy

Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin introduced his new book. *Elvis's Army: Creating the Atomic Soldier of the 1950s* is the first scholarly monograph to look at the US Army's military and social transformation in the early Cold War and the cultural impact of this transformation on American society. Turning to the Army's indoctrination program, enforcement of discipline, and civil-military relations both overseas and in the segregated South, Professor Linn also asked how and why the Army became the "school of the nation," teaching American males not only military skills, but also religion, patriotism, and anti-communism.

In the following week, the Baden-Württemberg Seminar returned to the HCA with a talk by Professor Fred Gardaphé on May 27 entitled: "Breaking and Entering: An Italian-American's Literary Odyssey." Professor Gardaphé is Distinguished Professor of English and Italian American Studies at the John D. Calandra Italian American Institute, Queens College, City University of New York. In his lecture, he described his journey of discovering Italian-American literature and becoming a professor for this literary genre. In his youth in Chicago, he reminisced, reading was not very popular, as it required solitude. Solitude was not easy to come by in his busy, bustling Little Italy home, where homework was done at the kitchen table, surrounded by chatting family. Reading for Fred Gardaphé would have required escaping, but he could not go to the library, as that

would have clashed with his desire to be perceived as "tough." He only discovered the library when he was chased by the police for committing petty theft, and it became his sanctuary. He quipped: "If it weren't for reading, I would have become a criminal. I know that for a fact." The audience laughed, but Professor Gardaphé was quite serious. After his father had been murdered in his pawn shop, Fred Gardaphé was given the book *The Godfather* by his aunt, although books as a gift were almost taboo back then. His aunt argued that if the boy had to read, he might as well read something Italian. After having been told his school assignment on the mafia lacked objectivity, Fred Gardaphé became an expert on crime by checking out books from the library and telling his friends how to structure their crime rings, raking in money for his tips. After college, Professor Gardaphé taught high school. Eventually, he visited his grandfather's hometown in Italy. This turned out to be a very emotional journey that reunited him with part of his Italian family and identity. Back home in the United States he decided to pursue a Master's degree in Italian literature. He discovered Italian-American literature for himself but also realized that it seemed to be the step child of both cultures. He decided that Italian-American writers needed a literary advocate. So he relentlessly followed and critiqued them in a newspaper column. Professor Gardaphé wanted to prove to the world and to some authors that there was such a thing as "Italian-American literature" and focused on this in his Ph.D. thesis. Eventually, he started to teach Italian-American Studies at Stony Brook and created an Italian-American network designed, as Professor Gardaphé put it, to bring some American Studies to Italy. Professor Gardaphé became the first ever Distinguished Professor of Italian-American Studies.

Fred Gardaphé.



The HCA's Baden-Württemberg Seminar continued on June 3 with a talk by Thomas Sugrue, the David Boies Professor of History and Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and the director of the Penn Social Science Forum. He is the author of *Not Even Past: Barack Obama and the Burden of Race*, and his talk to the capacity audience in the HCA Atrium focused on several aspects of this book. At the beginning of his lecture on "The Education of Barack Obama," Professor Sugrue pointed out that many consider the current U.S. head of state the most intellectual presi-



Thomas Sugrue.

dent since Woodrow Wilson. Obama is a graduate of some of the nation's best schools, holds a degree from Harvard Law School, and fused the knowledge acquired there with his experience as a resident, activist, and politician living and working on Chicago's South Side. From this, Obama has developed an analysis of the relationship of racial discrimination, economic restructuring, family dysfunction, and poverty that is at the same time powerful and politically pragmatic. Professor Sugrue argued that Obama's way to the White House is a story of debt to the past generation of the civil rights movement, a story of redemption, as his career realized the dream that skin color is no longer a bar to ambition, and a story of hope and promise, as it opens opportunities to the next generation. To understand Obama's relationship to America's racial past, one has to understand the contested cultural, intellectual, and political milieus from the 1960s to the present. When he came onto the political scene at the end of the twentieth century, America still lived in the shadow of the unfinished civil rights struggles while influential journalists, politicians, and scholars hailed the emergence of a post racial order. Yet Obama does not accept an America where identities are multiple, fragmented, and contested but defines himself as fundamentally American and a representative of the new post racial order.

On June 24 the 2014 recipient of the James W.C. Pennington Award, Professor Laurie Maffly-Kipp, delivered her public lecture on "James W.C. Pennington and the Origins of African American Historiography" at the HCA (see pages 141-142).

The spring seminar of the HCA's Baden-Württemberg Seminar concluded on July 17, when the HCA welcomed Joseph Crespino, who gave a lecture on one of the longest-serving politicians in U.S. history. Joseph Crespino is a professor of history at Emory University and Fulbright Distinguished Chair of American Studies at Eberhard Karls University Tübingen. Professor Crespino started his talk on "Strom Thurmond and the Rise of the Modern American Right" by recalling the journey that led him to the biography. In 2002, Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi caused a controversy by praising Strom Thurmond's work on the latter's one-hundredth birthday, saying that had Thurmond been elected U.S. president, many mistakes would have been avoided.



