



**Heidelberg Center  
for American Studies**

# **Annual Report 2005/06**

**Special Feature:**

**Harold James:**

**"Europe: Cultural Adjustment to a New Kind of Capitalism?"**



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



**Annual Report 2005/06**

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## Rector's Welcome

Dear Reader,

The Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg has a rich tradition of close ties to the United States. For the past 75 years these have been most clearly visible in the "New University" lecture hall. It was built with funds raised in the U.S. in 1928 by Jacob Gould Schurman, an alumnus of the Ruperto Carola and U.S. Ambassador to Germany from 1925 to 1930.

In 2006, the close relations to the U.S. have become manifest with yet another prominent building. Curt Engelhorn, Honorary Senator of the University, bought a 300-year-old town house right off University Square, and dedicated it to the Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA). The HCA has already moved into its new home, renovations are almost complete, and the baroque splendor of the Palais shines anew. This generous donation enables the HCA to live up to its name and to become a real "Center" with an open door to all who want to study, do research on or debate about the United States and transatlantic relations.

I am also very grateful to the many other benefactors who supported the HCA during the last year. Without their patronage the continuous success of the HCA would not have been possible. And a success it was. The M.A. in American Studies graduated its second class. The third class has already enrolled. Applications came in from 45 countries and four continents, clearly indicating that the University of Heidelberg remains to be a top-choice for students from abroad. This also holds true for the newly established Ph.D. in American Studies program, marking another step in the progress made at the HCA in 2006. To find out more about the activities and the success of the HCA, please enjoy reading this report. Or visit the HCA in its new home, the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais.

Kindest regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Peter Hommelhoff". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c. Peter Hommelhoff  
Rector of the University of Heidelberg



## Preface

Dear friends, colleagues and students,

The last year was one of excitement and successes for the HCA. Staff, students, and faculty have worked very hard and invested a lot of time exhibiting a great degree of commitment. Therefore, the HCA looks back at the previous year's work with great pride and a feeling of accomplishment.

The biggest event of the year was of course the move of the HCA from its previous location in the Schillerstraße to Hauptstraße 120 into the Curt and Heidmarie Engelhorn Palais. At the end of May we were all honored and moved to be a part of the 80th birthday celebration of Curt Engelhorn, Honorary Senator of the University, in which he officially dedicated the Palais to the HCA. Immediately following the move, the exceptional potential of the building became abundantly clear. It is situated in the heart of the old city center, 50 meters away from University square, in direct vicinity of the most important libraries, lecture halls and only a hop, skip and a jump away from the local student cafes, taverns and bars.

Our M.A. and doctoral candidates, tutors, teaching staff and lecturers have profited immensely from the creative atmosphere of the Palais. We are delighted to have been able to inaugurate the new Ph.D. in American Studies program in this wonderful setting. The Palais also is a great asset for the HCA in its role as a public forum to host guest lectures. We have introduced a new tradition to our lecture series "Typically American": our own fireside chats in the Palais' beautiful Bel Etage.

The year started out with the third successful organization of the HCA's international Ph.D. conference, the HCA Spring Academy. Since May the HCA has been involved in organizing a major EU-funded research project entitled: "European Protest Movements Since the Cold War."

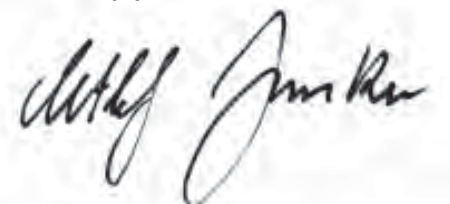
Another milestone was the formation of our Board of Trustees in June of this year. During the inaugural meeting the idea of a "Matching Fund" was born, which we are currently incorporating. Beginning next year, the state of Baden-Württemberg in cooperation with the University of Heidelberg and private donors, will work together in order to help finance the further development of the HCA.

The month of October was particularly hectic. It saw the end of renovations in the Plalais, the hosting of a large international conference "State and Market in a Globalized World: Transatlantic Perspectives", supported by Manfred Lautenschläger and featuring a keynote address by U.S. Ambassador to Germany William R. Timken, Jr., and it saw the graduation of the M.A. in American Studies Class of 2006.

In closing I would like to emphasize that the basic and, as far as the German educational system is concerned, unique concept of the HCA has been a proven success. Institutionally we are a central academic institute belonging to the University of Heidelberg, but financially a public-private partnership. Our courses are offered in English, tuition fees for the M.A. program have been set at 5,000 Euros. All activities in the areas of education, research and public debate are interdisciplinary and international. In June 2006 the Wissenschaftsrat, Germany's main advisory council for the Federal Government and state governments on issues of higher education, published a survey on the future development of Area Studies at German universities. The HCA takes pride in being able to say that it already meets all of the survey's main recommendations.

I hope that you will enjoy reading this report, and I would like to wish you all the best for 2007.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Detlef Junker". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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

Founding Director of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies







# 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 interdisciplinary institute for higher education, as a center for advanced research, and as a forum for public debate.**

**Founded in 2003, the HCA is well on its way to becoming one of the leading centers for American Studies in Europe. It strives to provide excellent research and education opportunities for international scholars and students. In addition, the HCA strengthens the profile of the University of Heidelberg as one of Germany's finest academic institutions.**

**Building on long-standing ties between Heidelberg and the United States, the HCA fosters interdisciplinary and intercultural exchange across the Atlantic.**

**The University of Heidelberg's 620-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.**

## ■ Foundation and Development of the HCA

In January 2002, a group of Heidelberg professors and administrators set up an interdisciplinary initiative with the aim of establishing the HCA. The most important expression of their efforts was a new postgraduate studies program: the Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS).

To raise public awareness of its activities, the HCA initiative organized its first public lecture series, "Typically American," during the winter term 2002/03, which soon attracted a broad

audience. After one year of planning, the HCA opened a small office in May 2003. The HCA carried on with developing the conceptual design of the MAS and the initial layout for future research projects and conferences.

Ten departments from six faculties committed themselves to the program: American Literature, Economics, Geography, History, Musicology, Philosophy, Political Science, Law, Religious Studies, and Sociology.

Further administrative initiatives were underway when the HCA began organizing the second series of its "Typically American" lectures spanning the winter semester 2003/04. In December 2003, the HCA moved into its new premises in Heidelberg's beautiful Weststadt.

In April 2004, the HCA hosted its first conference, the HCA Spring Academy 2004 on American History, Culture & Politics. The HCA Spring Academy has become a yearly event and is already succeeding in its principal aim of establishing an international network of Ph.D. students in the field of American Studies.

In the spring of 2004 the University of Heidelberg and the Ministry of Science, Research, and the Arts of the State of Baden-Württemberg approved the regulations governing the new MAS as well as the statute of the HCA.

On October 20, 2004, the HCA was officially inaugurated as a central academic institution of the University of Heidelberg. Simultaneously, the first class of the MAS program enrolled.

In January 2005, the HCA's Board of Directors convened for the first time. In June 2006, the HCA's Board of Trustees was established.

Since spring 2006, the HCA is hosting the research project "European Protest Movements since the Cold War. The Rise and Fall of a (Trans-) National Civil Society and the Transformation of the Public Sphere," supported by the Marie Curie Program for the Promotion of Scientific Excellence by the European Union and co-developed and coordinated by HCA Fellow Dr Martin Klimke.

In May 2006, following the generous dedication of a baroque town house in the old city center of Heidelberg by Curt Engelhorn, the HCA moved into its new home, the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais.

October 2006 saw three important events in the recent development of the HCA. From October 5 to 8, the HCA hosted its first major international conference entitled "State and Market in a Globalized World: Transatlantic Perspectives." Also in October, the HCA's second class of the MAS program graduated. Simultaneously, the third class enrolled and the HCA inaugurated its new Ph.D. in American Studies program.

## Organization and Staff

As a central academic institute of the University of Heidelberg the HCA is not a member of any single department, but is directly affiliated with the Rector's Office. The HCA is headed by its Board of Directors. Daily business is managed by HCA Founding Director, Professor Detlef Junker, and by HCA Managing Directors, Dr. Philipp Gassert and Dr. Wilfried Mausbach.

Prof. Junker has been teaching as Professor of Modern History at Heidelberg since 1975. Between 1994 and 1999, Junker served as Director of the German Historical Institute (GHI) in Washington, D.C. After returning to Heidelberg in 1999, he became the first Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History at the University of Heidelberg.

Dr. Wilfried Mausbach received his Ph.D. from the University of Cologne where he studied history, political science, and philosophy. He has been a research fellow at the GHI in Washington, D.C., and has held assistant professorships in history at both the John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies at the Free University Berlin and Heidelberg University, where he has also been a Volkswagen Foundation fellow. Dr. Mausbach has assumed his duties as HCA Managing Director in winter of 2005, when Dr. Philipp Gassert served as Visiting Professor at the America Institute of the University of Munich.

Dr. Gassert is currently teaching as DAAD Visiting Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. In 2006, he published his habilitation, the widely acclaimed "Kurt Georg Kiesinger 1904-1988. Kanzler zwischen den Zeiten," a biography of Germany's Chancellor of the first Grand Coalition from 1966 to 1969.

Until the end of September 2006, Project Managers Christiane Rösch, M.A., and Dr. Alexander Emmerich, have been responsible for the coordination of the MAS program. Both left the HCA in October 2006 to found their own business, the HCA spin-off "Athena Academic Marketing." As adjunct staffers they continue to work closely with the HCA.

Long time HCA staffers Alexander Vazansky, M.A., and Ole Wangerin have taken up responsibilities as MAS Course Registrar and Course Coordinator, respectively.

Research Assistants Anne Lübbers, M.A. and Elena Matveeva, M.A., were the 2006 Spring Academy team. Ms. Lübbers has left the HCA in October 2006 to pursue her Ph.D. in Italian literature. Former HCA Event Manager Sophie Lorenz has replaced her in the Spring Academy organization.

Noemi Huber, Ass.Jur., and Claudia Müller, M.A., are in charge of administrative matters and accounting. Holly Uhl has rejoined the HCA after studying one year in Chile and is responsible for the new Ph.D. in American Studies program. James Sparks, M.A., and Anthony Santoro, M.A., are English language editors. Daniel Sommer, also a partner at "Athena Academic Marketing", is responsible for Public Relations. Rebekka Weinel, M.A., is in charge of Fundraising and the HCA alumni network.

IT-infrastructure and services are managed by Bastian Rieck, Sebastian Stehlik, and Sebastian Werner.

Dr. Vasiliki Christou, LL.M., and Frederike von Sassen were part of the team organizing the conference series "Varieties of Democratic Order." Ms. Christou has left the HCA in summer 2006, joining the University of Athens, Greece.

Frank Beyersdorf rejoined the HCA as a Teaching Assistant. Dr. Martin Klimke joined the HCA as coordinator and scientist-in-charge of the Marie

Curie project supported by the European Union on "European Protest Movements since the Cold War."

Onno Schroeder has joined the HCA, taking over the job of Event Manager and assisting with Public Relations.

## 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; Law; Modern Languages; Philosophy; and Theology. The six representatives adopted the proposal of Prof. Dr. Hommelhoff, Rector of the University of Heidelberg, and named Professor Detlef Junker Founding Director. Professors Winfried Brugger and Michael Welker were named Deputy Directors.

### **Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Detlef Junker**

Detlef Junker taught Modern History from 1975 to 1994 and held the Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History at the University of Heidelberg from 1999 to 2004. Junker was the Director of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., from 1994 to 1999. The foci of his research are U.S. Foreign Policy in the 20th Century, German History, International Relations and the history of transatlantic relations, and the Theory of Historical Science. His most important recent publications include the handbook "The United States and Germany in the Era of the Cold War 1945-1990," which he edited, and his monograph "Power and Mission," which was published in 2003. On May 29, 2005, Detlef Junker was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of the University of Maryland University College Europe (UMUC) in Heidelberg. Junker was recognized for his commitment to fostering German-American dialogue and cross-cultural understanding.



**Prof. Dr. Winfried Brugger, LL.M.**

Winfried Brugger, representative of the Faculty of Law, holds the Chair for Public Law and Philosophy of Law. He is a member of the board of the German-American Lawyers' Association (DAJV) and has published numerous monographs and articles on American Law, including "Grundrechte und Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit in den U.S.A.", "Einführung in das öffentliche Recht der U.S.A." and "Demokratie, Freiheit und Gleichheit. Studien zum Verfassungsrecht der U.S.A.". Brugger has taught as a guest professor in Houston; Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and Oxford.



**Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Michael Welker**

Professor Michael Welker represents the Faculty of Theology on the Board. He teaches systematic theology with a focus on new theories in Anglo-American theology at the University of Heidelberg. Welker has served as Director of the Internationales Wissenschaftsforum Heidelberg from 1996 to 2006. He taught at both Harvard and Princeton Universities and currently is Administrative Director of the Forschungszentrum für Internationale und Interdisziplinäre Theologie in Heidelberg. Welker is co-editor of "The End of the World and the Ends of God. Sciences and Theology on Eschatology" (2002), and the third edition of his work "Gottes Geist. Theologie des Heiligen Geistes" was published in 2005.



**Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg**

Prof. Manfred Berg represents the Faculty of Philosophy. He was appointed Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History in October, 2005. From 1992 to 1997, Berg worked for the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. After completing his Habilitation in 1998 he taught at the Universities of Berlin und Cologne. Berg also has served as head of the Zentrum für USA-Studien of the Leucorea Foundation of the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg. The foci of his research and teaching are 20th century American History and Foreign Policy and Minority Studies. He is the author of "The Ticket to Freedom: The NAACP and the Struggle for Black Political Integration" (2005). In April 2006, Prof. Berg was honored by the Organization of American Historians (OAH) with the 2006 David Thelen Award for the best article on American history published in a foreign language for his article "Black Civil Rights and Liberal Anticommunism: The NAACP during the McCarthy Era."



### **Prof. Dr. Peter Meusburger**

Professor of Geography Peter Meusburger, representative of the Faculty of Chemistry and Earth Sciences, has been teaching economic, social, and educational geography at the University of Heidelberg since 1983. In numerous studies, Meusburger has examined the educational situation of ethnic minorities in the U.S. The culmination of his work in this area is his "Bildungsgeographie. Wissen und Ausbildung in der räumlichen Dimension." He also is co-editor of the "Lexikon der Geographie (Vol. 1-4)." From 2001 to 2002 Meusburger was a member of the Board of Directors of the Verband der Geographen an deutschen Hochschulen (VGDH) and served as President of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geographie (DGfG) from 2002 to 2003. In 2006 he was awarded with the Franz von Hauer-Medaille, the highest award of the Austrian Geographical Society (ÖGG).



### **Professor Manfred G. Schmidt**

Professor Manfred G. Schmidt represents the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences. He is the Executive Director of the Institute for Political Science (IPW) at the University of Heidelberg, where he has been teaching since 2000. He has published comparative studies on social policies and the welfare state in Europe and the U.S.A. in both English and German. Among his most important publications is his benchmark work "Wörterbuch zur Politik" and "Political Institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany" (2003).



### **Prof. Dr. Dieter Schulz**

Professor Schulz is the representative of the Faculty of Modern Languages and holds the Chair for American Literature and Culture at the Institute for English and American Philology in Heidelberg. Among his most important publications are his works "Amerikanischer Transzendentalismus" (2002) and "Suche und Abenteuer," in which he analyses English and American narrative forms during the Romantic Period. Schulz's teachings focus on 20th century American literature. During the winter semester of 2003/04, Schulz held his lecture on American literature as part of the HCA's M.A in American Studies program.





## HCA Board of Trustees

In 2006, the HCA established a Board of Trustees. It consists of nine members, all of them long time supporters of the HCA and of the idea to create a leading center for American Studies and transatlantic exchange at the University of Heidelberg. Along with HCA Founding Director Prof. Detlef Junker they are: Dr. Kurt Bock (BASF AG, Ludwigshafen), Dr. Martin Bussmann (Mannheim LLC, New York), Curt Engelhorn, Rolf Kentner (BW-Bank, Mannheim), Manfred Lautenschläger (MLP AG, Heidelberg), Dr. Bernd-A. von Maltzan (Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main), Dr. Hans-Peter Wild (Rudolf-Wild-Werke GmbH & Co KG, Eppelheim), and ex officio Rector Prof. Peter Hommelhoff (University of Heidelberg). The Board of Trustees meets at least once a year to discuss current developments of the institute and to give advice on future prospects.

On June 22, 2006, the HCA Board of Trustees convened for its constituend meeting. Dr. Hans-Peter Wild was named 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 Rudolf Wild GmbH & Co. KG. Born in 1941, he studied law at the University of Heidelberg and business administration in Mannheim, Cambridge and at the Sorbonne, Paris. He holds a doctorate from the Faculty of Law of the University of Mannheim. Dr. Wild worked at 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, giving students insights into the world of practical economics. He is also President of the Leonie Wild Charitable Foundation, which he established with his mother in 1997, supporting social and cultural projects. For a long time he has been supporting the University of Heidelberg which, in recognition of his services, named him Honorary Senator of the University in 1996.

Based on his own experiences with foreign markets and other cultures Dr. Wild has always acknowledged the importance of paying attention to and respecting cultural differences. "If I want to do business in the U.S.A., I must be able to think like Americans," says Dr. Wild. 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, e.g. with the endowment of the "Wild Scholarships" for the M.A. in American Studies program.



## **Dr. Kurt Bock**

Since 2003 Dr. Kurt Bock has been Member of the Board of Executive Directors and Chief Financial Officer of BASF AG, responsible for Finance, Controlling, Global Procurement & Logistics, Information Services as well as for Corporate Audit and the region South America. He 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. After three years in research, 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 Dr. Bock joined the Robert Bosch GmbH in Stuttgart, first as Senior Vice President, Finance, then as Senior Vice President, Finance and Accounting, before becoming Managing Director of Robert Bosch Ltda. in Campinas, Brazil. In 1998 he returned to BASF, this time as CFO of BASF Corporation, Mount Olive, New Jersey, U.S.A. In 2000, Dr. Bock became President of Logistics & Information Services at BASF headquarters in Ludwigshafen.



As a member of the Schurman Foundation Dr. Bock has been involved in promoting research and education in American history and culture at the University of Heidelberg 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 Holdings LLC, a member of Mannheim LLC. Dr. Bussmann is active in other portfolio companies of the Mannheim Trust.

He spent 15 years in the Healthcare and Chemical industry, working in different sales and marketing functions at Knoll AG, Abbott Laboratories, and at BASF AG, both in Europe and in the US.

Dr. Bussmann obtained his law degree from the University of Heidelberg in 1975, and was a Visiting Scholar at the Harvard Law School in 1977. He received his Dr. juris. utriusque degree from Heidelberg University in 1978.

## **Curt Engelhorn**

Curt Engelhorn was born in 1926 in Munich. From 1947 to 1952 he lived in the U.S., where he studied chemical engineering at the University of Texas, Austin. After graduation and a traineeship at a pharmaceutical company, 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, Engelhorn served as the company's CEO, transforming it from a medium-sized manufacturer of therapeutics 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 Roche.



Curt Engelhorn is a patron of many projects in Germany and abroad, supporting arts and culture as well as research and education. He was named Honorary Senator of the University of Heidelberg 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, vital contributions to the HCA, and most recently, the generous dedication of the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais to the HCA.

## **Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c. Peter Hommelhoff (ex officio)**

Prof. Peter Hommelhoff was born in Hamburg in 1942. He studied law in Berlin, Tübingen and Freiburg. In 1973 he earned the degree Doctor of Law from the University of Freiburg. In 1982 he was awarded the *venia legendi* for Civil Law, Commercial and Economic Law with a habilitation on Corporate Group Management at the University of Bochum. Before becoming Chair of Civil Law, Commercial and Economic Law at the University of Heidelberg he taught at the University of Bielefeld. From 1993 to 1995 he served as Dean of the Faculty of Law. In 2001 Prof. Hommelhoff was appointed Rector of the University of Heidelberg.



Hommelhoff, one of Germany's leading experts for Corporate and Company Law, has served as part-time judge at various Higher Regional Courts. Additionally, he is a member of numerous academic and public committees. Since 2002 he serves as Vice President of the Council of Academy Presidents of Germany and Speaker for the Universities. He was awarded a *Dr. iur. honoris causa* from Jagiellonian University Krakow, Poland, and from the University of Montpellier I, France. In 2005 he was awarded with the prestigious Leo Baeck Prize. From the very beginning, Rector Hommelhoff has been one of the most active supporters of the HCA.

### **Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Detlef Junker**

Detlef Junker was born in 1939 in Pinneberg close to Hamburg. He studied history, political science, philosophy, and German philology in Innsbruck and Kiel, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1969. In 1974 he was appointed Associate Professor of the University of Stuttgart. He taught Modern History at the University of Heidelberg from 1975 to 1994 and held the Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History at this university from 1999 to 2004. From 1994 to 1999, 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 20th Century, German History, International Relations and the history of transatlantic relations, and the Theory of Historical Science. His most important recent publications include the two volume handbook "The United States and Germany in the Era of the Cold War 1945-1990," which he edited, and his monograph "Power and Mission," which was published in 2003. On May 29, 2005, Detlef Junker was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of the University of Maryland University College Europe (UMUC) in Heidelberg. Junker was recognized for his commitment to fostering German-American dialogue and cross-cultural understanding.

### **Rolf Kentner**

Rolf Kentner was born in 1947. Following a bank apprenticeship, Kentner studied business administration in Germany and the United States, graduating with the degree of Diplomkaufmann at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg in 1973. After holding positions for an international commercial bank in Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States, he joined the Baden-Württembergische Bank AG in Mannheim in 1982 as a member of the general management. Since 2005 he is Head of Corporate Clients Key Account II of the Baden-Württembergische-Bank.



Rolf Kentner is active in many charitable organizations, among others as Chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Schurman Library for American History at the History Department of the University of Heidelberg, and as Chairman of the Jacob Gould Schurman Foundation. Both organisations are named after the Heidelberg Alumnus 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 HCA. Rolf Kenter is Honorary Senator of the University of Heidelberg and of the Mannheim University for Applied Sciences.

## **Manfred Lautenschläger**

Manfred Lautenschläger, born in 1938, 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, Lautenschläger assumed the position of CEO, expanding the company to one of Germany's leading suppliers of financial consultation services. Since 1999 he is Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the MLP AG.



For many years, Lautenschläger has been actively supporting the University of Heidelberg, e.g. with the provision of the biennial Lautenschläger Research Prize, endowed with 250,000 euros, 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, 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.

## **Dr. Bernd-A. von Maltzan**

Dr. Bernd von Maltzan (58) is the Vice Chairman of Deutsche Bank's global division Private Wealth Management. Before that, he was responsible for the build-up of the Private Banking division. Until 1996 he headed investment banking in Germany. Prior to that, Dr. von Maltzan held global responsibility for Deutsche Bank's Trading & Sales activities. He joined Deutsche Bank in 1978 after finishing his doctorate in Business Administration at the University of Bonn, Germany. He studied Economics in Munich and Bonn from 1971 to 1975. Before that he served as an Officer in the German Army.



Dr. von Maltzan is a member of several Advisory Boards in privately held companies. Additionally, he is active in various international non-profit organisations. He has been nominated as Chairman of the "Königswinter Foundation" (German-British Society). Furthermore he is the Founding President of the "American Berlin Opera Foundation", New York. A few years ago he won the Cultural Award of "Elyseum – Between the two Continents", a transatlantic cultural institution. Since its inception Dr. von Maltzan has been an avid supporter of the HCA, including his endowment of the "Bernd von Maltzan Scholarships" for students of the M.A. in American Studies program.

## The Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais: History and Architecture of the New Home of the HCA



The Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais.

At the end of May 2006, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA) moved its offices from Schillerstraße to the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais at Hauptstraße. Though the move was a bit of an ordeal, the results were well worth the wait and extra work.

Following Hauptstraße 113 and Schillerstraße 4-8, the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais is the third home of the HCA within only three years. Before introducing our new home, we would therefore like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Mr. Manfred Lautenschläger. Over the past two years, Mr. Lautenschläger so kindly allowed the HCA to use the Schillerstraße facilities rent free.

The HCA's time there laid the groundwork for what and "where" it is today.

The new home of the HCA is a beautiful old Bürger Palais (town house), and one with a long history. Prior to the building which we today call the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais there was a house on the property of Hauptstraße 120. The building, first mentioned in 1564, reached four stories high. Previously afflicted on several occasions, the eastern half of this first building was severely damaged by yet another fire in 1689 during the Palatinate War of Succession. Only four years later both parts were obviously been damaged even worse by the consequences of the war.

In 1699, the "Haus Neukirch," as the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais was previously called, was bought by Burkhard Neukirch. Having already lived in parts of the old building for some years, he started to build a new house, doing so on the fundamentals of the former building.

Though having been subjected to manifold rebuildings, especially on the fourth story during the following decades, it was then at the beginning of the 18th century, when the current structure was built. This makes the new home of the HCA only fifty some odd years older than its subject of study, the United States of America.

Over the course of nearly 300 years, the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais has seen a long succession of - sometimes even weekly - owners. It has housed families, students and several university departments. A bookstore and a jeweler as well as a butcher have occupied the ground floors over the last decades. Today a jeweler once again occupies part of the ground floor whereas the other section temporarily houses a local artist's exhibition.