Joseph Crespino.

This sparked a public debate because Strom Thurmond was a professed segregationist and Jim Crow demagogue, who switched from the Democratic to the Republican Party in protest of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. At the time of the controversy of 2002, as a result of which Senator Trent Lott resigned as Senate Republican Leader, Professor Crespino wrote an op-ed about previous comments made by Lott about Thurmond. He realized at that point that 650 words about Strom Thurmond would not suffice and went on to write a full-fledged biography. Professor Crespino outlined Thurmond's career as senator from South Carolina who strongly opposed desegregation and was one of the first "sunbelt conservatives," deeply involved in issues associated with this particular political movement. Thurmond spoke at various Anti-Communism rallies all over the country, blocked any labor legislation that crossed his path, and was affiliated with evangelicals of the religious right. Professor Crespino then focused on the role of race in Southern politics and in Strom Thurmond's life. Despite being a segregationist and propagating the separation of the races, Strom Thurmond fathered a black daughter, Essie Mae Washington-Williams, whose existence remained a rumor largely ignored by mainstream media outlets and only picked up by the black media. Only in 2003, six months after Senator Thurmond's death, Essie Mae Washington-Williams publicly confirmed that he was her father. Her name was later added to the list of his four white children on his memorial. The Thurmond family agreed to this addition in order to honor Essie Mae's loyalty and devotion to their father, but ultimately, as Professor Crespino pointed out, her refusal to expose her father's hypocrisy.

HCA BOOK LAUNCHES

In the academic year 2013-14, the HCA continued a format introduced in 2012. Students, faculty and the Heidelberg public gathered on several occasions to celebrate new publications of HCA associates.

HCA book launches got off to a fulminant start on October 22, when Dr. Anthony Santoro introduced his book, *Exile and Embrace: Contemporary Religious Discourse on the Death Penalty*. The book, which followed from the doctoral dissertation that he successfully defended as part of the HCA's structured Ph.D. program, was published by Northeastern University Press in July 2013. Dr. Santoro opened by describing how his professional and educational backgrounds jointly led him down the path toward writing this book. He discussed his work with a non-profit organization in his home state of Virginia and the role the organization's work played at the juridical level, specifically at the sentencing stages of capital murder trials. The perspective gained from that experience, coupled with the experience gained from working with religiously oriented and motivated organizations in the broader cultural debates over the death penalty, ultimately led to engaging with the basic question at the heart of the book: What is the death penalty? The book's main thesis is that the death penalty has comparatively little to do with either the offenders or their offenses. Rather, capital punishment has much more to do with the society that chooses to avail itself of the ultimate punishment or that decides against the use of such punishments. Rather than present a single chapter or discuss an aspect of the book's argument in detail, Dr. Santoro took advantage of the opportunity to survey the book's seven chapters and discuss his aims and goals in writing on this difficult and controversial topic. He discussed what it means to use death to witness to life, as supporters and opponents of capital punishment both do, and how contemporary people of faith are engaged on both sides of this divisive issue at the state and national levels. He surveyed the progressive narrowing and concretizing of the book's immediate focal points, as the chapters move sequentially through doctrinal and social statements on



Anthony Santoro.

the death penalty, the results of a series of Bible studies hosted by Virginia churches discussing the issue, religiously motivated public activism on both sides of the debate, the links between religion and capital punishment in the political discourse, the role religious organizations play in the post-conviction legal process, and, at the end of the process, the work done by and perspectives of death row chaplains. As each chapter narrowed, the implications of the broader debates on the death penalty cast progressively greater light on the way morality, the interplay between faith and politics, the interplay between faith and the state, and the public's understanding of capital punishment help define the ways Americans understand themselves and their country.

HCA book launches continued on January 21, 2014. Joint editors Professor Manfred Berg and Cornelis van Minnen introduced their book *The U.S. South and Europe: Transatlantic Relations in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*. Cornelis van Minnen is the Director of the Roosevelt Studies Center (RSC) in Middelburg in the Netherlands and professor of American history at Ghent University in Belgium. His main areas of study are US-Dutch and European relations of the nineteenth and twentieth century, specifically diplomatic relations, immigration, and the cultural history of the United States. Professor Berg, the Curt Engelhorn Professor of American History at Heidelberg University, introduced Professor van Minnen and explained that the book *The U.S. South and Europe* resulted from a conference on this topic and is a compilation of essays by seventeen authors teaching in eight different countries. Professor van Minnen then introduced the volume in more detail. He explained that the conference focused on various aspects of the relations between the U.S. South and Europe, which is an emerging scholarly field that benefits from a transnational perspective. The topics of the book include the mutual perception of the South and Europe, the Jim Crow South and the Civil Rights Movement, and the Southern view on European decolonization. Professor van Minnen maintained that the essays show a vivid exchange between the U.S. South and Europe, although immigration into the USA largely passed the South by and racism and segregation posed a problem. Professor van Minnen expressed his hope that this volume might challenge students of the field to focus on this topic and inspire further research.