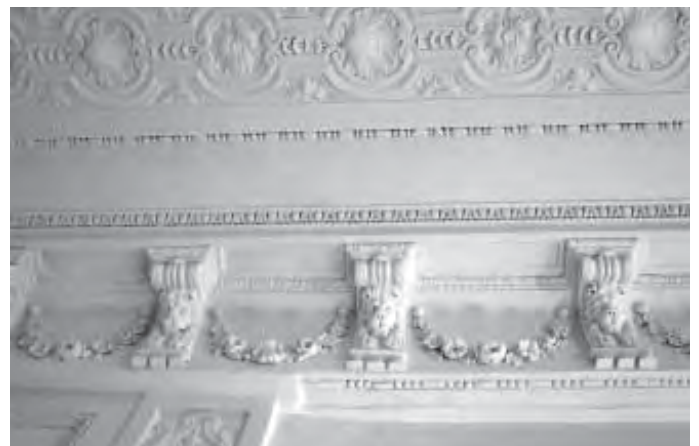
The university first came to possess the property in the fall of 1942 when the Vereinigte Studienstiftung of Heidelberg University purchased the building. In 1961, the state of Baden-

Württemberg bought the building, renting the room to several tenants. In the fall of 1970 the university became one of these tenants, when the Zentrale Universitätsverwaltung (Central University Administration) was housed in the second floor of Hauptstraße 120.

In the 1980s the Hochschule for Jewish Studies moved into the third and fourth floor, after both stories had temporarily been used by the research group "stress" in 1979. After an interim period during which parts of the house were additionally used by the university's Studentenwerk to accommodate students, and by the Institute of Sociology, the Zentrale Universitätsverwaltung moved out again.

Accompanied by massive demolitions in the backyard area and first attempts at reconstructing and re-establishing at least parts of the original 18th-century style, the Faculty of Philosophy moved in. The Faculties of Modern Languages and Social Sciences as well as the faculties' Gemeinsame Prüfungsamt, soon followed. These institutions used the facilities of Hauptstraße 120 until 2005 when the state of Baden-Württemberg decided to sell the building.

In 2006 the former „Haus Neukirch“ was renamed in honor of Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn who



Two examples of the beautifully crafted Stucco in the Bel Etage of the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais.



Heidelberg's famous University Square.

bought the building and generously granted the HCA rent free use of the rooms for the next ten years.

Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn's gift allows the HCA to grow in ways that would otherwise have been impossible. The HCA will now be able to offer its services to a greater number of students and host international conferences and visiting professors.

The HCA's new location is perfect for students and professors alike. The Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais is within short walking distance of the University Library, the Mensa, the New University, the Old University, and many important university departments.



Two of the reliefs in the vestibule of the Bel Etage.

Here, right in the middle of Hauptstraße, just a step away from University Square, student life thrives.

The Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais is an architectural gem. Particularly noteworthy is the stucco, which is particularly beautiful on the second floor. Similar decorations of such a remarkable quality can only be found very rarely in Heidelberg's old Bürger palais today. Done in the Louis-Seize style, the trim and decoration were likely added at the end of the 18th century. Proof of ample artistic activity can still be found all over the building today.

For example, before reaching the salons in the second story, a series of five reliefs presents itself in the vestibule. The reliefs, though all depicting cherub activity, are believed to have been crafted by three different artists. Judging from style, composition, material, quality and technique the first and fourth reliefs are most likely the work of one artist, the second and third reliefs were done by another and the fifth relief by yet another artist. Nevertheless all these reliefs as well as the relief in the Salle Assemblé and most of the other ornaments indicate a close relationship to the art at the elector's court (Kurfürstenhof) in Mannheim. The extensive restoration of the salons in the





second story, the so-called Bel Etage, was finished only very recently. The work has revealed carvings long lost to coats of paint. Lion's heads, musical instruments, roses and women's faces were literally coming out of the woodwork.

The rooms of the Bel Etage will be used for conferences and lectures. A first conference, "State and Market in a Globalized World: Transatlantic Perspectives" already took place in the new rooms only one day after their completion. The rooms, which at some time or another will serve as a formal reception area as well, will be outfitted with the newest media and technology. This will create the perfect atmosphere for gathering guests from academia, politics, and society from around the world.

Two of the Bel Etage's rooms, the Salon and the directly connected smaller Salle Assemblée, are furnished with historic fire places. Due to fire codes, fires may no longer be lit, but nevertheless the fireplaces have been designated for a special purpose. To facilitate the critical understanding of the United States, Prof. Junker, a biographer of Franklin D. Roosevelt, introduced his own "Fireside Chats" at the HCA.

With rooms for teaching and discussion, the Bel Etage will be a beautiful place to build and strengthen the HCA community and create a pleasant atmosphere for socio-academic gatherings.



The Bel Etage during restoration.

Though it took some time to get used to the new facilities and even longer to bear the dust and noise from the still on-going reconstructions on the second floor during the first months after the HCA's move to its new home, the endeavor was more than worth it. Today, everyone is thoroughly enjoying the new offices.

A new addition on the back side of the building is planned to give the HCA even more space to work with, and hopefully providing another conference room. With its MA in American Studies program already up and running in its third year and the newly established PhD in American Studies program, the HCA is still in need of more space in order to host all courses and create a pleasant working atmosphere for its students.

One hurdle to the addition is the desire to preserve the integrity of the Palais. Prof. Junker was surprised to find "how difficult it is to reconcile the interests and opinions of the conservation authorities with the need for modernization." The building "should of course retain its form, but also fulfill its function." We are still hoping to find a compromise.

With new furniture and technology in a newly refurbished building, there is a sense of freshness that mixes with the history of the home. How fitting for the HCA, which brings a new and outside perspective to the field of American Studies.



The Bel Etage after restoration ready for classes, lectures, and conferences.





# An Institute for Higher Education

**As an institute for higher education, the HCA trains Americanists in response to increasing demand in academia, the public sector, and the business community.**

**The HCA provides interdisciplinary academic and cultural teaching on the United States for qualified graduate and post-graduate students from around the world.**

**Currently, the HCA offers the Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS) program. Beginning with the winter term of 2006/07, the HCA added a three year Ph.D. in American Studies program to its educational portfolio.**

**Additionally, the HCA and the Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History at the History Department regularly organize excursions to the United States for students of the University of Heidelberg.**

## The Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS)

The Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS) offers inside knowledge with an outside perspective. It is the most recent graduate studies program at Germany's oldest University. The MAS is a one-year, exclusive, interdisciplinary program taught in English, aimed at qualified graduate students from Europe and overseas.

Participants are expected to bring to the program work experience and demonstrable social commitment as well as an outstanding academic record.

The MAS offers training in academic and practical skills tailored to the needs of future leaders in a transatlantic and global environment. The MAS

is designed to meet the demand of the business community, academia, and politics for specialists on the United States.

The HCA admits up to 30 students to the MAS every year. Admission depends on the quality of the candidates and their previous academic merits. Most candidates will have studied law, humanities, or social sciences at the undergraduate or graduate level. The minimum academic admission requirement is a B.A. requiring at least four years of study at a recognized institute of higher education.

American Studies at the HCA is defined as exemplary and interdisciplinary teaching of

in-depth knowledge about the United States of America in subjects such as American literature, economics, geography, history, law, musicology, philosophy, political science, religious studies, and sociology.

The MAS is a 12-month program starting each winter semester. The MAS curriculum is limited to a selection of disciplines and topics to give the participating students both a sound scholarly basis and opportunities for the professional application of what they have learned. The involved disciplines are subdivided into three clusters:

- Cluster 1: History, Political Science, Sociology.
- Cluster 2: Economics, Geography, Law.
- Cluster 3: American Literature, Musicology, Philosophy, Religious Studies.

Each academic year courses in six disciplines are offered, two from each cluster.

Winter semester (October to mid-February) begins with a two-week introduction followed by a weekly curriculum of six lectures, six tutorials, one interdisciplinary colloquium, and two additional courses. Participation in all six courses

is mandatory for all students, although students will choose only three to take oral exams and write final term papers. Students will be required to hand in an outline of their M.A. thesis by the end of the winter semester in order to discuss it with their chosen supervisor. There are no lectures during the winter break from mid-February to mid-April. This period serves as time in which to make the final decision upon and begin work for the M.A. thesis. In April, there is an excursion to Germany's capital, Berlin.

During the summer semester (mid-April to mid-July), students enroll in a weekly interdisciplinary seminar, one tutorial, and one colloquium. At the beginning of July they will present their thesis outlines.

Summer break (mid-July to September) is reserved for writing and finishing the M.A. thesis that is to be handed in by August 31. Graduation takes place at the end of October.

Below you will find information on the MAS program of 2005/06, including course outlines of the classes offered, portraits of the teaching staff, and, short biographies of the students.

## MAS Course Outline

### Winter Semester 2005/06

During the winter semester 2005/06, six lectures were offered as well as a methodology class and an interdisciplinary colloquium.

#### Geography

"Social Landscapes of North America"

Lecturer: Professor Cesar N. Caviedes

Tutor: Thorsten Reuter

Regional unities reflect the ways in which ethnic, cultural, and social groups have adapted and changed the physical setting of a country or a continent. North America - the United States and Canada - are two countries characterized by their geographical diversity, and by patent ethnic and socio-economic differences across their regions.

Personal values and community attitudes, added to religious beliefs, political inclinations and electoral preferences are also very different according to geographical environments.

Conformly, this course presented the physical or economic features of the setting and explains the social, political, and economic particularities of the United States and Canada. A necessary comparison of these two countries was also conducted. Intense use has been made of statistical materials and pictorial images.

It is understood that a regional entity consists of a setting (the physical landscapes, the activities, the means of communication) and of the actors (the ethnic, cultural, and social groups) that interact in the physical setting. Thus, a course on regional geography portrays the socio-political texture of a country (or continent) as it reflects

the physical or economic characteristics of the setting. Looked at as a "regional unit," the United States represents a complex entity that is both powerful and at the same time vulnerable to the different interests that co-exist in the vast reaches of the country. An accurate picture of the United States can be obtained only when the essence of the various regional entities that make up the country are understood: when the ethnic groups are characterized, when the religious or secular underpinnings are considered; when the differences between urban and rural environments are grasped, and when the socio-economic differences across the country are incorporated into the total picture.

This course began by defining the setting and the actors in the United States. Building on this, the economic foundations and the social conditions were explored. Furthermore, the class dealt with political responses and polarization, the main points in international relations, and the attraction of the American Way of Life. The last question in the class has been "why is Canada different?"

Twelve students majored in Geography. Term-papers included topics such as "Domestic Violence", "Polish Immigration to the USA and American Polonia", "U.S.A. on the Road", and "The Japanese Internment during the Second World War."

## History

"The Reluctant Empire? An Introduction to U.S. Foreign Relations in the 20th Century"

Lecturer: Professor Manfred Berg

Tutor: James Sparks

In the lecture course "The Reluctant Empire? An Introduction to U.S. Foreign Relations in the 20th Century," students of the HCA were given a broad overview of U.S. foreign policy and America's rise to power in the 20th century. In addition to providing an outline of major developments and events, Prof. Manfred Berg, Curt Engelhorn Professor of American History at the University of Heidelberg, introduced the students to theoretical and historiographical concepts in interpreting U.S. foreign relations. The course also sought to focus on the traditions, ideologies, and key interests that have shaped America's interactions with the rest of the world.

As the title of the course suggests, a central theme of the class was that of 'empire' and to what extent the United States fits the definition as such. Although the United States survived the Cold War as the remaining superpower, Americans continue to debate whether the U.S. actually is or should be an empire, and if so, what kind of an empire? Shall the United States be understood as a traditional empire driven by the quest for power and domination? Perhaps a liberal empire committed to spreading freedom and democracy? Or an informal empire predicated upon economic penetration and cultural attraction? Furthermore, has the United States actively sought world hegemony or has it only reluctantly taken up the burdens of empire? These were just a few of the questions which the students of the HCA were confronted with during the semester and which the lecture attempted to answer.

The goal of the accompanying tutorial led by James Sparks, M.A., was to deepen the students' understanding of U.S. foreign policy by reviewing the subject material introduced in the lecture, and through the close study of primary and secondary sources. Perhaps the most important element in the structure of the tutorial was that of active class participation in the weekly discussions. Here students were able to ask specific questions related to the concepts mentioned in the lecture, discuss the historical documents in detail, and exhibit their own understanding of the subject material. Another way in which students displayed their knowledge on key concepts and ideas in U.S. foreign policy was in the 10- to 15-minute oral presentations which they held. More often than not, the students based these presentations on the subjects taught in the previous lecture, thereby reviewing the material for themselves as well as for their classmates.

Nine students chose the history lecture as their major.

Six M.A. theses were written in the field of American history: "Swimming up Niagara: Walter Lippman and the Realist Pilgrimage in the American Century" (Ekatarina Chikhladze), "Libra and J.F.K.: Truth or Dare" (Raluca Cimpean), "Trail, Error, and Persistent Experimentation? A Paradigm Model of Foreign Policy Decision-Making: Clinton in Bosnia" (Emily Floeck), "Woodrow Wilson and the Mexican Revolution" (Aron Roman Garcia), "Stereotype, Public Opinion, and Presidential Order: Why President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Executive Order No. 9066" (Chisato Oka), and "U.S. and UN Relations: Post September 11, 2001" (Ahmed Shiaan).



## Law

“Introduction to American Constitutional Law”

Lecturer: Dr. Steven Less

Tutor: Vasiliki Christou

In his lecture, Dr. Steven Less presented the students with an integrated analysis of American Constitutional law by systematically approaching the basic structure of American government and major questions of constitutional rights protection.

The text book “American Constitutional Law: An Overview, Analysis, and Integration” (Carolina Academic Press, 2004) by William Kaplin served as a useful guide to the lectures, even for students with no background in legal studies. Many issues of great importance to the contemporary political and legal debate in the United States were addressed during the lectures.

Their practical import and distinguishing details were specified through case studies of landmark Supreme Court decisions in cases such as *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), and *Roe v. Wade* (1973) in the tutorials, led by Dr. Vasiliki Christou.

Dr. Less found it most stimulating to discuss both structural matters such as federalism, separation of powers, and the emergency powers of the President and individual rights involving abortion, affirmative action and religious freedom with informed students. In his opinion their backgrounds – mostly in the social and political sciences – helped them view the topics from diverse and interesting angles. “I regard this course as a great success and a learning experience which was pleasurable for both teacher and students,” says Dr. Less.

Six students chose Law as one of their three majors: Ray Eberling, Aron Roman Garcia, Nurzada Joldoshbekova, Cristina Stanca Mustea, Anna Stojak, Corina Torres, and Shuge Wei, writing term papers on topics ranging from “*Ray McCree County, Kentucky v. American Civil Liberties Union of Kentucky* and *Van Orden v. Perry: Two Supreme Court Decisions on the Public Display of the Ten Commandments*”, “*Gender Discrimination in Education: Schools’ Different Treatment of Boys’ Sports and Girls’ Sports*” to “*Children and Internet Pornography*”. Corina Torres also wrote her M.A. thesis in the Field of American law, focusing on “*Unaccompanied Children Serving Time in U.S. Prisons and their Due Process Protection.*”

## Literature

“American Modernism”

Lecturer: Professor Dietmar Schloss

Tutor: Dirk Lutschewitz

In his lecture “American Modernism,” Professor Schloss assessed the multifold contributions of U.S.-American writers to the international movement of modernism. Students were introduced to different American modernist schools and their cultural and aesthetic philosophies.

The first group of lectures focused on Ezra Pound, T.S. Eliot, and H.D., a group of American poets who decided to make their home in Europe and who believed that a modernist writer must, first and foremost, come to terms with ‘tradition.’ The second group of lectures dealt with the poems and poetic theories of Robert Frost, William Carlos Williams, and Wallace Stevens – poets who adopted an anti-traditionalist stance and searched for ‘nativist’ American modernist aesthetics. In the third group of lectures, the modernist orientations of three novelists (Ernest

Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and William Faulkner) were discussed. A consideration of the Harlem Renaissance (Langston Hughes, Jean Toomer, and Zora Neale Hurston) in the modernist context and a preview of the literature and philosophy of post-modernism rounded out this lecture course.

The accompanying tutorial conducted by Dirk Lutschewitz provided a forum for discussion and close reading. Particular attention was given to Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* (1925), and Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury* (1929) as well as to poems and essays by Pound, Eliot, Stevens, Frost, and Williams. In addition, the members of the tutorial read and discussed two plays by Eugene O'Neill, a pioneer of modern American drama. Background information concerning literary history and genre contexts was provided. Moreover, students had the opportunity to gain practice in the formal analysis of literary texts (point of view, modes of speech, modes of narration, deixis, meter and rhyme, figures of speech, etc.). Some time was also set aside for the discussion of the students' term paper projects and for their exam preparation (mock exams). The tutorial was attended by Tamar Bakradze, Ekaterine Chikhladze, Raluca-Lucia Cimpean, Yuliya Kyrpychova, Selina Lai Suet-Lin, Natallia Parkhachuk, and Cristina Stanca-Mustea – all of them very committed and gifted students. The course discussions were lively and fired by intellectual curiosity. All seven students were very successful in their final exams. Their term papers covered a wide range of topics.

Six M.A. theses were written in the field of American Literature and Cultural Studies: Tamar Bakradze, "Racial Stereotypes in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*;" Raluca-Lucia

Cimpean, "Don DeLillo's *Libra* and Oliver Stone's *JFK – Truth or Dare*;" Nurzada Joldoshbekova, "Home and Hotels in Mark Twain's Travel Writing: Twain's Experience and Reporting of Contact Zones;" Yulia Kyrpychova, "Through a Critical Lens: Robert Warren's Vision of America;" Selina Lai Suet-Lin, "Harlem Renaissance and Ghetto Renaissance: Race Relations in the United States through the Poetry of Langston Hughes and Nasir Jones;" Cristina Stanca-Mustea, "Carl Laemmle and the Making of Hollywood."

### **Political Science**

"U.S. Government and Business"  
Lecturer: Professor Richard Lehne  
Tutor: Pierre Hagedorn

The lecture "U.S. Government and Business" was taught by Prof. Dr. Richard Lehne, a Fulbright Visiting Professor from Rutgers University, New Jersey. As the title of the lecture suggests, it explored major issues in relations between government and business in the United States and highlighted principal features of the U.S. political system.

Among the topics considered were U.S. political traditions, the structure of government, public opinion, interest groups, corporations as political actors, lobbying, competition policy, regulation, industrial policy, and social policy. Each topic was also examined in a comparative perspective. Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan and the European Union usually served as examples for the comparison.

The method of instruction provided an opportunity for interaction between the students and the professor. Students were given plenty of room to raise questions in the course. For each class,

there was an assigned reading that either gave the students a different perspective on the lecture-topic or explored one aspect of the lecture in more detail. In addition, the syllabus identified a website that provided further information on the week's topic or illustrated the major aspects of the topic in the activities of a major organization. Furthermore, additional readings were suggested each week for the students who wanted to pursue the issues in more depth.

The weekly tutorial offered by Pierre Hagedorn was a complement to the lecture. It provided the students with the opportunity to discuss the issues raised in the lecture course. Additionally, it allowed the students to explore some aspects of each week's topic in more detail and, as Prof. Lehne said himself, "to clarify the confusion sown by the professor in the lecture". The interactive nature of the tutorial was reflected in the requirement that each week, one student had to give a presentation on the required reading.

Increasingly, as the end of the semester was approaching, more time was consumed by the preparation of the oral exam that awaited the students, for many of them a totally new experience.

Prof. Lehne's lecture was a success, as it brought American teaching methods to Heidelberg that were unusual and refreshing for many students. Especially the clarity of Mr. Lehne's teaching style, the well-organized syllabus as well as his accessibility for various kinds of questions was appreciated by the students. Ten out of 17 students chose political science as one of their majors. Term papers were written on topics ranging from "Conservative Litigation Groups" and "Look Who's Talking: A Closer Look Into Con-

gressional Hearings" to „The Emergence of Cable Television System and the Media Policy Making" and „The Role of Government in the Development of Cell Phone Industry."

### **Religious Studies**

"The Almost Chosen People: Religion in America"

Lecturer: Professor Robert Jewett

Tutor: Ole Wangerin

Six students in the MAS 2006 program chose Religious Studies as their major during the first semester. Weekly lectures were held by Prof. Robert Jewett, who is the Harry R. Kendall Professor Emeritus at Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Northwestern University, Illinois and Guest Professor for New Testament at the University of Heidelberg. The accompanying tutorial classes were led by Ole Wangerin.

The lecture series focused on the interplay between religious groups and the state over the last 400 years. The idea of a specific American civil religion as an understanding of the American experience produced in the United States instead of established religion the idea of a "redeemer nation," in which the nation plays the role of God's New Israel in redeeming the world. On the one hand, Prof. Jewett's lecture drew an alarming picture of the potential dangers of the strong civil religion in America interpreted as a call to redeem the world by the destruction of enemies (zealous nationalism). On the other hand, the encouraging possibilities of a rich religious life in the United States were discussed, as well as the interpretation of the civil religion as a call to redeem the world for coexistence (prophetic realism).

Weekly tutorial classes, exclusively for the MAS candidates, took advantage of the small group of six students. Besides a review of each lecture, the group tried to dig deeper into certain topics and to trace various movements and major theological ideas throughout American history. The discussions during the year focused around key issues such as the American sense of mission, the rich denominational life in the United States and finally the rise of the religious right as a political force during the last 40 years.

The wide range of interest among the students was reflected in the variety of research projects: "Robert Penn Warren, the American Code, and the Reality of Original Sin in All the King's Men;" "Jesse Jackson, American Original: Religious Roots of a Political Challenge;" "The Influence of Modernism on the Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. in the First Quarter of the Twentieth Century;" "The American Sense of Mission at the Close of the Nineteenth Century;" "A Shift to the Right? Recent Trends and Issues in the U.S. Military Chaplaincy;" "Arthur Miller's Puritan Imagery in *Crucible* (the movie): Between Religious Zeal and Realism."

After the first semester, three of the students decided to write their M.A. thesis in the field of Religious Studies. Raymond A. Eberling handed in a paper on "The American Forces network Europe and the De Facto Establishment of Religion in the Post-9/11 Environment." Yuliya Kyrpychova's thesis explored "Robert Penn Warren's Vision of America," and Natallia Parkhachuk wrote about "The Riddle of Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple. Interpreting the Public Response." Her thesis was graded 'very good' and Miss Parkhachuk received the HCA book prize for the best overall performance in the M.A. in American Studies.

## Methodology

Lecturer: Alexander Vazansky

Apart from minor changes regarding the texts used for the class the methodology course for the second generation of Master's students remained the same in its goals and make-up. During the winter semester the methodology class provided students with an intense learning experience. The course met twice a week and students were required to read two to three essays in preparation for the different sessions. Methodology differs from other classes offered in the program during the winter semester in that it is not concerned with any particular aspect of American culture, such as history, religion or law. Instead, the course looks at American Studies as a discipline. What issues and questions informs the development of and the current debates in this field? What are the methods and skills students need to employ? During the course of the semester students read and analyzed not only articles on the origin, history, theory, and methods of American Studies, but also texts on the problems of academic writing.

From its inception in the mid-twentieth century American Studies has been a very introspective discipline. From the very start the field was conceived as an interdisciplinary effort that combined disciplines such as history, literature, and sociology to analyze and describe American Culture. Because of its interdisciplinary nature American Studies scholars struggled with the question whether American Studies could or should develop its own original methodology. From Henry Nash Smith's "Can American Studies Develop a Method," through Robert Spiller's "Unity and Diversity in the Study of American Culture: The American Studies Association in Perspective," to Gene Wise's "Paradigm Dramas

in *American Studies: A Cultural and Institutional History of the Movement*," scholars debated theories and methods underlying the discipline. These debates gained even more facets when Women's and Gender Studies, as well as Minority Studies challenged previous assumptions about a coherent and unified American culture. Articles such as Nina Baym's "Melodramas of Beset Manhood: How Theories of American Fiction Exclude Women Authors" or Linda K. Kerber's "Diversity and the Transformation of American Studies" added new perspectives and approaches to the field. Collections such as Donald E. Pease's and Robyn Wiegman's *The Futures of American Studies* written over half a century after its beginnings show that viewpoints on theory and methods in American Studies have become ever more diverse. Globalization and the importance of United States culture for this process have forced scholars to acknowledge the importance of an international perspective on the field. Therefore one of the more recent trends in the scholarship has been calls for internationalizing the field. In this many of the most influential scholars have interpreted such a move as an act of opposition to the current U.S. government's unilateralism in international relations. The question over coherence versus diversity provided the guiding framework of most of the discussions. These readings and discussions in the Methodology course provided students with an introduction into the field and suggested perspectives and questions they needed to consider when conducting their own research.

Next to the more theoretical discussions on the development of the field the course was also concerned with more practical aspects of academic writing. Students were made aware of the choices they needed to make in writing their own texts. Who were they addressing? What did they

want to convey? What stylistic and vocabulary choices did they need to make? Several sessions were devoted discussing and reviewing the students' own writing. The class read excerpts from their colleagues' essays correcting mistakes and suggesting how the writing could be improved. For the student being reviewed this was of course often a painful but ultimately beneficial process.

### **Interdisciplinary Colloquium**

The Interdisciplinary Colloquium started out with a talk by Dorothea Fischer-Hornung of the University of Heidelberg's English Department, asking "What is/are American Studies?" Fischer-Hornung provided a summary of the field's historical development from the original concept of American Exceptionalism and the first American Studies programs in the 1930s to the foundations in the Cold War and New Criticism in the 1950s. She went on to discuss contemporary challenges to these older models through identity politics and postmodern constructions of identity, such as gender, ethnic, and media studies. In closing, she asked whether American Studies probably constituted a utopian project in itself, triggering a lively discussion to which students contributed from the perspective of their respective disciplines.

For the second class, last year's Fulbright Visiting Fellow William Funk of Lewis and Clark Law School, Portland, Ore., returned to the HCA to introduce students to the same sex marriage debate in the United States. Taking up both subject matters in turn, namely marriage and sex, Funk recapitulated their legal history and detailed some of the recent case law such as the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court's decision in *Goodridge v. Department of Public Health*

(2003) or the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Lawrence v. Texas* (2003). The ensuing discussion proved as spirited and controversial as the debate in the U.S. itself.

The next two sessions were devoted to group work, moderated by HCA staff Alexander Emmerich, Wilfried Mausbach, and Christiane Rösch. First, students were asked to familiarize themselves with and prepare presentations on several websites particularly relevant to American Studies, among them the Library of Congress' OPAC and American Memory historical collection as well as its THOMAS site providing comprehensive access to federal legislative information, including the Congressional Record and Committee Reports. Also discussed was the Yale Law School's Avalon Project that mounts digital documents relevant to the fields of Law, History, Economics, Politics, Diplomacy, and Government. The following week saw students examining the topic of immigration to the U.S., drawing on four different scholarly articles and book chapters.

The colloquium continued with Dietmar Schloss (English Department/ HCA) introducing the class to his current research project on "American Intellectuals and American Intellectual Cultures from the Colonial Period to the Present." The project employs the notion of "Deliberative Democracy" to examine networks of intellectuals over

different eras of American history and gauging their importance in the unfolding of American democracy.

Turning to film studies, the HCA's Alexander Emmerich, drawing upon the previous screening of the two movies "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" (1939) and "Star Wars" (1977), employed the theories of Carl Gustav Jung to identify archetypes and point out their function for the respective stories, revealing that the structure of modern movie plots still owes a good deal to ancient mythology. Engaging the group in discussion, he asked what the archetype of an American "hero" should be like and whether there was a genuinely American way to tell stories on the screen.

Prior to concluding with introductions by Manfred Berg and Steven Less, respectively Richard Lehne and Dietmar Schloss, to the summer term's Interdisciplinary Seminars, the colloquium welcomed another guest speaker in the person of Juan Bruce-Novoa. A professor at the University of California, Irvine, Novoa spoke on "America's Real Cultural Production: The Body in the Box," discussing different moments in the encounter with "the other" in U.S. history, from Cabeza des Vaca to Walt Disney. Focusing on selected examples, he reconstructed these encounters as traumatic events that were either misrepresented or lost in translation.

## Summer Semester 2006

One interdisciplinary seminar was offered during the summer semester. The methodology class and the interdisciplinary colloquium continued from the winter term.

### Interdisciplinary Seminar

„Democracy in America: Conceptualizing the U.S.: –From Benjamin Franklin to the Present“

Professor Richard Lehne (Rutgers University),  
Professor Dietmar Schloss (University of Heidelberg)

When the American colonists declared their independence from Britain in 1776 and when – two decades later – the United States adopted a new constitution, Americans and Europeans alike sensed that a new type of society would emerge on the North American continent. Since then, countless efforts have been made to define wherein this newness consisted. Responding in part to historical and social changes, each generation has designed their „America“ afresh. In this interdisciplinary course, taught by a political scientist and a literary historian, students were introduced to a series of ground-breaking books about the United States. They spanned a period from the Early Republic to the present and approached the U.S. from various angles and perspectives.

In our discussions, we asked ourselves where the individual authors located the distinctiveness of the United States. Did it reside in its political institutions or in its social arrangements or in its economy or in its culture – or in a combination of these? We drew on concepts such as democracy, liberalism, individualism, capitalism, and multiculturalism and tried to figure out their precise meaning at any given time. Texts by the following

authors were examined: Benjamin Franklin, J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, James Madison, Alexis de Tocqueville, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Jackson Turner, Andrew Carnegie, Louis D. Brandeis, Louis Hartz, Betty Freedan, Robert N. Bellah, Allan Bloom and Arthur Schlesinger. Students gave class presentations and wrote term papers on books of their choice.

### Methodology

Lecturer: Alexander Vazansky

During the summer semester methodology only met for one session per week. Now the discussions mainly focused on practical aspects of writing a Master Thesis, from writing a proposal, through oral presentations, to matters of structuring and annotating a thesis. Every week one student had to provide a progress report on his or her thesis.

From a teacher's point of view it was gratifying to see how initially somewhat awe-struck and at points confused students grew increasingly confident both as experts in the field of American studies and as writers.

### Interdisciplinary Colloquium

As always, the Interdisciplinary Colloquium had a somewhat truncated program during the summer term, with the presentation of the students' thesis outlines on June 1-2 being the focal point of attention. Yet there were a number of additional highlights. The semester commenced with a talk

by Edward J. Eberle of Roger Williams University, Bristol/USA. Co-hosted by the HCA, Heidelberg University's Law School, and the German-American Lawyers' Association (DAJV), Eberle's presentation dealt with the vexing question whether cross burning, although clearly recognizable as hate speech, was not at the same time protected as free speech by the First Amendment (see page 135).

A topic of equal current interest was taken up by HCA Founding Director Detlef Junker: "The U.S. Image in Old Europe After 9/11." Junker cited numerous public opinion polls indicating a soaring disapproval of U.S. foreign policy in most European nations, which he ascribed to the Bush administration's broadening of America's missions starting with the president's 2002 State of the Union address and the National Security Strategy published that same year.

According to Junker, particular grievances that the Europeans held against the Bush administration included the doctrine of pre-emptive strikes, the unwarranted pairing of Saddam Hussein and Al Qaeda, and the determination to wage war against Iraq unilaterally and without indisputable proof of that country's possession of weapons of mass destruction. Frightened and frustrated by these policies, Europeans began to increasingly question both the expediency and legitimacy of an American hyperpower and the faith-based belief system of the president at its helm. Junker argued that this has led to a value gap between Europe and the United States—a development he deplored because of his conviction that no

major problem in today's globalized world could be solved without forceful cooperation between the Old and the New World. In closing, Junker therefore called for a new Transatlantic Declaration of Interdependence.

On June 20, the colloquium undertook a field trip to BASF headquarters in Ludwigshafen. There, Stephanie Müller, head of the educational relations department at BASF, took the class on a bus tour of the world's largest chemical site encompassing 10 square kilometers, 2000 buildings, 115 kilometers of roadway and two fire stations. Afterwards Ms. Müller informed the students about the educational relations of BASF and engaged them in a discussion on the chances and limits of intercultural communication. She outlined the possibilities of hands-on experience in this field in the PR and communications department of BASF at Ludwigshafen, and encouraged the Class of 2006 to apply for internships there.

Wrapping up the summer term's colloquium, Bálint Rozsnyai of Attila József University in Szeged, Hungary, delivered an emphatic plea to rescue early American literature from the vagaries of (re)canonization. In his talk, entitled "Against Re-Canonization: The Case of Colonial British American Literature," Rozsnyai argued that efforts to re-canonicalize early American literature with special regard to gender, race, or ethnicity (re)introduced a host of authors and their texts only at the tremendous cost of transforming that literature into a set of contemporary readings realizing contemporary interests.



## Outlook on the MAS Course Outline 2006/07

### Geography

„The United States: The Birth of a Global Superpower and its Geographical Foundations“

Lecturer: Professor Werner Gamerith

Tutor: Jana Freihöfer

In his lecture, Prof. Gamerith analyzes the geographical bases for America's economic success and cultural supremacy in the 20th and 21st centuries. Particular attention will be paid to the shrinking energy basis and the chances of expanding alternative sources of energy. The second main chapter of the lecture will deal with the colonization and settlement patterns of the American continent and the ways in which the diversity of European agencies interacting on the continent and the clashing interests finally led to the formation of the United States.

Thirdly, the lecture examines America's European heritage and her subsequent transformation into a more global demographic and cultural composition. Global U.S. pre-eminence would not have been possible without the human capital it received beginning in the late 19th century and continuing to the present. Thus, immigration and ethnic variety are two of the driving forces of America's economy. However, it will be stressed from a geographical point of view that both human and monetary capital are not evenly distributed across the country, tending rather to cluster in specific areas and ethnic groups.

The course closes by focusing on the political geography of the United States and on America's position in the global arena.

The tutorial is held on a weekly basis and aims at expanding and deepening the lecture's subjects.

It provides the room for discussions that cannot be thoroughly dealt with during the lecture. The students themselves decide on the topics which they would like to examine in more detail. In addition, rhetoric, moderation and presentation skills are introduced to and practiced by the students. As far as the student's term papers and anticipated MA theses are concerned, the tutorial also offers support for conducting literature research and for structuring and writing papers.

### History

“The History of the United States from Independence to Secession, 1760-1860“

Lecturer: Professor Manfred Berg

Tutor: James Sparks

When the colonial subjects of British North America declared their independence from the mother country, they set out, in Thomas Paine's famous words, “to begin the world over again.” The United States of America constituted itself as a new nation state based upon the principles of political liberty and republican government. Yet despite their professed belief in natural rights and equality, Americans continued to practice race-based slavery. Eventually, the sectional conflict over this “peculiar institution” led to the declaration of secession by the slaveholding states in South, threatening the break-up of the union created by the Constitution of 1787.

This lecture course will cover the political and social history of North America from the eve of independence to the eve of the Civil War. It will focus on such topics as the American Revolution, the consolidation of the American Republic, Jacksonian Democracy, antebellum slavery, reform

and religion, westward expansion, and sectional conflict.

Once again, the history tutorial will aim to provide students of the HCA with a unique forum for discussion and debate. Students will be given weekly assigned readings, based on historical primary and secondary sources, and each will be asked to give 10- to 15-minute presentations on topics directly related to the lecture. This year an emphasis will also be placed upon the differing historiographies and interpretations of the period, in the hope that the students will gain a broader historical perspective of the era at hand.

## **Law**

“Introduction to American Constitutional Law”

Lecturer: Dr. Steven Less

Tutors: Robert Stelzer, LL.M., and Joseph K. Windsor, LL.M.

Dr. Steven Less’s lecture, *Introduction to American Constitutional Law*, will offer an overview and introduction to American constitutional law, including teaching on basic political structures and the fundamentals of common law systems, as necessary. The subject matter lends itself very much to dialogue; thus, Dr. Less has sought to structure his class as partly lecture and partly seminar, asking students to take part in in-class discussion. Emphasis has been placed on close analysis of the most prominent case law of the U.S. Supreme Court. After a legal-historical introduction to the Founding Fathers and the drafting of the Constitution, the course has covered such fundamental constitutional issues as separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism, the interaction between the judiciary and the political branches of government, and the questionable constitutionality of the current

administration’s antiterrorism measures. As the semester proceeds, the course will focus on fundamental rights and liberties, as enshrined not only in the Bill of Rights (free speech, freedom of religion, etc.), but also in the Fourteenth Amendment (equal protection of the law, due process of law, etc.). The lecture will also address the Supreme Court’s handling of such controversial and current issues as affirmative action, abortion rights, and freedom of speech.

This semester, the tutorial will be co-led by Robert Stelzer and Joseph Windsor, both of whom received law degrees at American law schools as well as Master’s degrees at European universities. The lecture necessarily will have to move quickly, so as to cover the vast amount of material involved with the U.S. Constitution and the Supreme Court’s jurisprudence. As such, the tutorial has provided an important forum for students to focus on deepening their understanding of the covered material. Students are also beginning to prepare for their law term papers, which will involve a thorough “briefing” of a specific issue and case in constitutional law. Students will also be expected to present a leading Supreme Court case in the tutorial, assessing the legal reasoning of the majority and, where appropriate, the concurring and dissenting opinions as well as leading the discussion of the case.

## **Literature**

“Visions of America: Colonial and Early National Periods”

Lecturer: Professor Dietmar Schloss

Tutor: Dirk Lutschewitz

America has never been just a geographical place; rather, it has also always been a focal point of visions and dreams. This is the first part

of a three-semester lecture course examining the changing conceptions of America from the seventeenth century to the present. Based on close readings of selected literary and expository texts, the lectures will try to assess the social, political, and cultural roles of the various idealistic conceptions of America and the United States. Critics have given different reasons for the persistence of these idealisms: Some consider them as ideologies (in the Marxist sense) masking self-interested economic practices. Others perceive them as instruments of modern nationalism; as these visions draw their readers into an imaginary identification with the nation state, they perform 'cultural work.' Still others view these idealistic visions as the outgrowth of a deep human need. In the fall semester, we will discuss the 'visions' of the Colonial Period and the Founding Era. We will study texts by Christopher Columbus, John Smith, William Bradford, John Winthrop, Thomas Morton, J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Hannah Webster Foster, and Charles Brockden Brown.

The tutorial accompanying the lecture course is conducted by Dirk Lutschewitz. It will offer ample opportunity for discussions and provide in-depth analyses of Winthrop's sermon *A Model of Christian Charity* (1630), Franklin's *Autobiography* (1771/1784), Foster's epistolary novel *The Coquette* (1797), and Brown's *Arthur Mervyn* (1799/1800). In addition to the works covered in the lecture course, the members of the tutorial will become familiar with Mary Rowlandson's *Captivity Narrative* (1682) and James Fenimore Cooper's *The Pioneers* (1823), as well as with the poetry of Anne Bradstreet and Phillis Wheatley. The tutorial will also offer an introduction to the different aspects of prose analysis (point of view, modes of speech, modes of narration, deixis,

etc.). Furthermore, students will be given the opportunity to discuss their term paper projects and review the topics of their final exams.

### **Religious Studies**

"Religion in the U.S.: A Critical Survey from 1620 to 2006"

Lecturer: Professor Robert Jewett

Tutor: Ole Wangerin

"Religion in the U.S.: A Critical Survey from 1620 to 2006" provides a survey of religious institutions in America from the colonial period to the early 21st century. The impact of Puritanism and the contrary forces of tolerance and religious freedom will be traced through various churches, sects, and movements. Particular emphases will be on the impact of the various great revivals throughout the centuries on American culture, including the encouragement of violent crusading, starting with the religious motivation of the Indian Massacres and continuing through the interpretation of conflicts down to the current Iraq War. In view of the impact of the Bible on American Culture, its distinctive interpretive trajectories will be sketched. Although the focus will be on American Protestantism, other religious groups such as Judaism, Buddhism, and Islam will be included in the survey, along with American sects such as the Mormons, the Jehovah's Witnesses, and Modern Fundamentalism.

The class will meet twice a week and is a combination of lecture, discussion, tutorial and independent scholarly work. The material covered in lectures is different from that with which students will engage in tutorial discussions and both differ from what the MAS candidates read and research on their own.

Lectures are delivered by Professor Robert Jewett. They offer an overview of the religious history of the United States and examples of how historians and theologians have addressed key questions raised by the period. After approximately 50 minutes of lecture, students are invited to ask questions and present their own views on the specific topic under discussion. The lectures are open for other students of the University of Heidelberg as well as townspeople and other guests.

Tutorial Classes led by Ole Wangerin will deal with the Christian roots of American religion in general and with the impact of religion on certain developments in American history. Each student will research the history of a certain American denomination and present her or his results in class. Thus, a deeper understanding of the rich religious and denominational life in American culture shall be gained.

### **U.S. Business Cultures**

Lecturer: Walter Kraft, M.A.

Tutor: Mischa Honeck

„The World is Flat!“ Thomas Friedman, the acclaimed New York Times columnist, makes this bold statement in the title of his new book about the forces of cultural and economic globalization. While some find truth in Friedman’s claim, others vehemently challenge the notion that today’s businesses – whether in America, Europe, or Asia – increasingly play by the same rules and norms. This course is designed to increase students’ awareness of various business cultures around the world. Particular emphasis is given to the enduring differences between them as well as to how these differences continue to affect transna-

tional business practices and relations, especially within the Euro-American context. To gain a better understanding of the evolution and lasting significance of these differences, this course also discusses recent theories on public and private communication, marketing, mass media, consumerism and the struggle between ‚old‘ and ‚new‘ business ethics.

### **Interdisciplinary Colloquium**

For the Class of 2007, the Interdisciplinary Colloquium will begin with Dorothea Fischer-Hornung’s tried and tested talk about the essence of American Studies. MAS alumni Natallia Parkhachuk (Class of 2006) and Anthony Santoro (Class of 2005) will be presenting the results of the research they conducted for their M.A. theses on “The Riddle of Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple” and “The Creation of Nat Turner, the Fanatic Prophet,” respectively. In addition, David Brenner (Kent State University) will speak about “Hollywood and the Holocaust in the Age of Globalization.” Other invited speakers include pianist Jens Barneck (Venice/Taunusstein), who will introduce the MAS students to “American Music in the 20th Century”; Rüdiger Kunow (Potsdam University, and currently president of the German Association for American Studies), who will discuss “Mobility as Challenge for American Studies: An ABC”; David B. Oppenheimer (Golden Gate University, San Francisco) with a talk about the Reverend Martin Luther King’s legal legacy, and Ambassador Jürgen Chrobog who will share with the students his experiences as Germany’s envoy to the United States from 1995 to 2001. The Interdisciplinary Colloquium will be rounded out by visits to the headquarters of Deutsche Bank in Frankfurt and the Wild-Werke in Eppenheim.

## MAS Teaching Staff

### MAS Teaching Staff 2005/06

#### **Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg**

History

Professor Manfred Berg studied history, political science, philosophy, and public law in Heidelberg. From 1989 until 1992 worked as assistant professor at the History Department of the John F. Kennedy-Institute for North American Studies of the Free University of Berlin. He spent several years in Washington D.C. as research fellow and temporary Deputy Director of the German Historical Institute. From 2003 to 2005 he was Executive Director of the Center for U.S. Studies at the Leucorea Foundation in Wittenberg. In October, 2005, Berg was appointed Curt Engelhorn Professor of American History at the University of Heidelberg.



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#### **Prof. Dr. Cesar N. Caviedes**

Alexander von Humboldt Fellow

Geography

Cesar N. Caviedes studied and taught at the Catholic University of Valparaíso in his home country of Chile. After further studies at the University of Florence in Italy, he began his doctoral studies in 1969 at the University of Freiburg. His international resume continued at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and at the University of Saskatchewan-Regina. In 1980, he became the chair for Latin American geography at the University of Florida. Caviedes has received awards from the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung, the Canada Council for the Humanities, and the National Science Foundation. In 1996, the Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers awarded Caviedes with the Distinguished Latin Americanist Career Award. Caviedes has written eight books on Latin America, geopolitics, geography, and El Niño as well as numerous articles on these and other subjects. He is a member in the editorial boards of various journals and periodicals in the USA, Europe, and Latin America.



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## **Dr. Alexander Emmerich**

Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Alexander Emmerich studied ancient, medieval and modern history, German philology, and political science at the University of Heidelberg. His M.A. thesis explored German Immigrants to the USA and the Case of Acculturation, 1830-1893. He finished his PhD thesis From an Immigrant to a Millionaire. The Life of John Jacob Astor in March 2006. His fields of research include 19th century German-American History, the American Revolution and the Early Republic, 19th Century Westward Expansion as well as Spanish Colonial History. Since April 2003, he is working as Project Manager for the Heidelberg Center for American Studies and is responsible for the coordination of research projects.



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## **Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung**

Interdisciplinary Seminar

Dorothea Fischer-Hornung studied English and German at St. Louis University in St. Louis, Missouri, as well as the universities of Munich and Tübingen, completing her PhD in American Literature at the University of Heidelberg. Her special interests are African American studies, ethnic studies, and women's studies. She is the author and editor of several books and numerous papers on African American dance and literature, ethnic crime fiction and Native American literature. Currently, she is president of MESEA, Society for Multi-Ethnic Studies: Europe and the Americas, and editor of Atlantic Studies, a new interdisciplinary journal published by Routledge, U.K.



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## **PD Dr. Philipp Gassert**

Interdisciplinary Seminar

Dr. Gassert studied history, economics, German philology, and public law at the University of Heidelberg, the University of Angers (France), and at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. From 1994-1999 he was a Research Fellow at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C. In 1999 he joined the University of Heidelberg as Assistant Professor of History. Since 2003 he has been serving as HCA Managing Director and since 2004, after receiving his postdoctorate degree, Habilitation, he has also been teaching as Associate Professor of History at Heidelberg. Currently he is a DAAD Visiting Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He is the author and editor of many books and numerous essays on German-American relations, U.S. history as well as contemporary German history.



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## **Prof. Dr. Robert Jewett**

Religious Studies

Robert Jewett is the Harry R. Kendall Professor Emeritus at Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary and the Northwestern University doctoral program. He is currently Guest Professor in the Wissenschaftlich-theologisches Seminar in Heidelberg. Jewett is the author or editor of nineteen books and more than 140 articles, ranging from technical biblical investigations to analyses of American culture. His most recent book is *Romans: A Commentary* (Hermeneia Commentary) which was published in November 2006.



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**Prof. Dr. Richard Lehne**

Fulbright Visiting Professor  
Political Science

Professor Lehne holds a B.A. from Reed College and a Ph.D. from the Maxwell School, Syracuse University. He has taught previously at St. Lawrence University and at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt/Main. Currently, he is teaching at Rutgers University, New Jersey. His primary field of interest is the interaction between the political process and industrial decision making. His approach is presented in *Industry and Politics: United States in Comparative Perspective* (Prentice Hall, 1993) and in *Government And Business: American Political Economy in Comparative Perspective* (CQ Press, 2005). His earlier work concentrated on New Jersey policy issues and resulted in the publication of many books, articles, and reports. In 2005/06, Lehne was Fulbright Visiting Professor at the HCA.



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**Dr. Steven Less**

Law

Dr. Less is a senior research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg, where he is also employed as the managing editor of the MPI's semi-annual bibliography of public international law. A member of the NJ and NY bar associations, Less worked for a general practice law firm in NJ before first coming to Heidelberg on a DAAD grant. Since 1999, he has offered an introduction to Anglo-American law and legal terminology, covering public law, at the University of Heidelberg. He has also previously lectured on Anglo-American civil law within the same course series. Less has also taught at Schiller International University in Heidelberg. He studied at Middlebury College in Vermont, at Seton Hall University School of Law in New Jersey, and completed a doctorate at the University of Heidelberg. Besides his comparative law thesis concerning involuntary commitment to psychiatric hospitals in the United States and Germany, Less has published articles on American and international law, most recently focusing on the subject of terrorism.



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## **Dr. Wilfried Mausbach**

Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Wilfried Mausbach received his PhD from the University of Cologne where he studied history, political science, and philosophy. He has been a research fellow at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., and has held assistant professorships in history at both the John F. Kennedy Institute for North American Studies at the Free University Berlin and Heidelberg University, where he has also been a Volkswagen Foundation fellow. His major research interests are in transnational and intercultural history with a focus on German-American relations during the twentieth century. He is the author of *Zwischen Morgenthau und Marshall: Das wirtschaftspolitische Deutschlandkonzept der USA 1944-1947* (Düsseldorf: Droste, 1996), co-editor of *America, the Vietnam War, and the World. Comparative and International Perspectives* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003), and an adjunct editor of *The United States and Germany in the Era of the Cold War, 1945-1990. A Handbook*, 2 vols. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004). He is currently at work on a book about Germany and the Vietnam War.



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## **Christiane Rösch, M.A.**

Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Christiane Rösch has studied English literature and linguistics and ancient, medieval and modern history at the University. In 1999, she received her M.A. in modern history from the University of Durham/UK where she studied politics and society in the USA. Her M.A. thesis focused on Max Webers and Hermann Onckens scholarship on the United States, 1900-1928. Currently, she is finishing her Ph.D. thesis *Winning the West. West Germanys cultural foreign policy, 1955-1972*. Her fields of interest include Cold War History, Transatlantic Relations and Cultural History. From 2003 to 2006 she worked as Course Coordinator and Project Manager of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies.



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## **Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss**

Literature

Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss teaches American literature and culture at the English Department of the University of Heidelberg. He holds degrees in English and German philology from the University of Heidelberg (Habilitation) and Northwestern University, Evanston (M.A., Ph.D.). 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- and nineteenth-century literature and culture; his most recent book, *The Virtuous Republic* (2003), examines the political visions of American writers during the Founding Period of the United States. Presently he is working on a book on the contemporary US-American novel tentatively entitled "American Paradise: Cultural Criticism in the Age of Postmodernity and Postindustrialism". He is also trying to set up a new interdisciplinary group research project at the HCA investigating the role of intellectuals and intellectual cultures in American society.



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## **Alexander Vazansky, M.A.**

Methodology Course

Alexander Vazansky studied history and American literature at the University of Heidelberg and Miami University, Ohio. He received his Master of Arts from Miami University. He wrote his MA Thesis about "American Perceptions of Postwar Germany." He worked as a TA for the Curt-Engelhorn-Chair of American History. Furthermore, he was a Lecturer for German as a Foreign Language at the University of Heidelberg and Yale University. Currently he is working on his Ph.D. Thesis "An Army in Crisis: Social Conflicts in the United States Army, Europe and 7th Army, 1968-1975."