Manfred Berg and Cornelis van Minnen.





Wilfried Mausbach introducing Thomas W. Maulucci Jr., Brian McAllister Linn, and Detlef Junker.

HCA book launches continued in summer semester. Founding Director Professor Detlef Junker and Professor Thomas W. Maulucci Jr. of the American International College presented their book *GIs in Germany: The Social, Economic, Cultural, and Political History of the American Military Presence*, a compilation of conference essays. As a special guest, the HCA welcomed Professor Brian McAllister Linn, Professor of History and Ralph R. Thomas Professor of Liberal Arts at Texas A&M University and Bosch Public Policy Fellow at the American Academy Berlin. Professor Maulucci started his presentation by outlining the importance of the presence of US troops in Germany during the Cold War and pointed out that the political message that the USA cared about Europe was vital. Another important factor was the purchasing power of the soldiers who supported the local communities economically. Many German- American marriages resulted from the occupation, as the non-fraternization policy was first ignored and then dropped. Over the years, "Little Americas" developed in the bigger cities, and the Germans were introduced to U.S. pop culture like Jazz, Country Music, and Rock'n'Roll. Professor Maulucci argued that the Germans got on fairly well with the American GIs due to relative cultural familiarity and due to the fact that the GIs were seen as protectors rather than a threat. In the late 1960s, the relationship between the German public and the GIs became more difficult, as the younger generation of Germans saw the American troops as part of a larger problem. Anti-Vietnam War protests deepened the divide. Young Germans wondered aloud whether the US troops were really in Germany to fulfil their NATO mandate, or whether it was simply convenient for the USA to have troops stationed in Germany to facilitate their reach of other military destinations such as Vietnam, even if Germans did not approve. Professor Junker took a more regional approach and presented the case study of Heidelberg's early occupation. He began his talk by pointing out that, compared to most military occupations in world history, the occupation of Germany, particularly of Heidelberg, was almost friendly. Professor Junker explained that the American GIs had the mission to transform the German society. Denazification was the first step towards democracy, a goal which American politicians thought Germans were unable to reach on their own. In Heidelberg, widespread confiscation of housing for the purpose of providing space for the GIs caused some resentment

among the public, and the situation was worsened by Washington's permission to bring family members from overseas to Germany as a means to improve troop morale. On the whole, Professor Junker stated, the citizens of Heidelberg were both willing and able to cooperate with the GIs. He summed up his talk with two statements: Firstly, without the denazification of institutions by the GIs, the change of German society would have been less extensive. Secondly, Germans were simultaneously both liberated and occupied by the American troops. Professor McAllister Linn praised the book as very likely to set the course for future research for at least the next decade. He found the volume to be rich in diverse subjects, yet coherent, and applauded both editors for their courageous step to publish essays by young and unknown scholars along with those of well-known researchers. This step, Professor McAllister Linn stated, was a great asset of the book. He then encouraged young scholars to fill the blanks of GI history in Germany and to focus their research on local issues.

Florian Pressler.




For the last book launch of the academic year, the HCA welcomed Dr. Florian Pressler from the University of Augsburg on June 10. He talked about his volume *Die erste Weltwirtschaftskrise. Eine kleine Geschichte der Großen Depression*, which had come out as part of beck'sche reihe. While the recent financial crisis has produced dozens of volumes on the "new global crisis," lots of questions about the "old global crisis" remain to be answered, even after many decades. Dr. Pressler's book is an introduction to the topic and aims to deliver explanations which are relevant today. It casts a wide net, commencing in the 1920s when the developments that led to the crash of the stock market in 1929 started, over discussing the plan of the allies for a global economy after 1945 to the problems and debates of today's financial crisis. Dr. Pressler understands the Great Depression as a global crisis, even if the book mainly takes a transatlantic perspective in its attempt to intertwine economic, political, and social developments. The talk traced those developments from the "roaring twenties" with their steadfast belief in entrepreneurship, mass consumption, and international monetary policy over the Great Depression to Keynesianism. In doing so, Dr. Pressler interweaved biographies of people who shaped the crisis or were shaped