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## Outlook on the MAS Teaching Staff 2006/07

### **Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg**

History

Professor Manfred Berg studied history, political science, philosophy, and public law in Heidelberg. From 1989-1992 he worked as assistant professor at the History Department of the John F. Kennedy-Institute for North American Studies of the Free University of Berlin. He spent several years in Washington, D.C., as research fellow and temporary Deputy Director of the German Historical Institute. From 2003-2005 he was Executive Director of the Center for U.S. Studies at the Leucorea Foundation in Wittenberg. In 2005, Berg was appointed Curt Engelhorn Professor of American History at the University of Heidelberg.

### **Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung**

Interdisciplinary Seminar

Dr. Fischer-Hornung studied English and German at St. Louis University in St. Louis, Missouri, as well as the universities of Munich and Tübingen, completing her Ph.D. in American literature at the University of Heidelberg. Her special interests are African American studies, ethnic studies, and women's studies. She is the author and editor of several books and numerous papers on African American dance and literature, ethnic crime fiction and Native American literature. Currently, she is president of MESEA, Society for Multi-Ethnic Studies: Europe and the Americas, and editor of *Atlantic Studies*, a new interdisciplinary journal published by Routledge, U.K.

### **Prof. Dr. Werner Gamerith**

Geography

Werner Gamerith studied geography, geology, and geobotany at the Universities of Salzburg,

Innsbruck, Graz, and Klagenfurt (Austria). From 1993-2002 he worked as an Assistant Professor at the Geography Department of the University of Heidelberg. In 2002 he obtained a postdoctoral degree and continued teaching at Heidelberg. From 2002-2004, Gamerith was the General Secretary of the German Association for Geography. He also served as vice president of the Heidelberg Geography Association from 1994-2004. Prof. Gamerith is currently a substitute professor of Regional Geography at the University of Passau. His research focuses on social and urban geography with particular interest in the U.S. Gamerith is author or co-editor of eleven books on a broad thematic range of cultural and human geography.

### **Prof. Dr. Robert Jewett**

Religious Studies

Robert Jewett is the Harry R. Kendall Professor Emeritus at Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary and the Northwestern University doctoral program. He is currently Guest Professor in the Wissenschaftlich-theologisches Seminar in Heidelberg. Jewett is the author or editor of nineteen books and more than 140 articles, ranging from technical biblical investigations to analyses of American culture. His most recent book is *Romans: A Commentary* (Hermeneia Commentary) published in November 2006.

### **Walther Kraft, M.A.**

U.S. Business Cultures

Walther Kraft studied philosophy, literature, political sciences and musicology in Frankfurt am Main. His research interest is in interdisciplinary inquiry about the historical logic of conservative movements. He is also a specialist for European

media marketing, global advertising and below-the-line communications. Kraft worked for more than 30 years in the communications business: as head of marketing at SAT.1 TV, at Ogilvy & Mather, and Leo Burnett. He currently is a member of the board and director strategic planning of 141worldwide in Frankfurt. He has long been active lecturing, including teaching at the University of Bucharest, the Hochschule für Musik Hanns Eisler in Berlin, and the Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University, Ithaca/NY.

### **Dr. Steven Less**

Law

Dr. Less is a senior research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg. He also serves as the managing editor of the MPI's semi-annual bibliography of public international law. A member of the NJ and NY bar associations, Less worked for a general practice law firm in NJ before coming to Heidelberg. Since 1999, he has offered an introduction to Anglo-American law and legal terminology, covering public law, at Heidelberg University. Less has also taught at Schiller International University, Heidelberg. He studied at Middlebury College, Vermont, at Seton Hall University School of Law, New Jersey, and completed a doctorate at the University of Heidelberg.

### **Dr. Wilfried Mausbach**

Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Wilfried Mausbach received his Ph.D. from the University of Cologne where he studied history, political science, and philosophy. He has been a research fellow at the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., and has held assistant professorships in history at the John F. Kennedy

Institute for North American Studies at the Free University Berlin and at Heidelberg University. His research interests are transnational and intercultural history with a focus on German-American relations during the 20th century. He has published and co-edited various books and articles on transatlantic history. He is currently at work on a book about Germany and the Vietnam War.

### **Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss**

Literature

Prof. Schloss teaches American literature and culture at the English Department of the University of Heidelberg. He holds degrees in English and German philology from the University of Heidelberg (Habilitation) and Northwestern University, Evanston (M.A., Ph.D.). A former visiting scholar at Harvard University, he has published widely on 18th and 19th century literature and culture, including *The Virtuous Republic* (2003), examining the political visions of American writers during the Founding Period of the U.S. He is also trying to set up a new interdisciplinary research project at the HCA investigating the role of intellectuals and intellectual cultures in American society.

### **Alexander Vazansky, M.A.**

Methodology Course

Alexander Vazansky studied history and American literature at the University of Heidelberg and at Miami University, Ohio, where he earned his M.A. with a thesis about "American Perceptions of Postwar Germany." He served as a TA for the Curt Engelhorn Chair of American History and as a Lecturer for German as a Foreign Language at the University of Heidelberg and at Yale University. Currently he is working on his Ph.D. Thesis "An Army in Crisis: Social Conflicts in the United States Army, Europe and 7th Army, 1968-1975."

## MAS Class of 2006

### Tamar Bakradze

(Georgia)

Born in 1981 in Tbilisi, Georgia, Tamar Bakradze received a B.A. in English Literature in 2003 and an M.A. in American Studies in 2005 from Tbilisi State University. She was a high school teacher in 2002/03 and was the recipient of an LBBW Scholarship 2005/06. Tamar was interested in Heidelberg both to learn about different approaches to American Studies and because of the atmosphere at the university itself. She majored in Literature, Geography, and History. Her thesis was entitled "Racial Stereotypes in Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin and Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn".



### Eka Chikhladze

(Georgia)

Eka Chikhladze was born in Kutaisi, Georgia, in 1980. In 2003, she received her B.A. in English Language and Literature from Tbilisi State University and an M.A. in American Studies in 2005. Eka has worked as an English teacher and as a translator. She also worked for the Georgian Association for American Studies at Tbilisi State University and has published an article in the Georgian "Journal of American Studies." She was awarded with the Schurman Society Scholarship 2005/06. She majored in Literature, History, and Geography. Her thesis was entitled „'Swimming up Niagra': Walter Lippman and the Realist Pilgrimage in the American Century".



### Raluca-Lucia Cimpean

(Romania)

Born in 1981 in Blaj, Romania, Raluca-Lucia Cimpean studied English and Romanian Language and Literature at the Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, where she earned her B.A. in 2004 and an M.A. in American Studies in 2005. Before coming to Heidelberg, she was an English teacher in the Department of Computer Science and Mathematics at Babes-Bolyai University. Raluca has also published reviews in a cultural magazine of her University. She majored in History, Literature, and Religious Studies. Her thesis with the title "Don DeLillo's Libra and Oliver Stone's JFK: Truth or Dare." Raluca-Lucia is currently pursuing a Ph.D. at the HCA.



## **Raymond Eberling**

(U.S.A.)

Raymond Eberling, born in 1948 in Suffern, New York, was a secondary school teacher for social studies before he joined the U.S. Air Force. A retired Lieutenant Colonel, Ray is a Desert Storm Veteran and recipient of numerous commendations and honors. He 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. with distinction in Creative Writing from Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, Florida. He majored in Literature, Religious Studies, and History. His thesis based on primary evidence was entitled "The American Forces Network Europe and the De Facto Establishment of Religion in the Post 9/11 Environment".



## **Emily Floeck**

(Canada)

Born in Vancouver, Canada, in 1983, Emily Floeck received her B.A. in History from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, in 2005 and her "Diplome du Programme Internationale" from the Institut d'études Politiques in Paris in 2004. During her studies she received many awards and scholarships. Emily also worked at the British Columbia Institute of Technology. She majored in Political Science, Religious Studies, and History. Her thesis was entitled "Trial, Error, and Persistent Experimentation? A Paradigm Model of Foreign Policy Decision-Making: Clinton in Bosnia".



## **Aron Román Garcia**

(Mexico)

Aron Román Garcia was born in Zacatepec, Mexico, in 1982. He completed his undergraduate studies at the Universidad Internacional in Cuernavaca, Mexico, majoring in Spanish Literature. In 2004 he was a teaching assistant at the University of the Incarnate Word in San Antonio, Texas. Aron has taught Spanish in Germany since 2005. He majored in Geography, Political Science, and Law. His thesis was entitled "Woodrow Wilson and the Mexican Revolution".



## **Nurzada Joldoshbekova**

(Kyrgyzstan)

Nurzada Joldoshbekova was born in Kyzil-Adir, Kyrgyzstan, in 1983. She received her B.A. in American Studies from American University-Central Asia in Kyrgyzstan in 2005. She won a Future Leaders Exchange Program Scholarship and spent a year at a high-school in Cedar Springs, Michigan. She majored in Geography, Law, and Political Science. Her thesis was entitled "Home and Hotels in Mark Twain's Travel Writing: Twain's experience and reporting of contact zones". Currently Nurzada is doing an internship in Heidelberg.



## **Yuliya Vyacheslavivna Kyrpychova**

(Ukraine)

Born in Potsdam, Germany, in 1979, Yuliya Kyrpychova graduated from the University of Zaporozhye in the Ukraine in 2000 with a B.A. in English Philology. In 2001, she earned her Diploma: Specialist in English Philology, which qualified her to teach English and German. In addition to teaching, she came to Germany as an au pair. She majored in Religious Studies, Literature, and History. Her thesis was entitled "Through a Critical Lens: Robert Penn Warren's Vision of America".



## **Selina Lai Suet Lin**

(China)

Selina Lai was born in 1980 in Hong Kong. She graduated from the University of Hong Kong with a B.A. in English and Comparative Literature in 2002. She has since served as a research assistant in American Studies at the University of Hong Kong. She majored in Literature, History, and Geography. Her thesis was entitled "Harlem Renaissance and „Ghetto Renaissance:“ Race Relations in the United States through the Poetry of Langston Hughes and Nasir Jones". Selina returned to China, where she is a lecturer at the University of Hong Kong.



## **Chisato Oka**

(Japan)

Chisato Oka was born in Tokyo, Japan, in 1981. She received her B.A. from Temple University in 2004, where she majored in Broadcasting. Subsequent to her graduation, Chisato served as a production assistant for MTV Japan. She majored in Political Science, History, and Geography. Her thesis was entitled "Stereotype, Public Opinion and Presidential Order: Why President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Executive Order No. 9066". Chisato is currently working as an intern at Athena Marketing, Heidelberg.



## **Natallia Alexeyevna Parkhachuk**

(Belarus)

Born in Brest, Belarus, in 1980, Natallia Parkhachuk graduated from Brest State A.S. Pushkin University, Belarus, in 2004. She has also studied at Lawrence University, Appleton, WI, and has worked for a Belarusian-American joint venture. She majored in Religious Studies, Literature, and Geography. Her thesis was entitled "The Riddle of Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple: Interpreting the Public Response". Natallia is currently enrolled in the HCA's Ph.D. program and one of the three recipients of the BASF-Ph.D. scholarship.



## **Justin Schwerling**

(U.S.A.)

Justin Schwerling was born in Toledo, OH, in 1978. He received his B.S. in Communications from Ohio University in 2004. In addition to his studies, Justin is a member of the National Press Photographer Association. He majored in History, Geography, and Political Science. His thesis was entitled "An Historic and Economic Guide through the Early History of Maritime Massachusetts". Justin is currently pursuing a law degree in the United States.





## Ahmed Shiaan

(Maldives)

Ahmed Shiaan was born in Male, Maldives, in 1975. He obtained his B.A. in Economics, History, and Political Science from Bangalore University, India, in 2002. A member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Maldives, Ahmed hopes to use his MAS studies to further his diplomatic career. He majored in Political Science, History, and Geography. His thesis was entitled "U.S. and UN Relations: Post September 11, 2001". Ahmed returned to the Maldives where he resumed his duties as a diplomat.



## Cristina Stanca-Mustea

(Romania)

Cristina Stanca-Mustea was born in Bucharest, Romania, in 1982. She received her B.A. in Romanian and American Studies from the University of Bucharest in 2005. Cristina is the 2005 recipient of the DAAD Fellowship as part of the STIBET program. She majored in Literature, Religious Studies, and Law. Her thesis was entitled "Carl Laemmle and the Making of Hollywood". Cristina is at present enrolled in the HCA's Ph.D. program and recipient of a BASF-Ph.D. scholarship.



## Anna Stojak

(Poland)

Born in Skierniewice, Poland, in 1981, Anna Stojak received her M.A. in Sociology and Social Science from Jagiellonian University in Krakow in 2005. Recipient of the Friends of the HCA scholarship, Anna's interest in American Studies was piqued following a year abroad at Antioch University, Ohio. She majored in Political Science, Geography, and Law. Her thesis was entitled "Patterns of Change: Polish Immigrants in the U.S. in the Twentieth Century".



## **Corina Torres**

(Peru)

Corina Torres was born in Lima, Peru, in 1970. A naturalized American citizen, she received her B.A. in Sociology from George Mason University in 1998. A committed social worker, Corina brings to the MAS an interest in poverty and immigration issues. She majored in Law, Political Science, and Geography. Her thesis was entitled "Unaccompanied Children Serving Time in U.S. Prisons and their Due Process Protection". At present Corina is working for the U.S. Army, Europe, as a social worker.



## **Shuge Wei**

(China)

Born in Beijing, China, in 1982, Shuge earned her B.A. in English at the Beijing Foreign Studies University in 2005. The recipient of numerous academic awards, Shuge also translated Richard Wagner's Beethoven into Chinese. She is the recipient of the 2005 Director's Fellowship. She majored in Law, Geography, and Political Science. Her thesis was entitled "Contention of Broadcasting Media Systems in the United States Commercial Media v. Public Media". Shuge is currently enrolled in the HCA's Ph.D. program.



## Outlook on the MAS Class of 2007

### **Marina Borisova**

(Russia)

Born in 1985 in Kursk, Russia, Marina Borisova received a diploma in English and German Philology and Education in 2006 from Kursk State University. During her studies she also spent a year at Grinnell college, Iowa, where she majored in American Studies. Marina has worked as a high-school teacher and was awarded with the DAAD Scholarship 2006/07.

### **Leon-Eduard Bruckner**

(Romania)

Leon-Eduard Bruckner was born in Vatra Dornei, Romania, in 1983. He received his B.A. in German and English Language and Literature from Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Romania. He is the winner of many scholarships. Spending a semester in Heidelberg as an Erasmus-student, Leon-Eduard chose to continue his studies at the HCA. He is the recipient of an LBBW Scholarship 2006/07.

### **Eteri Churadze**

(Georgia)

Born in 1982 in Tbilisi, Georgia, Eteri Churadze received her B.A. in English Literature in 2003 and her M.A. in 2005 from Tbilisi State University. She has worked as a translator and was awarded with the Wild Scholarship (Eastern Europe).

### **Heather Ann Debby**

(USA)

Heather Debby was born in Euclid, Ohio, in 1983. She holds a B.A. in American Studies from the College of William and Mary, Virginia. Her previous experience as an international student include a stay at Oxford University, England,

in 2004. She received the Director's Fellowship 2006/07.

### **Heather M. Hester**

(USA)

Born in 1982 in Blytheville, Arizona, Heather Hester received a B.A. in German and in International Studies from Pepperdine University, California. Having studied in Heidelberg for two semesters, Heather would like to deepen her insight into German culture.

### **Robert Lee**

(USA)

Robert Lee was born in New York City, New York, in 1981. In 2003 he received his B.A. in History and Economics. For the last years Robert has worked as an historian for the Gilder Lehrman Collection at the New-York Historical Society. He is the recipient of the Wild Scholarship (North America).

### **Svetlana Makeyeva**

(Kyrgyzstan)

Svetlana Makeyeva was born in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, in 1986. She received a B.A. in British American Studies and Psychology in 2006 from the American University – Central Asia. Before coming to Heidelberg, she worked as an English teacher and translator.

### **Jiawei Mao**

(China)

Born in 1983 in Ningbo, China, Jiawei Mao received a diploma in English and International Studies in 2006 from the China Foreign Affairs University. Jiawei worked as a journalist for the New Beijing Daily and he is the recipient of an LBBW Scholarship 2006/07.

### **Oleksandr Martynenko**

(Ukraine)

Oleksandr Martynenko was born in Chervonorad, Ukraine, in 1982. He holds a B.A. in International relations from National University of Lviv, Ukraine. Before coming to Heidelberg he worked as a research assistant in the United States, Austria and at the Ukrainian Foreign Policy Research Center, Lviv. Oleksandr is the recipient of the Wild Scholarship (International).

### **Christian Maul**

(Germany)

Christian Maul was born in Dachau, Germany, in 1979. In the spring he graduated from the University of Heidelberg with a diploma in English and German Literature. During his studies he spent a year at San Francisco State University. He is the recipient of the Bernd-A. von Maltzan Scholarship.

### **Iulia Novacescu**

(Romania)

Born in 1983 in Brobeta Tr-Severin, Romania, Iulia Novacescu received her diploma in English-American Studies from the University of Bucharest in 2006. Before Iulia came to Heidelberg, she worked as an English teacher.

### **Natalia Obelets**

(Russia)

Natalia Obelets was born in Novosibirsk, Russia, in 1981. She received a B.A. in Education majoring in English and German from the Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University in 2003. During her studies she paid several visits to Norwich, Connecticut and Washington, DC., before returning to Novosibirsk where she worked as a teacher.

### **Meghan Thomas**

(USA)

Meghan Damali Thomas was born in Oakland, California, in 1981. She received her B.A. in English Literature from Bowie State University in 2005. Meghan is particularly interested in how far the relations between America and Germany have changed after the reunification.

### **Seth Tinkham**

(USA)

Born in 1981 in Washington, DC., Seth Tinkham received a B.A. in American Studies from Connecticut College in 2004. Seth worked for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage in Washington, DC., before coming to the HCA.

### **Dorothee Unger**

(Germany)

Dorothee Unger was born in Bad Kissingen, Germany, in 1982. She received her B.A. in British and American Studies and German Law from the University of Constance in 2006. Dorothee has worked for radiostations both in Germany and the US.

### **Toshiko Yamada**

(Japan)

Born in 1978 in Tokyo, Japan, Toshiko Yamada received a B.A. in Commerce from Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, in 2001. Before coming to Germany, Toshiko worked as a System Manager at Japan's largest IT system provider.

## MAS Social Activities: TGIF and other Gatherings

The tradition of the TGIF, "Thank God It's Friday," has continued into the second year of the MAS albeit with an added dimension. As before students and staff of the HCA meet on the first Friday of every month for food, drinks, and conversation. However, in November, 2005, instead of meeting at the HCA Prof. Philipp Gassert and his wife Kirsten invited everybody to their house for "Zwiebelkuchen" (onion tart) and new wine, an old Heidelberg fall tradition. As in the year before, the December TGIF took on the form of a Christmas party with "Glühwein" and a gift exchange at the HCA.

Inspired by the Gasserts' example Prof. Manfred Berg and his wife Dr. Anja Schöler invited students and staff to their house for the first TGIF of the new year. On this dark winter day the guests were treated to a nourishing and hearty meal of chilli and hot dogs. Hopefully the tradition of professors taking on the duty of host for one of the meetings will continue in the new semester. While the TGIF is the most frequent social gathering at the HCA, it is not the only one.

On October 31, 2005, the MAS students organized a Halloween Party at the HCA. Quite a few of the guests actually dressed up in costumes for the event.

On November 24, 2005, the HCA had its third Thanksgiving dinner. As an institution devoted to the study of the United States with a large number of American students and staffers the observance of American holidays as become part of the HCA's traditions. This year's dinner took place at a new venue. The restaurant "Die Backmulde" offered the essential holiday fair of turkey, mashed and sweet potatoes, stuffing and assorted vegetables. The food was excellent and left little to be desired, so that the HCA staff decided to make the "Backmulde" the site for next year's Thanksgiving as well.

While the TGIF was on hiatus during the summer semester, the MAS staff did organize an end of the semester barbecue in the courtyard of the new HCA building. Students celebrated the end of their course work with sausages, steaks, fish and salads.

Social events as these form an integral part of the HCA's agenda. The close interaction between students, staff and teachers deepens their ties to the HCA and helps to create a sense of community that hopefully outlasts an individual's stay at this institution.

## MAS Berlin Excursion

On an early Sunday morning April 9, 2006 the MAS class and two staffers set out on their excursion to Berlin. Scheduled towards the end of the semester break after the students had completed their examinations and term papers the excursion offered students a brief reprieve from the rigors of the program, while at the same time providing them with a different kind of insight into their host country as well as the complexities of transatlantic relations in the past, present and future.

After the six hour train ride the group arrived in Berlin in the early afternoon and checked into its hotel which fittingly for an American Studies program is named Hotel Columbia and is located next to the "Platz der Luftbrücke," a monument commemorating the Berlin Airlift. The only scheduled event for this first day was a three hour bus tour of the city. Beginning in Kreuzberg the tour first proceeded to the last remainders of the Berlin Wall a monument to the cities past that has all but disappeared, although the tour guide pointed out the differences between East and West whenever apparent. Our students from former communist countries remarked on the architectural similarities members of the former East Block shared. The tour of the city also highlighted many of Berlin's architectural monuments, such as the Berlin Cathedral (Berliner Dom), the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church (Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedächtniskirche), and the identical Huguenot and German Cathedrals (Französischer und Deutscher Dom) churches at Gendarmenmarkt. The tour ended at Potsdamer Platz, center of Berlin's modern architectural wonders. Students took advantage of the numerous restaurants and cafes to enjoy their first dinner in Berlin. Afterwards many of the students went to the English language movie

theater at the Sony Center for a screening of "Good Night and Good Luck."

The motto for the first full day in Berlin was "America in Academia." The first event on program was a visit to one of Europe's premier centers for North American Studies, the John F. Kennedy Institute is a pivotal transatlantic institution. There the students were given a lecture on the history of the Kennedy Institute and of Kennedy's relationship with Berlin itself and taken on a tour of the facilities, including the library complex. In the afternoon the group paid a visit to the American Academy, located in a beautiful lakefront property in Wannsee, where Professor Charles Molesworth treated students to coffee and a presentation on his current research on Alain Locke. The official program ended at five and most students took advantage of Wannsee's close vicinity to Potsdam to visit the famous gardens of Sanssouci.

Tuesday's motto was "Germany and International Relations." The program started with a visit to the Check Point Charlie Museum where students could observe Berlin's forty year history as a divided city. At eleven the group met with Ludger Siemes, a foreign policy expert of the CDU/CSU faction in the Bundestag to discuss the role of the German Parliament in German foreign policy. The afternoon brought a visit to the German Foreign Ministry where students were received by Simone Stemmler, a representative from the office for U.S. and Canadian affairs, who provided a lecture on the current status of German-American relations and provided a glimpse at the workings of the German diplomatic corps.

The heading for Wednesday's program was "The Americas." The Peruvian ambassador had graciously invited the group for a morning reception at his embassy. The Deputy Chief of Mission Alberto Hart gave a presentation on Peruvian foreign policy. Afterwards students were treated to Pisco Sour, the national beverage of Peru, and other Peruvian specialties. The food and drinks were served in the exhibition room of the embassy that featured an array of fascinating pictures of the country.

The visit to the embassy and the warm welcome by its staff was one of the highlights of the Berlin excursion. The group's second appointment of the day took place at the Amerika House where Vice-Consul Nita Crespo informed the students about American visa policies.

For the final day in Berlin the group met with Dr.

Helmut Reifeld at the Academy of the Konrad-Adenauer Foundation. Dr. Reifeld presented on the foundation's activities abroad, its primary goal being political education and the spread of democratic values and ideas around the world. Students were free to explore the city on their own during the afternoon. At six p.m. the group departed for Heidelberg.

The second Berlin excursion was a great success. Students not only expanded their knowledge of German-American relations, but also learned much about their current host country at its political and cultural heart.

## MAS Stuttgart Excursion

On April 26, 2006, MAS students and HCA staff were invited to visit the Ministry of State of Baden-Württemberg in Stuttgart. They were welcomed at the Villa Reitzenstein, office of Minister President Günther H. Oettinger. After a guided tour of the villa, the group participated in a presentation and discussion on the history, politics, and economy of Baden-Württemberg, as well as its relations to the United States.

Later that day, the participants were invited to a lecture given by Roger Cohen at the Robert Bosch Foundation, one of Germany's largest charitable foundations and has a long tradition of supporting transatlantic cooperative ventures. Roger Cohen is International Herald Tribune editor-at-large and international writer-at-large

for the New York Times. Cohen, author of the IHT's well known page 2 column "The Globalist," spent the spring of 2006 as Bosch Public Policy Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin. Born in London in 1955, Cohen holds an M.A. in History and French from Oxford University.

Cohen's lecture, "The Parting: America in the German Imagination Since 1989," focused on transatlantic issues and the new status and self-perception Germany has achieved since Reunification. He addressed how this evolved into a new stance towards the United States and its foreign policy, culminating in Germany's response to the Iraq war. Cohen's comments were followed by a lively discussion among the German and American audience.

The representatives from business, media, and research as well as young professionals, engaged in a heated debate, especially on the issue of the comparability of the situation in post-war Germany in 1945 and in Iraq today.

## Ph.D. in American Studies

Starting with the winter semester 2006/07 the University of Heidelberg offers a Ph.D. in American Studies at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA). The structured English language graduate program is open to German and international applicants who wish to earn a research oriented academic degree acquiring the skills to independently conduct major scholarly research. Successful applicants will be awarded either a "Doktor der Philosophie (Dr. phil.)" or a "Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)" according to their choice.

Unlike Ph.D. programs in the United States this program does not include a preliminary phase ending with a preliminary or comprehensive exam. This means that no automatic master's degree will be awarded and that students will not have time to develop their dissertation topics while enrolled in the program. Instead acceptance to the Heidelberg Ph.D. program in American Studies requires a well developed advance concept of a research project.

To apply successfully candidates need to fulfill not only the general entrance requirements, but also need to turn in a meaningful proposal. Such a proposal should sketch the guiding questions of the dissertation project while embedding them in the current academic debates and show that the

The HCA and its students greatly appreciated the invitations both to the Villa Reitzenstein and to the Chimney Hall of the Robert Bosch Foundation, Robert Bosch's former Stuttgart residence.

dissertation will make an original and important 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.

Applicants also need a written confirmation from a professor at the University of Heidelberg that she or he is willing to be their advisor for the envisaged project. Candidates need two letters of recommendation that not only assess the applicant's academic qualifications but also evaluate the proposed dissertation project.

Once accepted students are expected to take one class on "Method and Theory", one class on academic writing as well as a presentation and media skills class. For the entire duration of their three year enrollment students are expected to attend the Ph.D. colloquium.

Regular progress reports and orientation talks with advisors are an integral part of the structured Ph.D. program.

Enrollment in the Ph.D. program in American Studies takes place annually on October 1. Further information can be obtained by writing to: [phd@hca.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:phd@hca.uni-heidelberg.de).







# HCA

Special Feature

## Europe: Cultural Adjustment to a New Kind of Capitalism?

**Presentation delivered by Prof. Harold James at the international conference „State and Market in a Globalized World: Transatlantic Perspectives“, hosted by the HCA, October 5-8, 2006**



Harold James  
Professor of History and International Affairs, Princeton University  
Marie Curie Chair, European University Institute, Fiesole.

Cultural explanations of economic performance are very popular but inherently problematical. Some analysts think that cultures never change, and hence they cannot explain any kind of alteration; while others see culture as shifting rapidly, but in response to economic change.<sup>1</sup> Such diverging approaches generate considerable confusion, when presuppositions about cultural determinants are translated into attempts to analyze. In consequence, economists are

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<sup>1</sup> See Eric L. Jones, *Cultures Merging: A Historical and Economic Critique of Culture*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2006.

generally wary of cultural explanations. Two quite well known examples are: Margaret Thatcher was captivated by the thesis of the American historian Martin Wiener, who had described modern British culture as deeply anti-entrepreneurial and responsible for Britain's lethargic economic performance.<sup>2</sup> But then the culture (and as a result the performance?) changed and now an Anglo-Saxon legal culture is supposed to generate more effective corporate structures. Second, until

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<sup>2</sup> Martin J. Wiener, *English culture and the decline of the industrial spirit, 1850-1980*, Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press, 1981.

relatively recently, the conventional thinking was that poor Asian economic progress could be explained in terms of Confucian values; for the past fifteen years, exactly the same values are said to cause exceptional dynamism.

Perhaps a more helpful way of tracing the impact of culture is to see it embodied in institutions that create specific incentives that affect the interactions of individuals. In particular, we should think about the interplay of three very powerful social constellations: families, states, and markets. Especially in the European context, this relationship has been much misunderstood. Recently a great deal of literature has been devoted to demonstrating that there is no simple opposition between state and market: in particular, that a well-functioning market needs a secure institutional framework that can only be provided by well-functioning states. With a complete absence of a state, there is no way of enforcing contracts, which are at the heart of the market process.

Where states become abusive, arbitrary, or corrupt, the scope for rent-seeking increases. Economic agents in the market instead of looking for technical improvements or innovations as a way of expanding their activity, try to capture the state.

The proposition that the state requires the market is perhaps more controversial: but it really should not be so. The extreme example of the malfunctioning of communist systems demonstrated how when states become arbitrary and seek to replace markets, they lose legitimacy because they have extended themselves into too many areas in which individuals have strong feelings.

A great deal of this discussion about the way in which an efficient and just operation of markets and states can proceed ignores the contribution of the family to the functioning of markets and states. This is surprising, because the family can be understood as providing a link across generations, and with this a perspective on time. The process of building institutions and markets is one that demands a long term, not a short term perspective, and become dysfunctional if there is no long term outlook. Economists are often looking for what they call inter-generational equity and for mechanisms for making inter-generational transfers that have the most acceptance and legitimacy.

Children are an investment in the future, and societies that do not adequately reproduce themselves have great problems in other areas that demand equity and justice. Children are often the major rationale for individuals to accept sacrifices. Especially in largely immigrant societies such as the United States, there is a powerful tradition of enduring poverty in the belief that the next generation will be better off. In current discussions about the effects of technology and global competition on middle-aged workers who have accumulated a particular and no longer-needed set of skills, such arguments are often the only honest consolation for "globalization losers".

My presentation focuses on the diagnosis of Europe's contemporary malaise as well as on the variety of Europe's responses to apparent stagnation. It is striking how words such as "capitalism", "market", "enterprise", or "globalization" which generally evoke positive associations in North America and Asia are negatively charged in western Europe (but less so in central Europe), as well as Latin America. It is not that Europe is a globalization loser:

with powerful export economies, a tradition of innovation, and overwhelmingly prosperous

societies, Europe might be thought of primarily as a winner. But Europeans are overwhelmingly worried.

First, I examine the political and public policy response to globalization, and why the current European reaction is so problematic (the domain of political culture). A political culture derived from Bismarck that mixed an idealization of the nation-state with a sense of insecurity that could only be countered by welfarism allowed the capture of the political system by particular interest. Then I look at what alternative sources of resilience may be offered by social structures, traditions and beliefs (and in particular by the family). The analysis thus moves to a broader concept of culture.

I.)

The Lisbon agenda for transforming the European Union into a modern, technologically driven, knowledge-based economy is generally recognized to have failed. Most modern European states have become large, bureaucratized, inflexible and incapable of responding to the demands for change in a globalized world. They are not good at spreading technologies or ideas across national frontiers. At the same time, these modern states are subject to great, and increasing, expectations about what they might provide: how they should make their citizens not only prosperous, but also happy.

Popular and political responses to globalization depend on many chance variables, such as the level of skill of a particular population (more skilled people are likely to be beneficiaries of

globalization rather than losers), or the extent of the manufacturing sector (rich countries with a large share of their population employed in manufacturing are likely to find the job losses that accompany changing trade patterns unpleasant and unacceptable).

But above all, the reaction to globalization is a function of the size of the state, and the assumptions about how politics operate that flow from the size of the state. One currently prevailing wisdom is that the main beneficiaries of globalization are large states, such as India or China, with a strong geopolitical position, as well as a nuclear potential. They may be, we are often told, about to rewrite the rules of the global order. In fact, much of this vision of a Chinese or Indian dominated world lies in the future: and, needless to say, China and India are not as successful at globalizing and developing their economies as the real champions like Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, or Chile. Both giants have a great deal of entrepreneurial vigor, but also encounter enormous problems in reforming the public sector.

Large states in reality have a greater problem in responding to globalization; while the small states have characteristics that may make them the natural winners of globalization. They are better at the public policy adjustments, freeing up labor markets, establishing a solid framework for competition, facilitating cross-border takeovers and mergers.

The urgency of such a program has been underlined in much recent writing.<sup>3</sup> Small states are also more likely to be successful in defending crucial aspects of the welfare state, while at the same time promoting flexibility, a point made

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<sup>3</sup> See for instance Jordi Gual (ed.), *Building a Dynamic Europe: the Key Policy Debates*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

recently by André Sapir who developed a typology of different European reactions in which there was a specific “Nordic model” of capitalism.<sup>4</sup>

The most impressive and extensive economic and political reforms, allowing an opening up to the global economy, and a dismantling of domestic distortions, in the past twenty years have occurred in Chile, Ireland, and New Zealand. In each case, as well as regulatory reform and extensive privatization, the share of public spending in GDP was reduced by over ten percentage points: and the reduction contributed greatly to making a more flexible economy that could grow more quickly.

By contrast, the characteristic pathology of large states’ resistance to globalization is particularly evident on the European continent. The political and commentating classes (though not all the business elites) in France, Germany, Italy (and perhaps also Russia) feel that their nation’s days of economic strength – and perhaps also of political glory – lie in the past, and that the globalized world is becoming hostile and uncomfortable. They think of industrial policy in terms of national champions, from steel to automobiles but also even to yoghurt producers; and they treat any relocation of production following from changing competitive positions as a blow to national prestige.

The result is that the former great powers become depressive, backward-looking, nostalgic and bewildered. The semi-large states in Europe (Poland and Spain) may face a similar political economy problem, with exaggerated expectations of what is politically do-able.

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4 André Sapir, “Globalisation and the Reform of European Social Model”, 2005 paper, [www.bruegel.org/Repositories/Documents/Publications/working\\_papers/EN\\_SapirPaper080905.pdf](http://www.bruegel.org/Repositories/Documents/Publications/working_papers/EN_SapirPaper080905.pdf).

The most obvious “sick men” of the modern European Union are three of the four large countries, Germany, France and Italy. In each case, the malaise has produced a political blockage, with very narrow election and referendum results, and right and left wing parties that are both bitterly internally divided about liberalization and globalization. The new divisions on the left are within the SPD, the French socialist movement, and the Olive Tree coalition: one part in each case is opposed to globalization, and to the European Union (the disputes came out especially in the course of the French referendum).

An analogous dispute in Britain in the 1990s ended with the victory of a reformist wing of the Labour Party, but Blairism has become a term of abuse for most European socialists. Disputes between modernizers and reactionaries are mirrored on the right, where large business interests like the European Union, while traditionally minded voters and small businesses are worried about immigration, the effects of Basel II on lending to small businesses, and competition from Asian producers. The Northern League, or France’s National Front are clearly anti-globalization parties; but such sentiments also exist within parts of the CDU/CSU.

The post-1949 Federal Republic was used to being regarded as the great economic success story of Europe, but since the post-unification recession of the early 1990s, it never really recovered, and growth was very sluggish. As Hans Werner Sinn has repeatedly pointed out, Germany proved fundamentally incapable of dealing with the aftermath of the East German revolution and the unification of 1990.<sup>5</sup>

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5 See Hans-Werner Sinn and Gerlinde Sinn, *Kaltstart : Volkswirtschaftliche Aspekte der deutschen Vereinigung*, Tübingen : J.C.B. Mohr, 1991; Hans-Werner Sinn, *Ist*

Chances for reform were repeatedly cast away, first by Helmut Kohl's Center-Right coalition, then by Gerhard Schröder's Red-Green Coalition, but now also unfortunately by the new Grand Coalition under Angela Merkel. The Schröder coalition fell apart prematurely because of the strain caused by a debate about the implementation of the 2010 reform agenda. Frau Merkel has drawn the lessons that prudence is the paramount political virtue.

The promotion of new visions of national identity and national pride, such as the recent television campaign *Du bist Deutschland* looks like a classic response to economic failure, rather than as a really effective way of boosting economic performance.<sup>6</sup> And there is still a cultural obsession with decline: one example may suffice, the work of the German sculptor Magdalena Jetelová who won the 2006 Lovis-Corinth-Preis with her broken down and irregularly angled classical temple entitled: "Prozesse und Phänomene des Niedergangs, des Abschieds und der Perspektivlosigkeit" (Processes and Phenomena of Decline, Farewell and the Absence of a Vision).

At the same time as Germany became more like a Great Power in the geo-political sense, and its politicians talked about normalizing their national existence, it became less like an economic superpower. The consensus society that was at the center of the *Wirtschaftswunder* looks inflexible, and creates obstacles to change. Germany is surrounded by small states which all seem to be prospering more in the new geo-political and geo-economic environment: the rapidly growing central European formerly communist states, Poland and the Czech Republic,

but also the other small neighbors on whom Germans traditionally looked down, but which are not necessarily low wage producers: Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria, or Switzerland. After years of German condescension on Austrians, there is even a new and paradoxical slogan, that Austria is "the better Germany". Recently released statistics showing a faster growth rate in Switzerland than in Germany produced a new round of German breast-beating.

Many French writers such as Nicolas Baverez, the author of *La France qui tombe*, also express a vividly felt sense of national decline. France believes that the rules of the global economy work against French national interests. Policy makers deduce that they need to make up new rules, and plan for a world order that is more to their liking. Even pro-liberalization politicians tend to take up the radical rhetoric of globalization critics. The former socialist Prime Minister, Lionel Jospin, eloquently argued that "the need to take control in adapting to reality places a special responsibility on the state." "We cannot let supposedly natural laws guide the evolution of our societies. This would be an abdication of our political responsibilities. On the contrary, we must seek to govern the forces that are at work in economic globalization."<sup>7</sup>

Jacques Chirac considers "ultra-liberalism" as "the new communism", an enemy requiring complete ideological counter-mobilization.<sup>8</sup> In a widely quoted account, he is supposed to have recognized after the collapse of the Juppé government and its reform program in 1997:

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7 Philip H. Gordon and Sophie Meunier, *The French Challenge: Adapting to Globalization*, Washington D.C.: Brookings, 2001, p. 100. "Gouverner des forces qui sont à l'oeuvre dans la mondialisation", *Le Monde*, June 27, 2000.

8 Quoted in "EU puts reforms on hold to avert French poll disaster", *Agence France Presse*, March 23, 2005; also in "London's Allure", *Financial Times*, October 27, 2005

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Deutschland noch zu retten? Berlin: Ullstein, 2005.

6 See Henrik Müller, *Wirtschaftsfaktor Patriotismus. Vaterlandsliebe in Zeiten der Globalisierung*, Eichborn, 2006.

“France is an ungovernable country. She no longer wants us, or our reforms. I have drawn the consequences”.<sup>9</sup>

Italy is even more obviously sick. The centrist political establishment in the 1990s tried to implement reform by selling it as a necessary accompaniment of a process of European integration. The currency union reduced state borrowing costs. But it did not alter micro-economic behavior, and especially not the behavior of labor markets; and both the Berlusconi coalition and (apparently) the new government lack a solid enough political basis to introduce effective reforms. Governments of whatever political complexion are vulnerable to hold-ups by small coalition partners: the Liga Nord for the governments of the right, and now the anti-reform and fundamentalist Rifondazione Comunista for the left coalition.

Coalitions can only be held together by the manipulation of old and odd cultural images: for Berlusconi the image involved the demonization of the “left” and “marxism”, for the left the only uniting vision is based on disdain for Berlusconi’s showmanship. The economic outcome is an increasing over-valuation and uncompetitive wage costs that could no longer be corrected by a parity alteration of the lira. Some members of the Berlusconi government began to make comments suggesting that Italy would be better off without the currency union.

For post-Soviet Russia, the sense of faded imperial glory (and consequently of the particular duty of the state) is even stronger. The newly victorious capitalism looks as if it was simply a strategy

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9 Franz-Olivier Giesbert, *La Tragédie du président : Scènes de la vie politique (1986-2006)*, Paris : Flammarion, 2006 ; quoted in John Thornhill, « How Chirac Failed France », *Financial Times*, May 21, 2006.

to undermine Soviet strength and power. Even though there has been a substantial economic recovery since the crisis of 1998, capitalism is widely unpopular, not least because it has produced very wide discrepancies in income and wealth. The political clown Vladimir Zhirinovskiy expressed the post-Soviet feeling well when he asked, rhetorically: “Why should we inflict pain and suffering on ourselves? We should inflict pain and suffering on other people.”<sup>10</sup> By contrast, such an externalization of the costs of adjustment is not a very practical possibility as an expression

of political sentiment by the inhabitants of small states. Why is the nostalgic vision of past empire both so powerful and so paralyzing politically? There is an interplay between the possibilities for action and control that a large state offers, and a powerful series of historical arguments and associations that still continue to resonate.

Most obviously, a larger state can inevitably do more to control the economy. In a small state setting, an imposition of a dense network of controls is likely to lead to the loss of mobile factors of production, while in a large state it is harder for labor or capital to escape. Small states are thus likely to be quicker in liberalizing their labor markets, and reducing rates of taxation on capital.

The difference is also noticeable when it comes to fiscal discipline. Large states can borrow freely on capital markets, and are subject to constant political pressures that lead to high fiscal deficits while the markets absorb their debt. Since the 1990s, fiscal discipline in the world as a whole, and also in the European Union countries, has improved.

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10 Quoted in Chrystia Freeland, “Blood, Sweat and Tears-For Others”, *Financial Times*, Dec. 9, 1993.



But since the late 1990s, deficits have increased dramatically in Japan (moving from a central government fiscal balance of -3.8 percent in 1998 to -7.0 percent in 2005) and the United States (where the equivalent move is from +0.5 percent to -3.4 percent). The EU countries were constrained at first by the stability and growth pact, but since 2001 there has been a dramatic deterioration in France and Italy, and a milder one in Germany). In the early twenty-first century, government deficits in the large states have soared. Smaller states (and of course poorer states) are forced to a more rapid adjustment.

There are also powerful political economy arguments about why smaller countries should be better at adapting.<sup>11</sup> In a globalized world, small states are able more easily to see where there is a comparative advantage, and to devote resources to that sector without a big competitive push and pull from other sectors for favors from the state. Thus, to take perhaps the best known examples, Taiwan can pursue the development of electronic goods, Finland mobile telephony, and Switzerland financial services. These all have developed into global leadership positions, and are acutely aware of the need to remain competitive, not in a national but in an international framework.

The difference in approach between small and large states is even more noticeable, and even more destructive, when it comes to international governance. Large states try to make international rules, and often build their domestic legitimacy on their claims to be able to shape a larger world: they think in terms of “mondialisation maîtrisée”. Instead of accepting the international system roughly as it is, with all its imperfections, they think that they can use their weight to alter the

rules – to their favor. This is true in tussles over the commercial system. Aggressive trade policy is or can be used as an instrument of policy and can create new opportunities for the assertion of power and the development of economic muscle. The current trade order thus reflects the ability of the United States and to some extent also the European Union to impose its vision on the world. Political power can also be applied to serve national interests in issues of corporate governance or the design of the international monetary order.

In making the big state policies, all the aspirations and resentments engendered by a previous wave of globalization are still alive. In the late nineteenth century, faced with an earlier wave of integration of goods, capital and labor markets, many observers came to the conclusion that a strong state was needed to protect citizens against the consequences of globalization.

The European welfare state was invented by Bismarck in Germany primarily as an exercise in domestic politics, and Bismarck’s legacy still continues to shape expectations of what the nation-state is and what it can and should do. Bismarck was the master of interest politics, and understood how to assemble political coalitions around economic issues: workers, farmers, and businessmen inclined to demand tariff and quota protection.

The smokescreen behind which modern interest politics was created came from the idea of a geo-political necessity of the state. Some German politicians still present this rationale of why a large state needs to act. When challenged by the apparent success and prosperity of smaller neighbors, they will still explain that the large

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<sup>11</sup> See Alberto Alesina and Enrico Spolaore, *The size of nations*, Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2003

states have global responsibilities, and that smaller states have simply abdicated their role.

Small states are indeed less likely to wrap their politics in a Bismarckian way, with geopolitical activism cloaking domestic interest politics. A word of warning: the association of smallness and reform willingness is not an inevitable relation, and there are plenty of small states, from Greece to Cuba, with abysmal records as reformers. Traditionally, smaller states have emphasized their greater level of social solidarity. Hence there is less of a need to put together complex distributional coalitions. More importantly, small states realize much more readily that they cannot go it alone. They are less likely to fall for the myths and temptations of empire.

As a result, they are likely to be more open to trade and more resistant to the dangers of protectionism. They are also more likely to have open capital markets. And immigration is less likely to be disruptive, because the economic aspects of cross-border migration (which are largely beneficial) will outweigh the temptation to see immigration in terms of a clash of values or of civilizations.

The best modern analyses tend to argue for ways on institutionalizing the small scale vision on a general European scale, for instance by the promotion of regionalism, where the region is a focus of loyalty and a facilitator of adaptation, but cannot provide an alternative model of an overall economic and political framework. Growth thus often takes place in a decidedly regional, rather than national framework: in Bavaria, or Lombardy, or Catalonia. The best strategies for growth pick up what is beneficial in the small state tradition of adjusting to the world and seek to harness the paradoxical power of the petite.

Small state or regional approaches are obviously not the only ways of providing a mechanism for adjustment as well as a source of identity in a world which changes with bewildering rapidity. The literature on states rightly focuses on the macro-economic framework required for stability, on sound fiscal and monetary policies. But there is also a need for appropriate micro-economic incentives. These can be generated by a hands-off approach to regulation: but in general, state activism here means the imposition of obstacles, and for positive incentives we need to look elsewhere.

II.)

The political roots of Europe's peculiar pathology of the state are worth further examination. The logic of a powerful state did not simply have its origins in Bismarckian power politics. One of the most powerful drivers of the idea of a strong state and state planning in the second half of the twentieth century was the belief that the non-organized market had been inefficient, and in particular that growth had been restricted because of the prevalence of many family businesses. The state could plan markets in a rational way (while family capitalists could not). This interpretation was given a boost by the interwar Great Depression, as well as by a concomitant wave of writing about the characteristics of scientific management.

The concept of family capitalism is often used, particularly in the United States, to explain deviation from some notion of an ideal-typical American path, of the kind best described by Alfred Chandler.<sup>12</sup> Firms in this tradition should move smoothly from an entrepreneurial to

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12 Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., *The visible hand : the managerial revolution in American business*, Cambridge, Mass. : Belknap Press, 1977.

a managerial type of organization, with the movement to the multi-divisional firm being taken as the key indicator that such a transition to business modernity has been achieved. The dominance of family business has historically been used, notably by David Landes, to explain poor French economic performance until the second half of the twentieth century, when the deficiencies of such organizations were overcome by a transition to planning in which technically trained business elites replaced dynastic control.<sup>13</sup> Charles Kindleberger repeated the accusation that the French family firm “sinned against economic efficiency”.<sup>14</sup>

Many analysts immediately after the Second World War believed that the dominance of family firms accounted for inadequate investment: one consequence was inadequate capacity for production (such as specialty steels) required for France’s military security. Most recently, the under-capitalization of many German Mittelstand firms has been a prominent issue as banks, stripped of former guarantees from the state, scramble to meet the capital adequacy requirements of Basel II and reduce their credit to the Mittelstand sector. The financial limitations which keep family firms small are also generally held to explain why Italian modernization remained incomplete and polarized in a dualism between a large and until recently state-dominated industry and myriad small producers.<sup>15</sup>

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13 David S. Landes, “French Entrepreneurship and Industrial Growth in the Nineteenth Century”, *Journal of Economic History*, 9, 1949, pp. 45-61. See also Daniel Henri, “Capitalisme familial et gestion industrielle au XIXe siècle”, *Revue Française de Gestion*, 70, Sept. 1988, pp. 141-50; Maurice Lévy-Leboyer, “Le patronat français a-t-il été malthusien?”, *Le mouvement social*, 88, 1974, pp. 3-50.

14 Charles P. Kindleberger, *Economic Growth in France and Britain 1851-1950*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1964, p. 115.

15 Robert Pavan, “Strategy and structure of the Italian enterprise”, Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1973.

Even recently, the Economist quoted the Italian economist Francesca Bettio of Siena, that the family is at the root of all Italian ills. “It is responsible for the fact that most Italian companies are small and privately owned; it has contributed to a low female participation rate in the workforce; and it is at least partly to blame for low social and labour mobility.”<sup>16</sup> The idea of the family firm is thus at the heart of a debate over the costs of the divergence of a continental European model of capitalism from the “Anglo-Saxon” one. According to this view, path dependence locked continental economies on a sub-optimal institutional track.

This model was also used to explain failure elsewhere. A perhaps idiosyncratic interpretation of the business experience reflects interwar

criticism of the limited investment horizons of British firms. Alfred Chandler in *Scale and Scope* portrays Britain as still being in thrall to “personal capitalism” in which family relations played a big part. The term refers to a style of management, and not exclusively to the actual structure of ownership. William Lazonick uses a similar diagnosis for the ills of British capitalism.<sup>17</sup>

One variant of the gloomy depiction of family business holds that such firms may play a useful

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16 Economist, November 26, 2005, Survey of Italy, p. 6. The concept of Rhineland capitalism as a special path was popularized by Michel Albert, *Capitalism versus Capitalism*, London: Whurr, 1993 (original French edition 1991).

17 Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., *Scale and Scope: The Dynamics of Industrial Capitalism*, Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 1990, especially pp. 239-40. This interpretation was criticized by Roy Church, “The family firm in industrial comparison: international perspectives on hypothesis and history”, in (eds.) Geoffrey Jones and Mary Rose, *Family Capitalism*, London: Frank Cass, 1993, pp. 17-43. William Lazonick, “The cotton industry”, in (eds.) Bernard Elbaum and William Lazonick, *The Decline of the British Economy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986, pp. 18-50.

role in resolving the problems of trust that arise in small-scale local economies, but that large family firms still carry a heavy price.<sup>18</sup> The penalty of the family is thus far heavier for larger size enterprises. Such an interpretation escapes from the simple mechanism of Chandler's account of family firms being a child-like stage in the path to the mature managerial enterprise. It allows interpretations in which economies thrive on the interplay of a dualism between a small family-based sector and large modern enterprise.