by it: The American banker Charles Dawes, for example, developed a plan to stabilize German finances; the Dawes bonds provided Germany with start-up funding to re-launch its economy after the war. Germany owed its "golden twenties" largely to American money; at the same time, an international merry-go-round of debts was set into motion. In the aftermath of the stock market crash of October 1929, U.S. President Herbert Hoover held on to economic orthodoxy for too long and acted too late and too cautiously. His successor Franklin Delano Roosevelt, on the other hand, intervened on a scale never before seen and with unprecedented activism; however, to a certain extent at the expense of his European partners. The transatlantic dimension of the crisis was epitomized by the biography of Ivar Kreuger, the Swedish "King of Matches," who gave loans to broke countries in exchange for a match monopoly. He thus secured three fourths of the global match market, but went bankrupt in the course of the Depression. Like the Weimar Republic, Kreuger depended on U.S. credit and met serious difficulties when they were stopped. Both Kreuger and the first German democracy did not survive the Depression.

We are looking forward to continue with the HCA book launches in the new academic year.

EXHIBITION: "THE REJECTION COLLECTION: CARTOONS YOU NEVER SAW AND NEVER WILL SEE IN *THE NEW YORKER*"

The New Yorker is not only known for its excellent reporting, commentary, and literature but is also regarded as the Pantheon of American humor. To have a cartoon published in *The New Yorker* is the ultimate accolade for every cartoonist. In March and April, the HCA showed the "Rejection Collection," a selection from 250 Cartoons by *New Yorker* cartoon regulars that were never printed – the best of the rest. Strolling through the exhibition, one could not help but notice that some of the cartoons were truly too dumb, too dark, too naughty, too politically incorrect, or simply too bizarre to be published in the venerable magazine. Yet, most cartoons are actually rejected because of the sheer mass submitted to *The New Yorker* – about 500 a week by the regular cartoonists alone. However, there seem to be a few genuine criteria for rejection, some which were described by Dr. Anja Schüler in her introductory lecture: Too low-brow, too politically incorrect, making fun of race or religion, too dark, too weird. The *New Yorker* also seems to reject cartoons that are overtly or specifically political, too difficult to understand, or too dirty. And then there are some really bad cartoons;



Ausstellungseröffnung
20. März 2014, 18 Uhr

THE REJECTION COLLECTION
Die besten Cartoons, die der New Yorker nie druckte

20. März - 24. April 2014

Curt und Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais
Hauptstraße 120
69117 Heidelberg
www.hca.uni-hd.de

Öffnungszeiten
Mo - Fr, 9 - 17 Uhr
Eintritt frei

HCA
Heidelberg Center
for American Studies

mainly puns, "the domain of amateurs." This entertaining talk certainly aroused the interest of the sizeable audience, who then enjoyed the official opening of the exhibit and a glass of wine.

PANEL DISCUSSION: "(NO) NEW COLD WAR? UKRAINE, RUSSIA AND THE WEST AFTER THE CRIMEAN CRISIS"

On April 10, the HCA welcomed four panelists to its Atrium to discuss current events in Ukraine: Professor Tanja Penter, professor for Eastern European history at Heidelberg University, Dr. Hans Joachim Spanger of the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, Dr. Martin Thunert, Senior Lecturer of Political Science at the HCA, and Simon Weiß of the Institute of Political Science at Heidelberg University. Professor Detlef Junker, who moderated the discussion, introduced the panelists and the topic of debate. Before the debate, each participant was given the opportunity to express their view of the crisis. Professor Penter described the revolution as a sharp break in the country's history, which was comparatively peaceful. The conflict itself, she assessed, was not new; however, the scope of the conflict has changed drastically. She explained the Russian view of Ukraine. In Russia, Ukraine is perceived as a "little brother" whose culture is inferior and whose language is a "Russian dialect." This perception and the fact that Russian President Vladimir Putin is playing with the Russians' historical fears – she referred to Napoleon and World War II – was complicating the political situation. Simon Weiß emphasized the strong interconnection between Russia and Ukraine. He also maintained that the West regarded Janukowitsch as more pro-Russian than he really is. He explained that Janukowitsch unsuccessfully attempted to play Russia and the EU against each other for Ukrainian benefit. Simon Weiß called the annexation of Crimea by Russia a breach of international law. Dr. Spanger described the European reaction as surprisingly discordant compared to the reaction to Saddam Hussein's annexation of Kuwait which had led to a war. Dr. Spanger maintained Putin's responsibility for the crisis and demanded that he be stopped. Dr. Thunert focused on the role of the USA in the conflict.

Simon Weiß, Hans Joachim Spanger, Tanja Penter, Martin Thunert, and Detlef Junker.



The American public does not favor an intervention as long as there is no direct threat to the security of the United States. The Obama administration regards Russia's actions as a breach of international law and the contract between Ukraine and Russia that granted Ukraine territorial and political integrity in return for handing over nuclear weapons to Russia. Ukraine kept up its side of the bargain. Dr. Thunert pointed out that Putin was a product of globalization and could be stopped by the same. He named freezing assets of Russian oligarchs as one possible step. In the debate that followed, the panelists discussed questions such as what Putin's goals might be and how Europe should react if Putin were to stop delivering gas to EU countries. Although the opinions diverged on details, the participants found a consensus concerning the necessity of increased cooperation among the EU states themselves and the EU and the USA in order to stop further Russian aggression.

PANEL DISCUSSION: "ON THE SIDELINES? THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA FROM REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES"

On April 24, 2014, the German Atlantic Association, the Heidelberg Forum for International Security (FiS), and the HCA hosted an international panel discussion on the Syrian Civil War and the international community's influence on both the future course of the conflict and its dramatic consequences for the civilian population. Ongoing since 2011, the Syrian Civil War has claimed nearly 150,000 lives, displaced and traumatized millions, and created a tremendous humanitarian crisis. Although the UN Security Council's Resolution 2139 (2014) called on all conflict parties "to immediately end all violence which has led to human suffering in Syria," ongoing clashes, sieges, and killings imply that little has changed on the ground. Has the world – as it was claimed by the Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu and also stressed in the opening remarks of HCA's Executive Director Dr. Wilfried Mausbach – failed Syria? While Professor Werner Arnold, Director of the Department of Semitic Studies at Heidelberg University, stressed the importance of international protection for religious minorities in Syria, Ms. Carrie Shirtz, Political Officer for foreign and security policy of the U.S. Embassy in Berlin, informed the audience about recent efforts by the United States to integrate the regional powers in broader strategies of finding a political and comprehensive solution to the conflict. In contrast to her very positive outlook, however, Professor Eyal Zisser, Dean of Humanities at Tel Aviv University and a well-known expert on Syria, described the current situation as a strategic nightmare, especially for Israel as a neighboring state. Moreover, Professor Sebastian Harnisch, Chair of International Relations at Heidelberg University, pointed out that international cooperation and crisis management has been limited to very specific issues such as proliferation of chemical weapons. The discussion was chaired by Magdalena Kirchner, Ph.D. candidate at the Institute for Political Science at Heidelberg University. Amid an emerging threat of state failure in the border area to Turkey and Iraq, the aggravation of other regional conflicts, and the rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) as a major factor of regional stability, all panelists agreed that the international community cannot afford to stay on the sidelines of the conflict. Given the current stalemate especially in the UN Security Council, there was little optimism about the international community's ability

to overcome its rift and find a comprehensive and lasting political solution. The lively and also thought-provoking debate continued in the course of the ensuing Q&A session with the audience as well as during the following reception in the Bel Etage.

The participants of the panel discussion and their audience.



PANEL DISCUSSION: "EAGLE, DRAGON, BULL: THE UNITED STATES, CHINA, AND EUROPE IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY"

On July 16, 2014, the HCA hosted the panel discussion "Eagle, Dragon, Bull: The United States, China and Europe in the Twenty-First Century." The audience in the Atrium welcomed Professor Sebastian Harnisch of the Institute for Political Science at Heidelberg University, Dr. Saskia Hieber of the University of Munich, and journalist Olivia Schöller to discuss issues of foreign affairs and analyze the self-perception of the actors in the triangle as well as their relationship to each other. Dr. Tobias Endler of the HCA chaired the discussion. Olivia Schöller emphasized that generally the U.S. does not perceive itself to be on the decline. From an U.S. point of view, the country's leadership role is self-evident. Instead of debating whether to take on a leading role at all, the question the U.S. asks itself is how to embrace this role. During Obama's tenure, there has been a shift regarding the international conduct of the country. The U.S. has become a "smart power" which increasingly deals with a crisis with diplomatic instead of military action. Moreover, while the international perception remains unchanged, the greatest issue of the U.S. seems to be national polarization. The rise of China is seen as unstoppable, yet incomplete. Thus, the overall objective is to channel this rise as best as possible and assert U.S. influence in the region. The "pivot to Asia" is not to be mistaken for a turn away from Europe. In fact, the recent Crimean political crisis underscored the importance of a community of shared values. However, the U.S. is disappointed in Europe's role regarding "burden sharing" and calls for greater international involvement of the latter. Dr. Hieber pointed out that unity in China is not

merely created by the military. Instead, it is supported by a large majority of the population. The country's political interests primarily revolve around protecting the exporting industry and boosting domestic growth. The "big is beautiful" ethos is demanded rather than just being accepted by the populace. Still, China is no "smart power." It is unable to create deep and meaningful alliances with other countries. Even within its region, China is isolated politically. Moreover, the U.S. "pivot to Asia" is heavily debated in China. On the one hand, China rejects U.S. military presence in its orbit as well as a European commitment in Afghanistan and Central Asia. However, the alleged failures of European and U.S. interventionism have led to destabilized regions, which is similarly undesired. The overall strategy of China is characterized by a strict pragmatism; outside of the West, Russia remains the closest ally.