The real historical picture is almost completely the reverse of the polemical caricature of family firms given by these twentieth century critical analysts. Rather than being responsible for backwardness, an enhanced importance of family firms was a response to uncertainty, and especially the

arbitrariness of the state. In the European past, state inadequacy was compensated by the resilience of other institutions – notably the family. Family firms increased in importance at times of great political upheaval because they were able to provide a basis of trust in a setting when legal norms were in rapid flux: all over continental Europe at the time of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, but again also in the aftermath of twentieth century conflicts. German families, for instance, were able to reconstruct businesses after Allied detrustification and decartelization, while new entrepreneurs created or recreated the dynamic *Mittelstand* enterprises that were at the heart of the German success story. In Italy, a special new bank, *Mediobanca*, allowed Italian family firms such as *Pirelli*, *Fiat* or *Falck* to reestablish

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18 Peter Payne, "Family business in Britain: An historical and analytical survey", in (eds.) Akio Okochi, Shigeaki Yasuoka, *Family business in the era of industrial growth : its ownership and management : proceedings of the Fuji Conference. The International Conference on Business History*, 10, Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1984.

themselves after 1945. The German and Italian postwar miracles were thus largely driven by family firms, and family business offered a bridge over a political chasm.

By contrast, in the US and the UK, a more politically continuous and stable history meant a reduced demand or need for family firms. The superiority of family firms because of their association with higher levels of trust also characterizes some very dynamic parts of the world, notably in India and China, where the family firm plays a vital role in promoting innovation and entrepreneurship in a politically non-transparent and potentially unstable setting. These are large states, that are inefficiently managed, and innovation flows not from state initiatives but from alternative forms of social cooperation, in particular from extended families. These can provide a longer term and stable framework for expectations and calculations, and for investment decisions; they can convince both customers and their workforce of their stability, of being in business for the long run.

Actually, family businesses are quite common in most parts of the world, precisely because of their high degree of institutional resilience in the face of high levels of uncertainty. Over three quarters of registered companies in the industrialized world are family businesses, and - especially in continental Europe - they include some very large companies. Historians of the subject are often surprised by the extent that the phenomenon has survived into present day business existence.<sup>19</sup> According to one recent calculation, 17 of the largest hundred companies in Germany are in

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19 See for instance the session of the *International Economic History* in Budapest, 1982: (ed.) Leslie Hannah, *From Family Firm to Professional Management: Structure and Performance of Business Enterprise*, Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1982.

family hands, 26 in France, and 43 in Italy.<sup>20</sup> France and Italy still consider themselves to be the “champions of family capitalism”.<sup>21</sup> In France, at the beginning of the twenty-first century 33.8 percent of the total market value of listed corporate assets was controlled by just fifteen families (and 22.0 percent by five families). For Italy, the equivalent figures are 21.9 percent and 16.8 percent, and for Germany 25.0 percent and 15.7 percent. By contrast, in the United Kingdom, the equivalent figures are just 6.6 percent and 4.1 percent.<sup>22</sup>

That is not to say that there are no long-lived family firms in the United States and Canada – the often eccentric Duponts and the highly secretive Cargills would be obvious examples. But many of the most North American outstanding family dynasties are relatively recent.

By the end of the twentieth century, there were new opportunities for all types of business, and hence a real and novel entrepreneurial challenge. Firms are much more unstable, and frequently change their locus of activity (Mannesmann, Siemens). Well-established corporate behemoths (ICI, Marconi) can collapse as a result of wrong strategies. Globalization can be seen as a new threat, with disruptions to established markets, massive legal changes. As in the past, family ties can provide a locus of stability. There are also new possibilities arising from: The relative retreat of the state in European economies.

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20 Financial Times, Feb. 3, 2003: “The Complex Evolution of Family Affairs” (p. 6).

21 Frédéric Lemaître, “La France: championne du capitalisme familial”, Le Monde, April 18, 2003.

22 Mara Faccio, Larry H.P. Lang, The ultimate ownership of Western European corporations, Journal of Financial Economics 65, 2002, p. 393.

The greater activity of capital markets, which freed family businesses from their traditional fear of long term involvement with and hence dependence on banks. Banks are no longer the major source of business or industrial finance.

The internationalization of business activity added new possibilities for opening up markets, as well as potentially new sources of capital.

All three of these considerations enable the family firm to play a greater role than in the past. The most dynamic examples are cross-national and have a capacity for rapid innovation: the iconic Italian examples of fashion in textiles and clothing, Ermenigildo Zegna and Armani, or the German Hugo Boss; in automobiles (Porsche and the Quandt-owned BMW), publishing (Bertelsmann), as well as less specific conglomerates (Wendel or Haniel).

There is certainly no evidence for the model developed by David Landes and Alfred Chandler that dominated most analysis of this subject in the later twentieth century, in which there is a one way street called modernization which involves a transition from personalized capitalism to the multi-division publicly quoted corporation managed by a technocratic managerial elite for whom the question of ownership plays little or no role. The twentieth century rise of the brand, and the perception of an individual relationship required by a good brand, actually favors the family business. Ermenigildo Zegna is an embodiment of the virtues of his company in a way that chief executives of big corporations (for instance Hewlett Packard’s Carla Fiorina) sometimes aspire to but in practice almost never can be.

This topic is the subject of my recent book, which attacks the Chandler/ Landes hypothesis.<sup>23</sup>

The case studies (one French, one German, and one Italian, chosen to be as nearly comparable as possible over the boundaries of specific national economic cultures) actually point in a different direction. Falck started out as a joint stock corporation, the Acciairie e Ferriere Lombarde, in which Giorgio Enrico Falck was a gifted technician with little capital of his own. By the 1930s he had turned it into a family business. From the 1870s to the 1950s, the major vehicles of the Wendel (France) and Haniel (Germany) interests were joint stock companies, Wendel SA and the Société des Petit-Fils de François de Wendel, and the Gutehoffnungshütte AG. Their fortunes started to revive with a turn after the 1960s or 1970s to different enterprise forms, non-quoted holding companies (in Germany, the form of the GmbH offered particular advantages).

By the early twenty-first century, there is little surprise when even major companies want to “go private”. The examples of the retreat from the publicly quoted joint stock company are not necessarily to be understood as “history reversing itself”, but rather of a rational response to better developed capital markets.

Family ownership has the advantage of being visible and identifiable, in contrast to the anonymous capitalism of large numbers of individual investors or the facelessness of institutional investors. If ownership is an important or even the defining feature of the capitalist process, it may be desirable that it is transparent. The greater difficulties that arise when disposing of ownership in

consequence offer a guarantee of continuity, and make property part of a stakeholding and relatively permanent pattern of institutional arrangements, in which there are higher levels of commitment. This means that it may be easier to motivate managers and workers than in a setting when they do not know whether tomorrow the (faceless) owners will walk away. Families in business recently responded to this sort of analysis by developing a concept of “professional ownership”. The family and its long-term vision thus offered a striking and reassuring alternative to the emphasis on “shareholder value” that had been so fashionable in the 1990s, and had been linked with the “Americanization” of business conduct. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, much European debate focused on whether “Anglo-Saxon capitalism” was not even a greater threat to national self-understandings than family capitalism had been. From a different angle, the CEO of IBM, Samuel Palmisano, recently announced the end of the traditional hierarchical multinational corporation, because of its impedance of information flows, its absence of rootedness and its tendency to generate anti-globalization backlashes.<sup>24</sup>

With the collapse of ideas about a “New Economy”, the end of the dot.com bubble, and the revelations of corporate corruption and scandal, some European businesses looked for a new model of responsible conduct. Family interests reasserted themselves in continental Europe, especially against managers and executives who seemed to have become too Americanized. The Mohn family ousted the

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23 Harold James, *Family Capitalism*, Cambridge Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2006.

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24 Samuel J. Palmisano, “The Globally Integrated Enterprise”, *Foreign Affairs* May-June 2006, pp. 127-136. (quote from p. 134)

leading manager of Bertelsmann, Thomas Middelhoff, who had wanted to turn a family company into an internationalized or even a denationalized enterprise.

In France Jean-Marie Messier was similarly deposed from Vivendi Universal, and the Lagardère dynasty tried to regain control of Vivendi. Unlike Messier, the Lagardères were seen as deeply French.

At the funeral of Jean-Luc Lagardère in 2003, the wife of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, and five ministers attended. The left wing newspaper *Le Monde* published a striking defense of a national form of capitalism: “at a time when the stock exchange keeps on falling, family capitalism, privileging long-term patrimonial interest over short-term operations, seems to have all the virtues.”<sup>25</sup> The head of the modern Wendel company (and incidentally long term president of the French employers’ association Medef), Ernest-Antoine Seillière, recently formulated his distinctive vision of a new French capitalism in a very striking way: “There is no capitalism that is not family. The anomaly of capitalism is the [stock] market.”<sup>26</sup>

It would be wrong to end on an excessively optimistic note. First, family firms are still the easy targets of blame: as in the contemporary discussion of what is wrong with Italy, or Germany, or in the complaints of the management of the steel-maker Arcelor in resisting a hostile takeover bid from Mittal.

Secondly, family firms also reflect strains and tensions in the family, and are not immune from general trends in society. A consequence of the expansion of the role of the state in Europe, and of the fact that for most of the second half of the twentieth century the etatist economy really seemed to run well, has been a devaluation of the family and a crisis of family values. It is this that might be interpreted as a break with a history in which family firms – small and large – and family values more generally played a crucial role in the economic development of modern Europe.

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25 Lemaître, *La France*. “A l’heure où la Bourse n’en finit pas de chuter, le capitalisme familial, censé privilégier les intérêts patrimoniaux à long terme par rapport aux opérations à court terme, paraît même paré de toutes les vertus.”

26 *Le Monde*, July 30, 2002

## About the author:

Harold James holds a joint appointment as Professor at the History Department and the Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs at Princeton University. His research focuses on economic and financial history and modern German history. Harold James was educated at Cambridge University (Ph.D. in 1982) and was a Fellow of Peterhouse for eight years before coming to Princeton University in 1986.

His books include a study of the interwar depression in Germany, "The German Slump" (1986); an analysis of the changing character of national identity in Germany, "A German Identity 1770-1990" (1989), (both books are also available in German); and "International Monetary Cooperation Since Bretton Woods" (1996). He was also coauthor of a history of "Deutsche Bank" (1995), which won the Financial Times Global Business Book Award in 1996, and he wrote "The Deutsche Bank and the Nazi Economic War Against the Jews" (2001). His most recent works are "The End of Globalization: Lessons from the Great Depression" (2001), which is also available in Chinese, German, Greek, Japanese, Korean, and Spanish, and "Europe Reborn: A History 1914-2000" (2003). Forthcoming publications are: "The Roman Predicament: How the Rules of International Order Create the Politics of Empire" (2006) and "Family Capitalism: Wendels, Haniels and Falcks" (2006; also available in German).

In 2004 he was awarded the Helmut Schmidt Prize for Economic History, and in 2005 the Ludwig Erhard Prize for writing about economics. He is Chairman of the Editorial Board of "World Politics".







**Center for  
Advanced Research**

# A Center for Advanced Research

**As a center for advanced research, the HCA provides the intellectual and organizational setting for international and interdisciplinary research projects as well as for individual research.**

**Building on the foundation of established programs at the University of Heidelberg, the HCA is on its way towards establishing a scholarship and transatlantic exchange program. Future plans include offering equipped office space as well as financial support for visiting scholars.**

**The HCA hosts and organizes international conferences, symposia, workshops, and seminars.**

## ■ The HCA Spring Academy

### **The Conference**

The HCA Spring Academy aims to establish a growing international network of young and aspiring researchers.

Each year twenty international Ph.D. students from diverse academic backgrounds come to Heidelberg in order to participate in the HCA's Spring Academy and to present their dissertation projects. The conference consists of participants' presentations, workshops, and an excursion.

During the workshops, international scholars who have been invited share their experience and knowledge with young academics. Following the success of its two previous Spring Academy conferences, the HCA held its third annual HCA Spring Academy – American History, Culture & Politics from April 3 to 7, 2006.

This year's students presented projects in eight different academic disciplines. Each presentation was followed by a discussion during which

panel chairs and other participants gave valuable feedback on form and content. These international and interdisciplinary discourses provided inspiring new perspectives for the participants on their respective research projects. Drs. Philipp Gassert and Dorothea Fischer-Hornung were "Mr. and Mrs. Spring Academy 2006", chairing most of the sessions and taking part in each discussion, offering insightful and helpful commentary on the presentations.

Three guest speakers from Germany and the United States held workshops on topics ranging from American Identity to U.S. Foreign Policy in the Middle East. Wednesday's excursion took the participants to "the cradle of German democracy," Hambach Castle. Following an informative tour, the group enjoyed a delightful local wine tasting and dinner.



Participants of the HCA Spring Academy enjoying the close interaction with renowned experts from various fields of American Studies, here with Heidelberg's Professor Robert Jewett.

### **The Venue**

As in previous years, the HCA Spring Academy was given the opportunity to hold the conference at the Internationales Wissenschaftsforum Heidelberg (IWH), a beautiful villa with well equipped assembly rooms and comfortable accommodations for the participants.

### **Support by John Deere**

In 1837, John Deere founded the company that would come to bear his name. Incorporated as Deere & Company in 1868, it has grown from a one-man blacksmith shop into a worldwide corporation. In 1956, the company purchased a majority share of the Lanz tractor factory in Mannheim, taking its first steps toward becoming a multinational corporation. Today John Deere does business in more than 160 countries and employs approximately 46,000 people worldwide. John Deere is the world's leading producer of farm equipment and is a major producer of construction and forestry equipment and lawn

care products, as well as a provider of financial solutions and health care services. As in 2005, John Deere again generously supported the HCA Spring Academy 2006.

### **The HCA Spring Academy 2006**

This year the HCA Spring Academy took place from April 3 to 7. On Sunday, April 2, 20 participants from all over Europe (Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Russia, and the United Kingdom) and the United States came to Heidelberg to take part in the conference. After a warm welcome by the Spring Academy organizers at the IWH and a short rest, all participants met at the Bier Brezel, a cozy restaurant in Old Town Heidelberg.

On Monday morning, April 3, the Spring Academy started with the opening session at the IWH. HCA Managing Director Dr. Philipp Gassert officially welcomed the participants to the conference. After introducing the HCA Spring Academy and

its team, Gassert briefly introduced the HJCA itself, outlining the degree programs, forums, and research projects that the Center and its staff are undertaking.

Professor Angelos Chaniotis, Vice President for International Relations of University of Heidelberg, greeted the participants at a reception at the University's Bel Etage. Prof. Chaniotis has been following and supporting the development of the HCA and the Spring Academy since 2004. He recalled the story he first mentioned at the opening session of the HCA Spring Academy 2004 about a man who fell from a high tree twice without hurting himself calling it an "accident." After he fell down for the third time, he started to call it a "habit." Accordingly, Prof. Chaniotis wished all participants a very successful conference so that the Spring Academy would officially become a habit.

Following Prof. Chaniotis, HCA Founding Director Professor Detlef Junker welcomed all participants and wished them a productive and interesting week. He also thanked John Deere for its generous support of the 2006 Spring Academy.

The remainder of the week was dedicated to the participants' presentations. Grouped into thematically linked panels, the twenty-minute presentations were followed by a forty-minute feedback and question and answer session.

Monday's panels opened with Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung's workshop "What Is/Are American Studies?" Fischer-Hornung, from the English Department at the University of Heidelberg, began her workshop with the discussion of the concept of American Exceptionalism as the origin of American Studies. She then continued with the history of the discipline from the

establishment of American Studies programs in the 1930s through the foundation of the American Studies Association in 1951. It was in this period that scholars began deconstructing the classic American literary canon by re-reading and interpreting it as a privileged "contact zone" in the borderlands. At the end of the presentation, Dr. Fischer-Hornung referred to contemporary American Studies as a "utopian project with shifting utopias" that deals with such issues as identity, race, gender, ethnicity, class, and media studies. This workshop thus provided a starting point for discussions about the similarities and differences between the topics presented over the course of the week.



"Mrs. and Mr. Spring Academy 2006": Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung and Dr. Philipp Gassert.

After the lunch break the first panels on "American Culture and Society" and "Politics and Rhetoric" convened. They were chaired by Dr. Gassert, Managing Director of the HCA and Associate Professor of History at the University of Munich, an expert in the fields of U.S. and German history.

The first presentation was held by Salomé Osório from Braga, Portugal. Salomé studied at the University of Minho, where she now serves as a lecturer and is at work on her dissertation entitled "John Cheever and Ann Beattie: Social Themes and Literary Tones of their Longer and

Shorter Fiction.” Because Salomé recently had begun work on her project, she briefly outlined the issues that her dissertation will examine, such as the importance of the magazine for a short story writer, the two authors’ biographies, and similarities and differences in their styles and topics.

Peter Korbel held the second talk of the panel. Peter comes from Hungary, where he teaches at the University of Veszprém and works as a translator and interpreter. His dissertation project, „Trauma Narrative: 9/11’s Influence on American Literature,” investigates the question how American literature has reacted to national crisis. Peter is focusing on narratives that deal with 9/11, analyzing such works as John Updike’s short story “Varieties of Religious Experience;” William Gibson’s *Pattern Recognition*; Jonathan Safran Foer’s *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close*; and Art Spiegelman’s *In the Shadow of No Towers*.

After a short break, Anna Bulanda opened the next panel on “Politics and Rhetoric.” Anna comes from Poland, where she is working on her Ph.D. project, “Rhetorical Presidency and Presidential Rhetoric: Two Ways of Analyzing American Political Culture,” and teaching at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University of Lublin. Anna presented a short overview of rhetorical theory and how it could be divided into rhetorical presidency as an object of political science and presidential rhetoric as an object of speech communication theory. The project aims to summarize rhetorical theory and to create a method that will facilitate rhetorical analysis of presidential speeches.

The last presentation of the day, “The Rhetoric of Americanness: A Study of the Presidential State of the Union Addresses,” was given by Iwona Swiatczak-Wasilewska from Poland. Iwona started her academic career in Poland at the

University of Gdansk, moving to the University of Helsinki in 2001, where she is currently a doctoral student. Iwona’s dissertation will analyze the State of the Union Addresses from 1790 to 2000 in order to show how their rhetoric serves a didactic function – creating and shaping American national identity. During the following discussion Dr. Gassert made some practical suggestions about the methods and techniques that could be used by the analysis of the recourses.

In the evening all participants met at the Marstall Mensa to relax over dinner and share their first impressions of the conference and presentations.

Tuesday’s sessions included four presentations grouped into two panels: “Minority Literature” and “American Culture.” They were chaired by Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung, who currently serves as President of MESEA, the Society of Multi-Ethnic Studies.

The first presentation, “Blurring Genres in Asian American Literature,” was held by Manuela Vastolo from Italy. Manuela’s research focuses on the aesthetic projects of the Asian American literary texts in relation to their social background through an examination of the social and ideological contexts involved in their reception, particularly on the ways these texts negotiate with Western as well as Asian generic conventions. Dr. Fischer-Hornung offered a great deal of advice and spoke to Manuela regarding future collaborations over the course of the project.

Laura Gimeno-Pahissa then presented her project, “Neglected 19th-Century Autobiographies Written by African American Women.” Laura comes from Spain where she is teaching English, American Literature, and American History at the University of Barcelona. In her dissertation,

Laura is focusing on less-known autobiographical texts written by exceptional African American women who had a direct experience with slavery and challenged the literary conventions of the slave narrative to create a new kind of post-slavery literature.

After a short break, Klaus Heissenberger from Austria presented his project, "Straight White Masculinity and the Politics of American Popular Culture at the Turn of the Century." Klaus teaches and is working on his dissertation at the University of Vienna. His research is investigating the ways and extents to which discourses of white heterosexual masculinity prefigure and delimit the "politics of popular culture." During his presentation and a highly entertaining and informative discussion afterwards, Klaus illustrated the issues of his topic through such examples as recent musicians Eminem and such movies as *American Beauty*, *Fight Club*, and *High Fidelity*.

The last talk of the morning was given by Bettina Temath from Germany. Bettina is working on her dissertation and teaching at the University of Dortmund. Her project, "Beer and Automobile Commercials in the United States and Germany," seeks to develop a methodology with which to analyze cultural parameters across two national cultures. During her presentation Bettina talked about cultural dimensions, methods of intercultural comparison, and analytical techniques she is using in her research. A lot of questions and comments followed the presentation, demonstrating the necessity of such unusual projects.

The afternoon session consisted of Professor Julia Foulkes' workshop. Prof. Foulkes, who spent this year as a Fulbright visiting professor at the University of Potsdam, gave a talk entitled "Wounds, Scars, and Healing: Slavery and

History." The workshop examined some of the issues at stake in a consideration of Jamaica Kincaid's 1997 essay, "In History." By the end of the workshop it was clear that both the participants and Prof. Foulkes profited from the exchange of different approaches and analytical approaches.



At the John Deere Museum in Mannheim.

Tuesday evening was the group's visit to the John Deere factory in Mannheim. John Deere has supported the HCA Spring Academy since 2005 and has always been interested in the development of the conference. In keeping with this, Manager of Public Relations Dr. Oliver Neumann invited this year's participants to visit the John Deere complex in Mannheim to meet them and to introduce the company. After a warm welcome Dr. Neumann started his presentation about the history of John Deere in the United States and Europe. Founded in 1837, the John Deere Company is now the world largest manufacturer of agricultural and forest equipment, as well as a leading supplier of construction, commercial, and consumer equipment. John Deere's first European factory opened in Mannheim in 1956. Today there are twelve factories all over Europe and John Deere is expanding into Baltic States, Russia, and Kazakhstan. John Deere's guiding principles, "to go forward and try things" and "to plan and see things through," are keys to the

company's success. Following his presentation, Dr. Neumann answered some questions about the John Deere and then invited everybody to have a little snack. During an informal talk the participants and the HCA staff had a chance to introduce themselves. At the end of the evening the group toured the company museum, which showcases John Deere's fifty-year history in Germany. The visit to John Deere was an interesting and entertaining experience for all participants of the HCA Spring Academy.

On Wednesday, April 5, the four presentations were grouped into panels on "Public Opinion in the United States" and "Native Americans." The discussions were chaired by Professor Manfred Berg, who holds the Curt Engelhorn Chair in American History at the University of Heidelberg.

Jack Thompson opened the session with a talk on "Theodore Roosevelt's Foreign Policy and American Public Opinion." Jack comes from South Carolina and currently is a Ph.D. student in American History at the University of Cambridge. Jack's dissertation considers writings from historians and political scientists who have investigated the methodological challenges related to demonstrating the links between public opinion and foreign policy decision making. Jack presented one of his case studies, the Venezuela crisis of 1902-1903, in order to show the ways in which public opinion played a role in Roosevelt's foreign policy formulation.

Elena Matveeva gave the second talk of the panel. Elena comes from St. Petersburg, Russia, and studies at the University of Heidelberg, where she is at work on her dissertation, titled "Going East: American Journalists and the Soviet Experiment 1921 – 1938." Elena is focusing on a group of American journalists who traveled

and lived in the Soviet Union during this time, treating them as an intellectual network that tried to influence the American perception of the USSR by presenting it as a possible and attractive alternative to Western capitalism. The feedback segment saw a lively discussion of the methodological issues raised by Elena's project.

After a short break Dewi Ball started the next panel, "Native Americans." Dewi comes from the United Kingdom where he teaches and studies at the University of Wales in Swansea. Since Dewi is about to finish his research, he presented a brief outline of his dissertation, "The Silent Revolution: How the Invented Concept of Tribes has been Fundamentally Eroded by the United States Supreme Court from 1973."

Hilary Soderland from the United States presented her Ph.D. project, "United States Federal Archeology Law and Native American Heritage from 1906 to the Present." Hilary has been working on her doctorate at the University of Cambridge and has completed her research. Her dissertation utilizes a diachronic framework to illustrate the impact of law on archeology in order to assess how the historiography of archeology law demonstrates the evolution of heritage, as to what warrants protection, who has legal standing to participate in that determination, and how that past is accorded a place in history. All participants took an active part in the discussion and thanked Hilary for a brilliant presentation wishing her all the best in her future academic carrier.

As has become a Spring Academy tradition, Wednesday afternoon was scheduled for an excursion, this year to Hambach Castle. During an entertaining and informative guided tour of the castle, everyone was able to learn the history



of the castle and the Palatine region. On May 27, 1832, thousands of freedom-loving citizens from all parts of Germany celebrated the „Hambacher Fest“(Hambach Festival).

This demonstration on behalf of freedom and democracy is regarded as a key milestone on the road to German unity. Therefore the Hambach Castle is called “the cradle of German democracy.” The guided tour was followed by a tasting of a selection of local Palatine wines followed by a wonderful evening meal of traditional German cuisine in one of the local restaurants, where the participants continued discussing the panels and workshops in a friendly and informal surrounding.