In the course of the fiscal crisis and the situation in Crimea, Europe lost international attraction. Within Europe, this became particularly obvious by the success of euro sceptic parties at the polls. Professor Harnisch stressed that the security of Europe as a "soft power" is chiefly based on its cultural and economic dimension. As such, Europe is not only regarded as a political union. Rather, it is a continuous, often badly-copied peace project. The crisis in the Ukraine demonstrated that the U.S. remains vital for Europe; foreign policy crises can only be solved by mutual cooperation. Also at the center of the panel were the limitations of the actors to understand each other. Since Europe, the U.S., and China do not share a common political culture, intra-communication often rests on error-prone conceptions. This is illustrated by Europe's incomprehension of Chinese territorial behavior. China, on the other hand, is skeptical about purported lessons drawn from the European unification process. And while U.S. domestic wealth heavily depends on Chinese products, many international claims of China remain puzzling to Americans. In their closing remarks, all participants agreed that Europe and the U.S. seek to build on their respective economic relations with China. Europe and the U.S., on the other hand, constitute a community of shared values that clearly transcends that. After the panel, a lively discussion ensued about the U.S. economic model, the espionage scandal in Germany, and the economic success of China in the context of the countries' respective self-perception.



Olivia Schöller, Tobias Endler, Saskia Hieber, and Sebastian Harnisch.

CELEBRATING TEN YEARS OF THE HCA

On July 4, 2014, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies celebrated its tenth anniversary in the Old Lecture Hall of the university. Professor Dr. Dieter W. Heermann, Vice-Rector for International Affairs at Heidelberg University, and Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. Stefan Maul, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, opened the celebration and wished the HCA many happy anniversaries, praising the institute's interdisciplinary approach and its support by private funding, unique in the German humanities. Dr. Wilfried Mausbach then introduced the keynote speaker, Professor Carmen Birkle, the newly-elected president of the German Association for American Studies. She is also a Professor of American Studies at Marburg University. In her keynote address, Professor Birkle highlighted three key features that should be part of every American Studies program but are difficult to attain. Firstly, she named interdisciplinarity as a crucial attribute. It is difficult to achieve, as it requires different fields to establish a solid communication. The second important factor is visibility, meaning efficient marketing and global availability. As the last important defining feature, Professor Birkle named transnational work. The HCA, she went on to say, is one of the very few institutes of American Studies that are thriving. It is the most visible, transnational, and interdisciplinary institute in Germany and the only one to offer its own American Studies B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. programs. The HCA hosts many international conferences and has established close affiliations to various departments, allowing for a great deal of interdisciplinarity. Referring to a quote from John Winthrop's "A Model of Christian Charity," Professor Birkle called the HCA "a city upon a hill" in American Studies and praised Founding Director Professor Junker's "Yes-We-Can"-attitude in creating the institute. On behalf of the German Association for American Studies, she congratulated the HCA on its visible success.

In the second part of the ceremony, several guests shared their personal recollections of their time at the HCA. Professor Kirsten Fischer, Visiting Scholar in 2008 and 2011, praised the culture of respectful dialogue ("Auseinandersetzung") between faculty and students at the HCA that

Guests that shared their personal recollections of their time at the HCA.





American barbecue in the HCA's back yard.

does not exist to this extent in the U.S. and that impressed her immensely. She pointed out that Professor Junker had envisioned and created an incomparable institute, a gem for faculty and students alike. Jasmin Miah, a former student of the BAS Class of 2014, fondly described her life as a member of the first BAS class at the HCA and particularly emphasized the familial atmosphere and vibrant social life at the HCA. Axel Kaiser of the MAS Class of 2011 congratulated the "Founding Father" of the HCA and thanked the faculty and staff for always making everyone feel at home and providing him with knowledge that has greatly shaped his career. Dr. Karsten Senkbeil, member of the Ph.D. Class of 2010, described his first ever colloquium at the HCA and pointed out that the HCA challenges its students and in return rewards them with the opportunity to learn a great deal from a whole team of professors and classmates. He referred to his time in Heidelberg as his "Champions League years." Professor Stanislaw Burdziej first came to the HCA for the Spring Academy where his Ph.D. thesis received harsh criticism that caused him to drastically change his project. He later returned to the HCA's MAS program. His week at the Spring Academy also decidedly shaped his career. Professor Burdziej expressed his gratitude for the HCA's investment in him, the fantastic rewards of which he was reaping now.

Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. Detlef Junker thanked the speakers and was deeply moved by their praise, memories, and witty recollections. In his own reflection, Professor Junker described the creation of the HCA as a success story that could have failed. He hypothesized that, had the HCA been founded after 2008, it would have failed due to the financial crisis, which would have rendered a public-private partnership impossible. He praised the input of the Schurman Society. He also fondly remembered and thanked the founding team that "hit the ground running" and stressed the great achievements of all HCA staff since. Dr. Mausbach then pointed out that this Fourth of July celebrated three anniversaries: The 238th Independence Day, the 10th Anniversary of the HCA's founding, and Professor Junker's 75th birthday. He thanked Professor Junker for his good humor, roaring laughter, and enthusiasm – and for founding the HCA and dubbed him the "George Washington of the HCA." Music performed by Eva Mayerhofer and Christian Eckert



Eva Mayerhofer with band.

accompanied the ceremony. After the official program, Professor Junker invited all guests to an American barbecue in the HCA's back yard to celebrate the HCA and watch Germany beat France in the quarter finals of the Soccer World Cup.

MEDIA COVERAGE

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

BBC World Service, Deutschlandfunk, Deutschlandradio Kultur, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Rhein Neckar Zeitung, Los Angeles Review of Books, Slovakian Pravda, SRF 2, Süddeutsche Zeitung, SWR 2, Würzburger Leben, Die Zeit.



HCA ANNOUNCEMENTS



"*American Apocalypse* will quickly become the definitive general account of evangelicalism's spectacular growth as a political and cultural force in the twentieth century. It is a brilliant book, sophisticated and compelling yet also lively and entertaining."

—Andrew Preston, author of *Sword of the Spirit, Shield of Faith: Religion in American War and Diplomacy*



AMERICAN APOCALYPSE A History of Modern Evangelicalism

By Matthew Avery Sutton

December 2014
Hardback
420 pp
9780674048362
£25.95

In **American Apocalypse: A History of Modern Evangelicalism**, Matthew Avery Sutton reveals how the growth of evangelicalism transformed the landscape of American religion in the twentieth century.

Drawing on a lively cast of characters and extensive archival research, Sutton documents the ways in which an obscure group of American Protestants living over a century ago came to believe that the biblical apocalypse was imminent. Rather than withdraw from their culture to wait for Armageddon, they used what little time they had left to redouble their efforts to prepare the United States for God's final judgment.

Although they initially seemed deeply out of touch with contemporary life, a series of crises: world wars, economic depression, the deployment of nuclear weapons and a war on terror made their doomsday jeremiads increasingly relevant. They turned to the media; blending old-time religion with the most modern of instruments, they contributed to the development of America's burgeoning celebrity culture.

Evangelical apocalyptic beliefs helped Americans make sense of the horrors of the modern world, inspired millions of people to action, and created a morally infused politics that challenged the long tradition of pragmatic governance by compromise and consensus.

Over the past century American evangelicals, driven by their apocalyptic convictions, have transformed the religious lives of countless individuals, erected thriving mega-churches, crafted a new form of radical politics, shaped the culture wars, and made and destroyed presidents.

The first comprehensive history of modern American evangelicalism to appear in a generation, **American Apocalypse** shows how a group of radical Protestants, anticipating the end of the world, paradoxically transformed it.

Matthew Avery Sutton is Edward R. Meyer Distinguished Professor of History at Washington State University, and a visiting fellow at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies in 2014/5.

Grabowski, Marcin / Kozák, Krystof / Tóth, György (eds.)

The United States as a Divided Nation

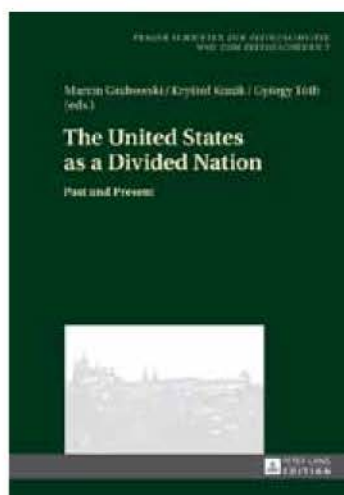
Past and Present

Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Bern, Bruxelles, New York, Oxford, Wien, 2014.
319 pp., 8 tables, 6 graphs
Prager Schriften zur Zeitgeschichte und zum Zeitgeschehen. Bd. 7
Herausgegeben von Michal Reimann, Miroslav Kunstat und Jiri Vykoukal

Print: ISBN 978-3-631-65108-7 hb. (Hardcover)
SFR 73.00 / €* 64.95 / €** 66.80 / € 60.70 / £ 49.00 / US\$ 78.95

eBook: ISBN 978-3-653-04189-7
SFR 76.90 / €* 72.23 / €** 72.84 / € 60.70 / £ 49.00 / US\$ 78.95