Thursday’s panels dealt with questions of religion and religious rhetoric in American history. The first panel, “History and Religion,” was chaired by Prof. Dietmar Schloss from the English Department at the University of Heidelberg, whose own research focuses on intellectual cultures from the Colonial Period to the Present and the Early Republic.

Magdalena Friedrich, from Germany, opened the panel with her presentation, “From the Do-Good-Principle to the Wall of Separation.” Magdalena came from Munich, where she teaches at the America Institute of the University of Munich and is at work on her dissertation, which investigates the life and thought of some of the Founding Fathers regarding their perception of religion and religious issues. Her research deals with less prominent figures who opposed to the dominant deistic and Calvinist positions.

Kirsten Phimister from the United Kingdom continued the panel, talking about “Religion and Politics in Early National America, 1776-1791:

Massachusetts and Virginia as Case Studies.” Kirsten came from Edinburgh, where she teaches and is working on her dissertation. While her thesis examines religious themes in the politics of the American founding across this period, Kirsten’s project focuses on the contrasting experience of Massachusetts and Virginia and the ratification of the federal constitution in these states, 1787-1788.

Tanja Kasischke from Germany presented following a short break. Tanja came to Heidelberg from Würzburg, where she is currently a Ph.D. candidate working on her project „Hands to Work and Hearts to God: The Relation of Church and State in ante-bellum America manifested in the Society of Shakers.” In her lively and informative presentation, Tanja talked about the history the Shakers, their religion, and their communities. The Shakers envisioned a system of government where men and women had equal access to offices of authority. Tanja’s thesis aims to portray this religiously shaped, yet not theocratic form of government.



Marie Andersen during her presentation.

The afternoon panel was chaired by Dr. Fischer-Hornung. The first to talk was Marie Andersen from Denmark. Marie teaches at the University of Copenhagen and is working on her Ph.D. project

„The Fourth Great Awakening and the Return of American Religious Rhetoric in American Politics.“ Her thesis compares religio-political rhetoric of American presidents from Harry S. Truman to George W. Bush with the rhetoric of newspaper editorials from different representative newspapers. The aim of this analysis is to support an Awakening-Cycle theory which talks about the Fourth Great Awakening in the United States. During a following discussion many participants and Professor Robert Jewett, who spoke later that afternoon, gave Marie several insightful comments and hints on her topic.

The last presentation of the day was held by Sonja Schwarz from Germany. Sonja comes from Trier, where she serves as a research associate at the Bologna Office of the University of Trier and is working on her Ph.D. project entitled „The Role of Religion in American Presidential Rhetoric: A Comparative Analysis of Speeches by John F. Kennedy and George W. Bush.“ Through a comparative analysis of their major speeches, Sonja will try to show how the Presidents’ private faith affects the rhetoric they use. This well-structured presentation was an appropriate conclusion to the day’s panels.

In the afternoon Prof. Jewett led his workshop on „The Superheroic Myth 1929-2006 as a Religious Phenomenon.“ Prof. Jewett is a Guest Professor at the University of Heidelberg and has been an instructor in the HCA’s MAS program since 2004. His fields of study are the New Testament and a number of interdisciplinary studies of American civil religion and popular culture. After giving an overview of the history of the superheroic fantasies in the American culture from 1929, Prof. Jewett opened a round-table discussion with the participants about the issues of superman

powers, cultural narcissism, the encouragement of pop fascism, the discouragement of democratic practices, and the viability of the hypothesis of superheroic mythology as an unrecognized religious phenomenon.

After the workshop, Dr. Fischer-Hornung thanked Prof. Jewett for his active participation and insightful comments during the panels as well as for his thought-provoking, challenging workshop. All the participants of the conference confirmed that the presence of a person specializing in their field of study during the panel and the subsequent workshop helped them view their topic and the issues they are exploring in their theses from a new perspective.

The last day of the conference, Friday, April 7, began with Dr. Markus Kaim’s workshop „The U.S. Role in Regional Orders: Middle East,“ which was chaired by Dr. Gassert. Dr. Kaim came from Berlin, where he serves as a Research Associate on European and Atlantic Security at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs.



Dr. Markus Kaim (left) and Dr. Philipp Gassert.

Dr. Kaim began by presenting a brief overview of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the United States’ role therein. He then opened a discussion of the

problematic position of the United States in this conflict: U.S. and its global political position vs. U.S. political position in the Middle East; domestic policies vs. Israeli and Palestinian lobbies in the United States; and the financial issues of the conflict. Dr. Kaim also pointed out the opposite side of the conflict: internal instability in the Israeli and Palestinian governments; the power of the other Arab nations; and the presence of extra-regional powers in the conflict, such as the EU, Russia, and China. Even though the answer to the question regarding the reasons and possible solutions to the conflict could not be easily found, all the participants could see how difficult, complicated, and multi-faceted problem

of the participation of the U.S. in the Middle East conflict is.

The panel on U.S. Domestic Policy was chaired by Dr. Gassert and had just one presentation, by Céline Letemplé from France who talked about „Imperial America? The Intellectual Debate over the Question of American Empire in the United States since the End of the Cold War.“ Céline is working on her research and teaching at the Le Mans University.

Céline presented the main goals of her thesis, which aims to answer the question of the history of the idea of empire in the United States and



Participants and organizers of the HCA Spring Academy 2006. Back (l. to r.): Klaus Heissenberger, Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung, Jack Thompson, Peter Korbel, Barbara Weiten, Salomé Osório; middle (l. to r.): Jana Dorband, Elena Matveeva, Marie Andersen, Anna Bulanda, Iwona Swiatczak-Wasilewska, Tanja Kasischke, Hilary Soderland, Céline Letemplé; front (l. to r.): Anne Lübbers, Laura Gimeno-Pahissa, Bettina Temath, Kirsten Phimister, Magdalena Friedrich, Manuela Vastolo, Sonja Schwarz. Not pictured: Dewi Ball..

what precipitated its return to prominence within the American foreign policy debate in recent years.



Bettina Weiten giving her presentation.

After the lunch break the last panel of the conference was opened by the presentation of Barbara Weiten from Germany. Barbara comes from Passau where she is working on her dissertation „Identity and Policy in Discourses on Foreign Policy, Immigration, and Religion in the United States.“ Based on an analysis of primary sources in case studies, such as statements of the presidential candidates, reports in the influential newspapers and major policy magazines about them, Barbara will analyze the interdependence between these fields in order to illustrate the insights of how collective identity is (re-)constructed, questioned, modified, or changed over time and how the relationships between ideas are expressed in discourse and political reality.

During the last presentation, Jana Dorband from Germany talked about „U.S. Foreign Policy in a Period of Geopolitical Transition: The Changing Dynamics of the Middle East as a Geo-strategic Space.“ Jana is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Heidelberg and works for the American Research Unit of the German Institute for International Security Affairs. Her project is an investi-

gation of the geo-strategic reorientation of U.S. Middle East policy after the end of the Cold War, with a special focus on developments since 9/11. Because the participants had already received some information about the Middle East issue during the morning workshop, the discussion about Jana’s presentation turned into a challenging and provocative debate on American foreign policy in the Middle East region in general.

After a short break the participants returned to the table for the concluding session, which was chaired by Prof. Junker, Dr. Fischer-Hornung, and Dr. Gassert. The participants were asked to evaluate the past week and to share their experience of the conference. Many of the participants underlined the importance and the unique opportunity of the interdisciplinary approach of the HCA Spring Academy, with its wide range of topics and workshops. Working in different fields of American Studies, young scholars could exchange their knowledge and experience in a friendly, productive surrounding. The participants were also happy to have worked with peers at different stages of their projects. This helped those just beginning their work improve their methods and approaches and helped those in the final stages of their work to see their topics from another perspective. All of the participants also thanked the organizers and John Deere for the opportunity to take part in a conference without admission fees and accommodation expenses. At the end of the discussion everybody agreed to build an Alumni network on the HCA’s Spring Academy website, where they could share their news and experiences with all of the participants of the three HCA Spring Academies.

Dr. Fischer-Hornung and Dr. Gassert thanked everybody for their participation and contribution to the HCA Spring Academy 2006. The partici-

pants, on their side, presented some little Easter souvenirs to the organizers and Mr. and Mrs. Spring Academy.

In the evening the participants of the HCA Spring Academy 2006, contributors, and HCA staff went out to have a farewell party in Old Town Heidelberg.

Saturday, April 8, was the departure day. After a final breakfast at the IWH the participants took off, promising to contact each other with further questions about their projects and hoping to meet again at different future conferences.

### **Outlook: HCA Spring Academy 2007**

The HCA has already begun organizing the fourth HCA Spring Academy, which will take place from April 16 to April 20, 2007. The HCA will build on the success of the previous conferences and enlarge the established network of young scholars who work in different fields of American Studies. Most of the panels will be chaired by Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung and Dr. Wilfried Mausbach. Guest speakers from the American Academy or Fulbright Fellows will be invited. Two of the planned workshops will be held by Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung from the University of Heidelberg and Professor Jeremi Suri, Associate Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Looking back at the three HCA Spring Academies it is clear that the Spring Academy is living up to its founding aspiration. The conference has truly become a forum for young European researchers from different fields of American Studies who come to Heidelberg to present their projects, to exchange their scholarly experience, and to create a network of young scholars. The wish made by Prof. Chaniotis at the opening of the very first HCA Spring Academy conference in 2004 has now become true: the HCA Spring Academy 2006 has turned from a happy accident into a habit.



The Organisation Team: Anne Lübbers and Elena Matveeva

## Research Framework "Varieties of Democratic Order"

The Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA) recently initiated a long-term research project concerned with "Varieties of Democratic Order." The notion of "varieties" acknowledges differences in the understanding of democracy across time and space. With this in mind, this project will scrutinize and critically evaluate the way in which democracy accommodates different state models, changing institutions, emerging civil societies, dynamic markets, and individual interests. The originality of this project lies in its comparative exploration of the way democracies cope(d) with the secular processes of industrialization, modernization, and globalization. It is likewise important to gauge the impact of these processes on the concept of democracy, thereby both reminding us of and perhaps inducing us to reassess the philosophical and theoretical foundations of democratic thought.

The endeavor will be flanked by three international and interdisciplinary conferences jointly organized by the HCA and the German-

American Institute (DAI) Heidelberg, and generously sponsored by Manfred Lautenschläger, Chairman of the Board of the MLP Group. The conferences, scheduled for 2006-2008, aim to establish an international and polycultural forum for a comprehensive debate about the challenges facing democracies in the 21st century. The first conference has taken place October 5-8, 2006 under the heading "State and Market in a Globalized World: Transatlantic Perspectives" (see page 98).

Along with the conference series, the project currently encompasses the following areas of concentration: the EU-project "European Protest Movements since the Cold War: The Rise of a (Trans-)national Civil Society and the Transformation of the Public Sphere" and the project „Deliberative Democracies: American Intellectuals and Intellectual Cultures from the Colonial Period to the Present."



Since spring 2006, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies has hosted a new research project entitled "European Protest Movements since the Cold War. The Rise and Fall of a (Trans-) National Civil Society and the Transformation of the Public Sphere." This project is supported under the framework of the Marie Curie Program for the Promotion of Scientific Excellence by the European Union. Developed and coordinated by the HCA's Dr Martin Klimke together with Dr. Joachim Scharloth (University of Zurich, Switzerland) and Dr. Kathrin Fahlenbrach (University of Halle), this Marie Curie Conference and Workshop Series seeks to provide a comprehensive interdisciplinary training for researchers on European protest movements.

The project will explore the relationships between a trans-national civil society or other forms of democratic action and political actors and decision-making processes in the history of the European community, and their impact on future European (common foreign) policies and identity.

By critically confronting their countries' official policies, protest movements and domestic dissent

in Eastern and Western Europe questioned the so-called geopolitical realities of a bipolar world they sought to transform. Therefore, these democratic trans-national networks served as catalysts for the rise of a perceived global community and a European civil society. The various forms of democratic participation they introduced are constantly being transformed by today's trans-national actors and organizations, and thus continue to have an impact on European policy at a time of its enlargement and the ratification of its common constitution. For this reason, the series of events aims to provide a comprehensive interdisciplinary training for early stage researchers on European protest movements not only to make a lasting contribution to the European Research Area itself, but also to promote a greater understanding of the European community, its common history and identity.

The HCA not only employs the coordinator of the project and scholar in charge, Dr. Martin Klimke, and assumes responsibility of the project's administration, but it has also hosted two of the five events organized by the project.

In its efforts to initiate the research agenda set by the Marie Curie project, the HCA hosted and supported the first and third conferences of the International Forum on Protest Movements from August 25-27, 2006, entitled: "Between the 'Prague Spring\*' and the 'French May:' Trans-national Exchange and National Recontextualization of Protest Cultures in 1960s/70s Europe."

Applications for the first two of the EU series' workshops had already been encouraged during the first half of 2006. On November 22-25, 2006 the first workshop took place at the University

of Halle. Entitled "Tracing Protest Movements: Perspectives from Sociology, Political Science and Media Studies," the workshop brought together 50 international and interdisciplinary young scholars, supported by several experts, who met in Halle to discuss their research projects. The second workshop, which will take place at the University of Zurich in March 2007, entitled "Designing a New Life: Aesthetics and Lifestyles of Political and Social Protest," is not only thematically linked to the first workshop, but will also be attended by the same scholars who previously met in Halle in order to deepen their community and exchange their latest research results. The remarkable feature of these workshops is the international composition of its participants, who represent over 15 European countries, in addition to Russia and the U.S.

Three further events are planned for the coming year. In November 2007 the first conference hosted by the HCA will take place in Heidelberg: "The Establishment Responds: The Institutional and Social Impact of Protest Movements During and After the Cold War." In August 2008 a summer school devoted to "Confronting Cold War Conformity: Peace and Protest Cultures in Europe, 1945-1989", co-hosted by the HCA and the Charles University, will take place in Prague, Czech Republic will be followed by a concluding conference in Zurich, Switzerland, in Spring 2007.

The goal of creating a community of scholars at the different workshops and conferences is

supported and realized with the help of the project's own website: [www.protest-research.eu](http://www.protest-research.eu). Identifiable by a specially created logo, the website offers several extremely helpful features (forums and databases) for the affiliated researchers and all scholars interested in protest movements alike.

Participants of the conferences may find most recent information on the events here, as well as different readers providing them with papers to be presented at the workshops.

In order to facilitate the communication between researchers, a regularly updated directory of affiliated researchers is as well searchable as a list of relevant publications on protest movements published by the affiliates. A list of related web links to archives, libraries or projects dealing with protest movements completes this service.

For further information about the project or the upcoming events please visit the HCA's or the project's own website ([www.hca.uni-hd.de](http://www.hca.uni-hd.de) or [www.protest-research.eu](http://www.protest-research.eu)) or contact:

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## Research Project „Deliberative Democracies“

For the Founding Fathers, it was clear: A republic needs intellectuals; they educate the citizens and provide orientation in the public sphere – making sure that the affairs of life are conducted on the basis of the best information available. Later generations were less convinced of the value of intellectuals. Many nineteenth-century Americans thought of life in a democracy as a practical affair and put more faith in the common sense of the regular citizen than in the highfalutin’ theories of the intelligentsia. In the highly specialized and professional climate of the twentieth century, the idea of intellectual knowledge as providing guidance to the various and diverse fields of human practice appeared altogether chimerical. But despite the often negative press intellectuals have received in the past two hundred years, intellectuals and intellectual cultures continue to thrive in the United States. „Deliberative Democracies: American Intellectuals and Intellectual Cultures from the Colonial Period to the Present“ is a new interdisciplinary group research project which re-examines the function of intellectual networks in the American democratic process. Inspired by a new school of thought called „Deliberative Democracy,“ which is designed to revitalize the American public sphere, the project describes scenarios of public intellectual work in different periods of American history.

The project is a participant in the multidisciplinary research program entitled „Varieties of Democratic Order,“ recently initiated by the HCA.

So far the research project consists of four individual projects, some of which have transatlantic and transnational dimensions:

1. Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss (English Department): „Transatlantic Enlightenment Worlds: Joel Barlow’s Intellectual Sojourns in Paris, London, and Hamburg, 1788-1795“

Joel Barlow (1754-1812) – poet, political writer, business man, and diplomat – was a first-hand witness of the American and the French Revolutions. In the seventeen-seventies and eighties, he was a member of the Connecticut Wits, a group trying to create a new postrevolutionary literature for the United States. In 1788, he relocated to Europe and came into contact with leading radical circles in France, England, and Germany. This study traces Barlow’s interactions with European intellectuals – among them la Fayette, de Warville, Paine, Wollstonecraft, Godwin, and Christoph Daniel Ebeling – and reconstructs the lively dialogue between American and European strands of Enlightenment thought.

2. Mischa Honeck (History Department): „Antislavery Democracies: Interethnic Contact and Coalitions in the Abolition Movement“

This project explores cultural contacts and coalitions between different radical ethnic groups – German Forty-Eighter revolutionaries, Anglo-American abolitionists, and African-American activists – in the Civil War period. It focuses on processes of cultural-ideological exchange between intellectuals of diverse backgrounds who pursued social and political objectives of their own but were held together by one common goal: ending slavery. Ultimately, this study aims to promote a new understanding of American abolitionism, namely that of an interethnic forum

encompassing culturally diverse concepts of freedom and democracy. Mischa Honeck is the recipient of the Schurman Scholarship for American History; he did his archival work with the help of a scholarship from the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C.

3. Elena Matveeva (English Department): „Going East: American Journalists and the Soviet Experiment, 1921-1937“

This project focuses on five American foreign correspondents – Walter Duranty, Louis Fischer, Eugene Lyons, Maurice Hindus, William Henry Chamberlin – who traveled and lived in the Soviet Union during the 1920s and 1930s and examines the books and articles they wrote about their host country. While other historical studies have used these journalists merely as sources, this dissertation portrays the group as an intellectual network that aimed to influence America’s perception of the Soviet Union by presenting it as a possible and attractive alternative to Western capitalism. Elena Matveeva has recently been awarded a scholarship by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

4. Tobias Endler (English Department): “How to Be a Superpower: The Public Intellectual Debate over American World Leadership after September 11”

Since September 11, 2001, the book market has been flooded with publications discussing the United States’ position as the world’s last remaining superpower. Their authors’ professional backgrounds are as diverse as their ideological orientations. While most of them agree that America should have a leadership role in the world, differences arise as to how the ‘American way’ can be disseminated most effectively. The publications have catchy titles and are geared to a mainstream audience; the authors also use other media to spread their message (tv and radio interviews, reading events etc.). This study considers the authors as intellectuals who mediate and ‘moderate’ processes of public opinion formation. It will describe the complex structure of public intellectual work under postmodern conditions and address the question of whether these authors will be able to continue their work in the tradition of the Enlightenment intellectual in a world dominated by the media and subjected to numerous political and economic constraints.

## Conference “State and Market in a Globalized World”

The international conference “State and Market in a Globalized World: Transatlantic Perspectives,” held October 5–8, 2006 at the HCA, was the first of three conferences, scheduled for 2006-2008, which accompany the HCA’s research framework “Varieties of Democratic Order.” The conference series, cooperatively undertaken by the HCA and the German-American Institute (DAI) Heidelberg and generously sponsored by Manfred Lautenschläger, Chairman of the Board of the MLP Group, aims to establish an international and polycultural forum for a thorough debate about the challenges facing democracies in the twenty-first century.

State and market compete and at the same time cooperate with each other both within national borders and in the world of international trade. In what realms do state and market best complement each other? In what fields is their rivalry most acute? Which duties and responsibilities should be reserved to democratically controlled governments? Which spheres should be opened up to market forces? Above all, what effects will decisions on these questions have on the shape, form and future of democratic governance and notions of public sovereignty, self-government, and participation?

The conference encompassed five systematic sections. The first section, chaired by Winfried Brügger (Law Department, Heidelberg University), was entitled “Markets in a Globalized World: State Regulation or Self Regulation?” and was carried by Peter-Christian Müller-Graff and Werner Ebke, both of Heidelberg University’s Institute for German and European Company and Business Law. Müller-Graff assessed “The Rule of Law in the Relation of State and Market: German,

European, and US-American Approaches,” taking as a starting point the strong influence of the “ordo-liberal” Freiburg school of economics on the German Basic Law, which—as he went on to demonstrate—is also discernible in current approaches taken in the EC Treaty. He saw this as a victory of the liberal market economy approach when it comes to regulation. Müller-Graff perceived similar tendencies in the United States. Although the Supreme Court had long condoned government regulation under a broad interpretation of the Interstate Commerce Clause, recent judgments suggested that the Court has started to apply a stricter scrutiny test with regard to economic regulation. Werner Ebke looked at recent judgments of the European Court of Justice in order to figure out whether “Markets are Making Corporate Law.” While this was of course, as he granted, not true in a formal sense, he pointed out that market forces are nevertheless increasingly in a position to exert pressure on national and supranational legislators to create a business-friendly environment. He went on to demonstrate how the EU was trying to steer a course that takes into account the interests of both member states and commercial enterprises. Thus, an entrepreneur from the EU can incorporate in any member state as long as the company adheres to the local rules. Many firms, however, were trying to profit from locational advantages without knowing enough about those rules, e.g. local liability laws. Ebke also pointed out the importance of economic power. Thus, European companies that want to do business in the US usually have to conform to US accounting procedures, whereas large US corporations that want to do business in the EU can choose between American and European accounting systems.

After the first session, the Honorable William R. Timken Jr., United States Ambassador to Germany, joined the conference for a public lecture, in which he pondered “How Germans and Americans Can Help Shape Global Systems,” peppering his remarks with lessons from his own experience as CEO of a globally successful family business.

The second session, chaired by Manfred G. Schmidt (Department of Political Science, Heidelberg University), asked whether western industrialized countries are irreversibly on the path “From Welfare State to Market State?”

Harold James (Princeton University/ European University Institute, Fiesole) employed the concept of political culture to argue that at the beginning of the twenty-first century “Europe’s Adjustment to a Changing Capitalism” focused on the notion of “family capitalism” as a new model of responsible conduct after the welfare state had led to the capture of the political system by particular interests and the collapse of the “New Economy” had revealed corporate corruption and scandal. He cautioned, however, that family firms are not immune from general trends in society that indicate a devaluation of the family and a crisis in family values.

Reimut Zohlnhöfer (Heidelberg University) identified “The Real Race to the Bottom” in the decline of public economic affairs expenditures. He argued, however, that neither EU integration nor globalization were responsible for the decline in subsidies. Rather, a process of expenditure conversion might have been induced by policy models promoted by international regimes like the WTO and IMF.

Peter H. Lindert (University of California, Davis) delineated some borders drawn by history with regard to the relationship of “Welfare States, Markets, and Efficiency.” He argued that there was no inexorable policy trade-off between efficiency and equity. Instead, in trying to draw the efficiency border between governments and markets, institutional mistakes were made in both Western Europe and the United States. If lawmakers on both sides of the Atlantic would stop to protect special interests at the expense of both efficiency and equity, the welfare state would look less like an endangered species, even accounting for the effects of population aging on pensions.

The third section, moderated by Michael Welker (Department of Scientific Theology, Heidelberg University) dealt with the increasing interaction between religion and the marketplace.

In his talk, “Religion In and the Religion Of the Marketplace,” William Schweiker (University of Chicago) discussed both traditional versions of Christian thinking about economic life and proposals that aim at using religion to resolve the “market paradox,” namely, that the market’s flywheel—the pursuit of self-interest—may, without consideration of any other-regard, also endanger the very existence of the market. The question then becomes whether the market can solve its own paradox of requiring unrestrained self-interest while at the same time sustaining some commitment to the common good or whether some outside, non-economic force is needed to address this problem. Schweiker argued, however, that eventually there was a need not to resolve the market paradox but to find means to render the paradox productive rather than socially destructive. This required the continuing distinction between goods that

can be directly sought and those that can not be directly sought. Only in this way would it be possible to sustain moral goods and values as the connecting point among social subsystems and the power of religious conviction.

Christoph Deutschmann (Tübingen University) presented an unorthodox view of “Capitalism and Religion.” Starting from Max Weber’s characterization of capitalism as a disenchanted, i.e. non-religious, order of society on the one hand, and from Thomas Luckmann’s observation that beyond the confines of traditional churches a “market” of “ultimate meanings” has developed which offers spiritual messages tailored to the salvation needs of the individual consumer on the other hand, Deutschmann maintained that the widespread notion of a “revival of religion” was in fact lacking a clear concept of “religion.” With recourse to Georg Simmel, he went on to argue that in capitalist society money was the most convincing candidate to assume the paramount function of religion, namely to provide individual members of society with a symbolic representation of a collective identity. Yet, Deutschmann found the formal parallels between money and God drawn by Simmel still incomplete. In order to remedy this deficiency, he utilized the work-labor-nexus to show that at the core of the overwhelming dominance of money in modern society lay a “religion of man,” called capitalism.

Turning to “Popular Culture and the Global Market in Religion,” R. Laurence Moore (Cornell University) analyzed both initiatives—particularly in commercial films—to use religion as a strategy for reaping profit and the contemporary shape of aggressive religious proselytizing. Arguing that the selling of religion as an item of popular culture intersects with efforts by religious organizations to find a global audience, he wondered

who in the encounter between Hollywood and religion really did the manipulating, suggesting that Hollywood could only follow the market that religion had already created.