Order online: www.peterlang.com

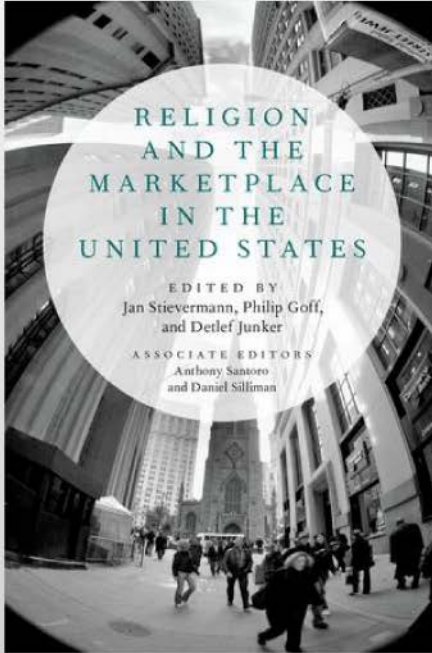


About the book

Is the U.S. as a country still capable of finding common ground and effective policy responses in the 21st century, or are the dividing lines within U.S. society actually becoming too deep and too wide to bridge, with potentially grave consequences for American social, political as well as economic development? This book discusses important contemporary U.S. wedge issues such as gun rights, racial and economic inequality, the role of the state, the politics of culture, interpretations of history and collective memory, polarization in national politics, and factionalism in domestic and foreign policy. It provides readers with conceptual tools to grasp the complexity of the current processes, policy formation, and political and social change under way in the United States.

With contributions by HCA Ph.D. students Maria Diaconu, Michael R. Drescher, Eva-Maria Kiefer, Maarten Paulusse, and Styles Sass.

Religion and the Marketplace in the United States



Edited by
Jan Stievermann,
Philip Goff,
and **Detlef Junker,**
with **Anthony Santoro,**
and **Daniel Silliman**

Oxford University Press
320 pages
ISBN 978-0-19-936180-9
Paperback | March 2015
(estimated)
Also available as:
Hardback | eBook
Price: £22.99

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Alexis de Tocqueville once described the national character of Americans as one question insistently asked: „How much money will it bring in?“ G.K. Chesterton, a century later, described America as a „nation with a soul of a church.“ At first glance, the two observations might appear to be diametrically opposed, but this volume shows the ways in which American religion and American business overlap and interact with one another, defining the US in terms of religion, and religion in terms of economics.

Bringing together original contributions by leading experts and rising scholars from both America and Europe, the volume pushes this field of study forward by examining the ways religions and markets in relationship can provide powerful insights and open unseen aspects into both. In essays ranging from colonial American mercantilism to modern megachurches, from literary markets to popular festivals, the authors explore how religious behavior is shaped by commerce, and how commercial practices are informed by religion. By focusing on what historians often use off-handedly as a metaphor or analogy, the volume offers new insights into three varieties of relationships: religion and the marketplace, religion in the marketplace, and religion as the marketplace. Using these categories, the contributors test the assumptions scholars have come to hold, and offer deeper insights into religion and the marketplace in America.

Whatever happened to Hope and Change ...



Tobias Endler / Martin Thunert

Entzauberung: Skizzen und Ansichten zu den USA in der Ära Obama

Erscheinungstermin: April 2015

Ca. 210 Seiten. Kart.
Ca. 29,90 € (D), 30,80 € (A), 40,00 SFr
ISBN 978-3-8474-0673-0

Das Buch skizziert – in Teilen auf der Grundlage von Originalgesprächen mit amerikanischen Experten aus Universitäten und Think Tanks – innere Entwicklungen und Veränderungen der weltpolitischen Rolle der USA in der Ära Obama. Themen sind u.a. der Vertrauensverlust in die Institutionen, die Regierungsführung der USA, wirtschaftlicher Wandel und die Erosion der Mittelschicht, weltpolitische Rückzugstendenzen der Supermacht und der ‚Schwenk nach Asien‘, Erwartungen an Deutschland und Europa, Veränderungen der politischen Landschaft sowie ein Ausblick über die Ära Obama hinaus.

Dr. Tobias Endler,
Heidelberg Center for American Studies, Research
Associate American Studies, Universität Heidelberg
Dr. habil. Martin Thunert,
Heidelberg Center for American Studies, Senior
Lecturer Political Science, Universität Heidelberg

**Jetzt in Ihrer Buchhandlung vorbestellen
oder direkt bei:**



Verlag Barbara Budrich
Barbara Budrich Publishers
Stauffenbergstr. 7
51379 Leverkusen-Opladen

Tel +49 (0)2171.344.594
Fax +49 (0)2171.344.693
info@budrich.de

www.budrich-verlag.de

For more information on the HCA and its B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. in American Studies programs, as well as on its other activities in the areas of higher education, interdisciplinary research, and public forum, please log on to our website at www.hca.uni-hd.de and subscribe to our newsletter.