The fourth section, chaired by Malte Faber (Alfred Weber Institute, Heidelberg University) entitled “Of Risks and Rights: Man, State, and Market” dealt with the seemingly ever-increasing risks facing modern welfare states as well as strategies to counter or attend to these risks, including the sometimes problematic consequences of those strategies for notions of human rights and dignity.

Werner Abelshauser (Bielefeld University) exposed a connection between “Fordism and the Advent of Mass Unemployment in Germany.” He argued that West Germany’s economic miracle allowed an anachronistic comeback of earlier production modes, while at the same time the rise of Fordism contributed to a change in mentality away from vocational training and was thus instrumental in the increase of unskilled labor. Today, even high growth rates would not make it any easier for the swollen pool of unskilled laborers to find a job. Rather than identifying the German or European production regimes as the root of the problem, Abelshauser argued that the real culprit was Fordism and its unbecoming application to continental economies. He concluded, therefore, that the European model would have good prospects if it were to get rid of Fordism.

Liza Heinzerling (Georgetown University) illustrated the precarious relationship between “Cost-Benefit Analysis and Fundamental Rights.” Harking back to Werner Ebke’s presentation, she illustrated some of the techniques of how markets “make” law by demonstrating how the American government’s Office of Management

and Budget (OMB) was rolling back legislation via cost-benefit analysis. Cost-benefit analysis has become the prevailing method to evaluate regulation. However, at the same time it requires to put a dollar figure on everything from health, safety, and environmental protection to a human life as such, thereby creating a market where markets must not exist.

Michael Anderheiden (Heidelberg University) analyzed the notion of "Information Equilibrium," discernible in recent judgments of the German Supreme Court, in order to compare German and American attitudes toward government warnings for consumer protection. He discussed the differing Lockean and Hegelian traditions that led, on the one hand, to the notion of a free market of ideas and, on the other hand, to the assumption that family, state, and market were three interacting social realms. Anderheiden then demonstrated that recent judgments of the German Supreme Court viewed well-informed consumers as a common public good, while at the same time questioning that transparency was providing balanced information in and of itself, thus implying the need for active state regulation.

The fifth and final section of the conference, chaired by Wolfgang Seifert (Center for East Asian Studies, Heidelberg University) went beyond merely transatlantic comparisons to include Asian as well as transnational contributions to the debate on "Educational Systems and the Recruitment of Elites." Carmen Schmidt (Osna-brück University) presented the case of Japan, arguing that a putatively highly meritocratic selection process in higher education was actually leading to class and gender stratification and auto-recruitment. Since Japan has maintained a strict system of educational credentialism, there was still a reasonable link between educational

performance and the allocation of elite positions. Networks forged during the years of study at one of Japan's few elite universities tie the elites together and serve as a cornerstone of elite unity and cooperation.

Gita Steiner-Khamsi (Columbia University) spoke about "The Politics and Economics of the Crisis Talk in Education: Indicators, Targets, and Benchmarks in the Age of the Market." Taking the UN's priority to collect data on education in less developed countries as a starting point and delineating the way in which the IMF dictates how resources have to be spent, she asked in how far standardized diagnosis and prescriptions will result in an international convergence of national educational reform. At the very least, as her talk clearly demonstrated, the semantics of globalization is regularly utilized to stir up domestic political reform talk in an effort to either generate or discourage reform initiatives.

The concluding discussion, moderated by Detlef Junker (HCA), started with the five chairpersons each providing a short summary of their respective panels, thus drawing together the rich perspectives that lawyers, political scientists, historians, theologians, sociologists, as well as scholars of Asian Studies and of Comparative and International Education had provided during the three preceding days. This in itself painted a fascinating panoply of the ways in which globalization, or talk of it, affects ideas of the relation between state and market in all kinds of different realms. Yet as one participant summed up the gist of the conference discussions: for one, the demise of the welfare state is no foregone conclusion, and, more important, we can live peacefully with different national approaches—so, calm down! A publication of the conference proceedings is contemplated.

## Colloquium: "The Russo-Japanese War (1904/05): The Dawn of a New Era?"

From December 1 to December 3, 2005 the University of Heidelberg hosted a colloquium on the importance of the Russo-Japanese War in world history, which was financed by the Geschwister-Supp-Foundation (Heidelberg). The goal of the speakers at the colloquium was to add a historical international perspective and analysis of the war, its causes and its consequences to previous studies, which until now have largely concentrated on historically national and regional oriented perspectives and interpretations confined to Asia. The ever-increasing importance of East Asia at the beginning of the 20th Century as a historical "area" in trans and international inter-action, offered the colloquium, in its selected topic of such a far reaching event such as the Russo-Japanese War, the possibility to overcome purely regional interpretative discourses. It allowed further analysis of the motives of the warring countries, as well as the far reaching international political interaction and interdependence involved in the conflict. Taking into consideration social, economic, diplomatic, and political aspects, the colloquium methodically followed the intention of combining particular factors in the historical development of the region based on resources and scholarly works with a debate on the world-wide meaning of the events surrounding the war, so that regional marginalization might be overcome.

The following scholars listed in alphabetical order gave presentations at the colloquium:

Prof. Dr. Manfred Berg, History Department (Curt Engelhorn-Chair of American History), Dr. Edda Binder-Iijima (Heidelberg), Prof. Dr. Gita Dharampal-Frick (South Asia Institute (SAI)), PD Dr. Philipp Gassert (Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA)), Dr. des. Frank Grüner (Seminar

for Eastern European History), Prof. Dr. Heinz-Dietrich Löwe (Seminar for Eastern European History), Prof. Dr. Gotelind Müller-Saini (Institute for Sinology), Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Seifert (Institute for Japanese Studies), Dr. Maik Hendrik Sprotte (Institute for Japanese Studies), Raphael Utz, M. Phil. (Seminar for Eastern European History).

The event began with an opening lecture on the occasion of the commencement of activity by the Geschwister-Supp-Foundation given by Edda Binder-Iijima on the topic "World Political Duels and Powder Kegs – The Russo-Japanese War and the Oriental Question." Dr. Iijima-Binder's lecture focused in large part on the perceptions surrounding the war and the consequences the war had on the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire, and simultaneously how the event in view of structural changes affected Europe. Heinz-Dietrich Löwe und Maik Hendrik Sprotte then demonstrated how Russia and Japan had positioned themselves by the outbreak of hostilities in 1904. Löwe described the Russian stance during a period in which the state pushed for rapid industrialization amid the existing older traditional structures. Reforms and Anti-Reforms resulted in counter movements in a "conservative stabilization" on the one hand, and to greater freedoms on the other hand, which endorsed economic reforms despite the Czar's opposition. Sprotte maintained that Japan, following the so-called "restoration of the monarchial systems" (*ôsei fukkô*) with the Meiji-Restoration (Meiji *ishin*) in the year 1868, began an unprecedented (in Asia) and successful modernization process of its political, social, economical, and military institutions. In turn, it was this process which contributed to the community's image of a "rich country with a strong military" by 1904.

Subsequently, this success led to intense discussions in Japanese internal politics surrounding a new Japanese position and its intentions on the Asian mainland.

The proceeding lectures examined the concrete effects of the war, first on the direct enemies in the conflict and then based on those findings, composed a second analysis report on the subsequent changes in China, on the Indian subcontinent, in the U.S.A., and in the "Old World." Wolfgang Seifert talked about the "object" of the Korean Empire in his presentation. The presentation detailed the intentions of Japan and the development of Japanese foreign policy, which included the annexation of the Korean Empire in the Treaty of Kangwha (1876) to the Convention of November 27, 1905, and finally culminating with the loss of Korean sovereignty in 1910. In addition to describing the concrete political power constellations, Prof. Seifert also made a special point to observe the changing Japanese terminology used in the process of annexation.

Maik Hendrik Sprotte gave a description of the internal Japanese political situation beginning with the Three-Power-Intervention in 1895 and concluding with the resignation of the War Cabinet under Minister president Katsura Tarô in early 1906. In addition, his presentation studied leading Japanese domestic politicians and their concepts in the decision-making process of the time in the content and limits of Japanese engagement on the Asian mainland. Opposing the champions of a Japanese hegemony in East Asia and concepts which only later resemble a closer meaning of the attainable Japanese variant of useful Pan-Asianism, were early Japanese Socialists. Although they rather ambivalently criticized initial Japanese expansion, they eventually followed a strictly pacifist course.

Raphael Utz, among of things, examined the role of East Asia in the concept of Russian Nationalism based on the travel diaries and later writings of Prince Uchtomskij, who in 1891 had accompanied the Tsarevich and later Czar, Nicolaus II, on his grand tour, which went through Japan. In these writings associations of kinship with the community of East Asia were present. In addition to feelings of Russian cultural superiority, which following the Russian defeat were proven false.

Heinz-Dietrich Löwe then spoke on the internal political developments in Russia. The Russo-Japanese War was supposed to have been a "small successful war," commented the czar's Minister of the Interior, Pleve. Nonetheless, it was Pleve who was then was the instigator of developments inside Russia, which clearly led to inefficiencies of the governing apparatus and led to the first revolution in 1905.

Frank Grüner detailed in his lecture the fragile and unstable state of the czar autocracy due to the war and the revolution in 1905 and its publicized handling. He paid special attention to the conservative press during the period, which he noted was predominantly capable of only limited possible effectiveness due to the Czar's censorship and scope of power.

Gotelind Müller-Saini concentrated her presentation on China, which has often been overlooked in discussions on the Russo-Japanese War. According to Müller-Saini, the Russo-Japanese War was but another in a long line of catastrophes for China. In the lecture, Müller-Saini focused on selected perspectives with special considerations of the weak position of the Chinese imperial government at the time, its diplomatic efforts, as well as an Analysis of the community's perception of the warring parties



based on reports in the Chinese press. In doing so, she was able to comment on the ongoing domestic discussions in China at the time which primarily dealt with the question of a Japanese victory, seen as a prerequisite for the loss of Chinese influence in East Asia.

In his presentation, Manfred Berg focused on the relationship of the Russo-Japanese War with that of the position held by the United States. The United States was clearly interested in a balance of power in East Asia, as seen in the efforts of then U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, to mediate a peace. At the same time, however, contemporary interpretations during the period of the "rise and fall of civilizations" and "racist output power" were certainly evident in the minds U.S. policy makers and in their assessment of the situation.

The impact of the Russo-Japanese War on the Indian National Movement was main topic covered in the lecture given by Gita Dharampal-Frick. The Japanese victory was in fact found to be stimulating for many of the contemporary, as well as later, leaders of the Indian independence movement. The assumedly Japanese "virtue" of the uniform will to act, the readiness to serve the nation and heroic bravery were all adopted as Indian examples. A basis for this had been provided by a close pre-war Japanese-Indian program of exchange. The Indian press not only noted the success of the Japanese modernization system, but also its instruments of criticism which were directed toward the British colonial power.

In the final presentation, Philipp Gassert examined the war as a "Disintegrator of an Alien World." At the heart of his analysis were questions concerning a changing European perception of Asia in connection with a Japanese

victory, and the function of a possible outside threat for Europe under the key words "Yellow Danger." Regarding the inner-European relationships of powers, the war had little influence since the important developments, such as German Isolation or the rapprochement of Great Britain, France and Russia, were already recognizable prior to the war.

The colloquium celebrated the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth (September 5, 1905) which officially ended the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. The event itself offered a superb opportunity for various departments of the University of Heidelberg to constructively work together, exchange scholarly ideas, create university ties and to examine a world event of historic importance in which all could take part in and contribute in the forum of a multiple day colloquium. Thanks to the wide purview of scholarly knowledge in the various departments represented, it was made possible for all to participants to attain a broader comprehensive meaning of the Russo-Japanese War and its consequences. These consequences of the war were not confined to the political constellation of Asian power politics but also found meaning in other areas such as the independence movements in South Asia, the foreign policy initiatives and perceptions in the United States, and in the European alliance system.

A publication consisting of the lectures at the colloquium is to be released in the first half of 2007, edited by Heinz-Dietrich Löwe, Wolfgang Seifert und Maik Hendrik Sprotte.

For further information, please contact the author of this text, Dr. Maik Hendrik Sprotte, Institut für Japanologie, Center for East Asian Studies at: [sprotte@zo.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:sprotte@zo.uni-heidelberg.de)

## IFK Conference: "Between the 'Prague Spring' and the 'French May'"

From August 25 to 27, 2006, the HCA hosted the 3rd international conference of the Interdisciplinary Research Forum Protest Movements (IFK) entitled "Between the 'Prague Spring' and the 'French May: Transnational Exchange and National Recontextualization of Protest Cultures in 1960/70s Europe." The conference was organized by Martin Klimke (HCA) and Joachim Scharloth (German Department, University of Zurich, Switzerland) and assembled 45 young scholars from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds from all over Europe and the United States for three days of extremely productive discussions and exchange.

Drawing on the HCA's long-term, interdisciplinary comparative research project, "Varieties of Democratic Orders," and its focus on twentieth-century protest movements, the meeting sought to analyze the specific European dimensions of protest movements and their subcultures during the Cold War in the 1960/70s. The conference proposed that Cold War Europe could be considered a microcosm for global political events, since it was here that the geopolitical faultline between East and West was most visible, with the Berlin Wall as its symbolic embodiment. Consequently, not only the unique geopolitical environment but also the varieties of national experience, ranging from the Communist East European states of the Warsaw Pact to the democratic nations of Western Europe, as well as the dictatorships of Spain, Portugal and Greece, were the topics of various papers.

A particularly remarkable feature of the conference was the actual balance between Western and Eastern European perspectives on these two formative decades, a factor regrettably all too of-

ten missing in the historiography. Combined with contributions on the phenomena transcending national borders in the area of demonstration techniques, languages of protest, music and literature, the conference provided a comprehensive and unique outlook on the situation of Europe in the 1960/70s and its transatlantic connections.

A highlight of the meeting was the keynote address by Ingrid Gilcher-Holtey on Régis Debray as an international icon of protest, which was commented on by the former German SDS president KD Wolff.

The organizers are grateful to the HCA for its unwavering support of the IFK Protest Movements as a dynamic young scholars network from its inception in 2003, and can look back on vibrant academic debates and inspiring exchanges during this conference. A publication of the conference proceedings will appear in the spring of 2008.



The participants of the IFK conference in front of the University Library of Heidelberg.

## Research Fellows at the HCA 2005/06

### **Prof. Dr. Cesar N. Caviedes**

Alexander von Humboldt Fellow

Cesar N. Caviedes studied and taught at the Catholic University of Valparaíso in his home country of Chile. After further studies at the University of Florence in Italy, he began his doctoral studies in 1969 at the University of Freiburg. His international resume continued at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and at the University of Saskatchewan-Regina. In 1980, he became the chair for Latin American geography at the University of Florida. Caviedes has received awards from the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung, the Canada Council for the Humanities, and the National Science Foundation. In 1996, the Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers awarded Caviedes with the "Distinguished Latin Americanist Career Award". Caviedes has written eight books on Latin America, geopolitics, geography, and El Niño, including "El Niño in History: Storming Through the Ages" (University Press of Florida, 2001). He has also published numerous articles on these and other subjects. He is a member in the editorial boards of various journals and periodicals in the USA, Europe, and Latin America.



On his stay in Heidelberg at the HCA, Prof. Caviedes says: "I enjoyed teaching a variety of students coming from countries as diverse as the Maldives Islands, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Georgia, Romania, Poland, China, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Germany, Canada, and even some Americans.

In addition, an upper seminar on "El Niño and other Contemporary Climate Variabilities" was given at the Institute of Geography of the University of Heidelberg, with the participation of brilliant students from Germany, Luxembourg, Afghanistan, and Colombia. A highlight of these stimulating academic encounters was the celebration of a symposium organized by our host, Professor Bernhard Eitel on January 25, 2006, to discuss the state of the art on the detection and dating of palaeo-El Niño events and their cultural impact along the west coast of South America. The fruitful interaction with Professor Eitel and his associates, Dr. Stefan Hecht, Gerd Schukraft, and Bertil Mächtle deserve my warmest appreciations."

## **Dr. Martin Klimke**

HCA Research Fellow

Last year, HCA Research Fellow, Martin Klimke, successfully completed his dissertation entitled „The ‘Other’ Alliance: Global Protest and Student Unrest in West Germany and the U.S., 1962-1972.“ His doctoral advisers were Prof. Detlef Junker (Heidelberg) and Prof. Akira Iriye (Harvard University). On December 10, Dr. Klimke received the 2006 Ruprecht-Karls Award from the University of Heidelberg for his outstanding work.



In addition, Martin Klimke has begun work as head coordinator and local scholar-in-charge for the Conference and Training Series, “European Protest Movements Since the End of the Cold War: The Rise of a (Trans-) national Civil Society and the Transformation of the Public Sphere.” The Workshops and Conferences are supported by the European Union as part of the Marie Curie Activities and “Promotion of Scientific Excellence” program.

Dr. Klimke has published, among other things, an article on Black Power and 1970s terrorism in West Germany and, together with Dr. Wilfried Mausbach, a work on the role of the Vietnam War for the Red Army Faction („Rote Armee Fraktion“, RAF).

Furthermore, he has co-edited a handbook on the cultural and media history of „1968,“ which will appear in bookstores on March 2007, published by the Metzler Publishing Company.

Dr. Klimke is currently co-editing another handbook, a collected volume on 1968 in Europe, and is simultaneously working on the reception of the African-American Civil Rights Movement in Germany and Europe.

Dr. Martin Klimke is now in the process of preparing his dissertation for publication with the Princeton University Press.

## **Prof. Dr. Richard Lehne**

Fulbright Visiting Professor

Richard Lehne is Professor of Political Science at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey and a member of its Graduate Faculty. He holds a B.A. from Reed College and a Ph.D. from the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, at Syracuse University. Currently his professional activity focuses on business-government relations, and the second edition of his book, *Government and Business: American Political Economy in Comparative Perspective* was recently released (CQ Press, 2006). Previously, Professor Lehne's academic endeavors addressed issues related to state politics and public law.



Professor Lehne has also taught at St. Lawrence University, Canton (NY) and has been a guest professor at the Universities of Frankfurt, Göttingen, and Leipzig. In addition, he has worked in various capacities and projects in the state government of New Jersey.

His appointment at the University of Heidelberg as a Fulbright Visiting Professor extended through July 15, 2006.

Prof. Lehne's other publications include: *Industry and Politics: United States in Comparative Perspective* (Prentice Hall, 1993), *The Quest for Justice: The Politics of School Finance Reform* (Longman, 1978); *Casino Policy* (Rutgers University Press, 1986); *Politics in New Jersey*, co-editor and contributor, revised edition, (Rutgers, 1979), as well as numerous other articles and reports.

## 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 2005/06. For the same period, it furthermore encompasses publications relevant to the field of American Studies that have been published by scholars from the academic departments affiliated with the HCA.

### **Manfred Berg**

(Department of History)

“Die Ursprünge der Sklaverei in Nordamerika,” *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 54 (September 2006): 741–60.

“From Disfranchisement to Minority Vote Dilution: The U.S. Supreme Court and Black Voting Rights Since the Civil Rights Revolution,” in Andreas Etges and Ursula Lehmkuhl, eds., *Atlantic Passages: Constitution – Immigration – Internationalization* (Berlin: LIT Verlag, 2006), 65–77.

*The Ticket to Freedom: The NAACP and the Struggle for Black Political Integration* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 2005).

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# 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.

The forum serves to present issues of contemporary research in the field of American Studies to the public through activities such as the lecture series “Typisch Amerikanisch” (Typically American”), individual lectures on the United States, and high-profile keynote addresses on U.S. and transatlantic affairs.

Strongly believing that mutual respect and consideration can only be achieved through 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.

## Lecture Series “Typisch Amerikanisch”

The aim of the annual lecture series “Typisch Amerikanisch” (“Typically American”) is to provide the audience with a multidisciplinary perspective on issues dealing with American culture and society, past and present. The HCA wants to provide its audience with the information necessary to engage in a fruitful debate about contemporary U.S. affairs and transatlantic relations. Issues concerning cultural, political, judicial, and economical developments in the U.S. therefore often are presented in comparison to those in Germany and Europe.

Each annual series is organized around a different central theme, offering lectures from various disciplines and areas of expertise, exploring and illuminating the main topic from multiple angles. All lectures are followed by discussions with the

audience. “Typisch Amerikanisch” has been hosted by the HCA every winter term since 2002/03.

The first series introduced the Heidelberg audience to the activities of the HCA and consisted of ten lectures, one from each department contributing to the HCA’s founding initiative. The second series in 2003/04 dealt with “Power – Mission – Morals,” focusing on U.S. foreign policy. Many lectures were held by professors from outside of Heidelberg, giving the audience the added benefit of presentations from new perspectives. This trend was continued with the third series in 2004/05 that concentrated on “Nation and Multiculturalism in the United States” and introduced speakers from the U.S. to the series. For more details on the past series, please log on to the HCA’s website.

## “Typisch Amerikanisch” 2005/06: The U.S. and the Global Economy

The fourth lecture series “Typisch Amerikanisch” during the winter term of 2005/06 focused on “The U.S. and the Global Economy.” For the first time the HCA invited not only scholars from various academic disciplines but also practitioners from industry and business. Again, the series included lectures by guest speakers from the United States.



Professor Hannah Buxbaum, Indiana University School of Law – Bloomington

The opening lecture was given by Prof. Hannah Buxbaum, J.D., on November 11, 2005. Prof. Buxbaum teaches Comparative Law, Contracts, International Business Transactions, International Litigation, and Secured Transactions at the Indiana University School of Law – Bloomington. She holds a B.A. in English Literature from Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, an LL.M. from University of Heidelberg, and a J.D. from the Cornell School of Law. Prof. Buxbaum has taught at the Universities of Kiel, Erlangen-Nürnberg, and Cologne in Germany, as well as at the University of San Diego Institute on International and Comparative Law in London. Before joining the faculty at Indiana University, Prof. Buxbaum was an associate in the New York and Frankfurt offices of Davis, Polk & Wardwell.

In 2005/06 she returned to the University of Cologne as a Research Fellow of the Alexander von

Humboldt Foundation. Buxbaum has published widely in both U.S. and European journals on private international law and international litigation and jurisdiction.

In her lecture on “Regulating Economic Markets: The United States as Global Policeman?” Prof. Buxbaum addressed the problems arising with cross-border activities of international business. She identified a long tradition of the U.S. trying to “export” domestic regulations to international markets from the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 up to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Binding not only to American companies but also to foreign companies with securities listed in the U.S. as well as to foreign accounting and law firms operating in the U.S., and including civil and criminal sanctions these regulations follow the rationale of “play in our markets, play by our rules!”

Next to these legislative developments, judicial decisions added to the growing importance of U.S. law for international markets. These include the application of U.S. regulatory law in international private civil litigation, to transactions involving foreign companies and taking place abroad as well as to cases initiated by foreign plaintiffs. Even though U.S. courts decide upon the applicability of U.S. law in every case anew, Prof. Buxbaum summed up: “As a moth is drawn to the light, so is a litigant drawn to the United States.”

Finally, the U.S. is “spreading the gospel” through various soft law mechanisms such as bilateral coordination of sub-government level authorities, offering legal assistance to developing nations, spreading “the spirit of U.S. laws” even where

exact regulations are not adopted. It appears the U.S. is trying to have large parts of the world adopt the American style and American regulations. But, concluded Prof. Buxbaum, as the U.S. currently is the only actor trying to export its regulations to the global market, future developments will depend on whether or not other nations or regions will follow this model and provide a counterweight. Until then, U.S. efforts to spread domestic regulations abroad may appear to be embedded in other U.S. hegemonic policies (following the “three layer chessboard” of Joseph Nye), but their main goals remain to direct and maintain international commerce and to achieve an effective legal framework for global business. Prof. Buxbaum’s lecture was organized in cooperation with the German-American Lawyers’ Association (DAJV).



Professor Rolf J. Langhammer, Vice-President of the renowned Kiel Institute for World Economics.

The second lecture, on December 12, 2005, was given by Prof. Dr. Rolf J. Langhammer, Vice-President of the renowned Kiel Institute for World Economics, one of the most important economic think tanks in Germany. Prof. Langhammer earned his doctorate from the University of Kiel, where he taught since 1991. He also has taught as a Visiting Professor at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore and at the Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok and has made repeated trips Africa, Asia, and South America. He is a member of many associations

and serves on the Advisory Board of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. An expert on multilateral and regional economic integration, he has published widely on the foreign trade policies of the E.U. and on industrialization in developing countries.

Prof. Langhammer’s lecture dealt with “The Transatlantic Free Trade Area (TAFTA): Dead Horse or Attractive Club?,” focusing on an idea that resurfaced in German public debate in the fall of 2006. Prof. Langhammer started out with an introduction into the recent developments of U.S. and E.U. economies, their export shares in the global market, intra-“TAFTA” trade in goods and services, mutual direct investments, and transatlantic mergers. The collected data led to the conclusion that although both regions’ shares in world trade as well as the level of intra-“TAFTA” trade remain very high, they are not as dynamic as other regions such as Asia and in some cases are even declining. Additionally, the intensity of transatlantic commercial relations is defined more by capital flows and trade in services than by trade in commodities or goods. Still, transatlantic mergers remain dominant compared to other regions.

In the second part of his lecture Prof. Langhammer addressed likely fields of conflict within a TAFTA that would be very difficult to overcome: subsidies in key sectors such as agriculture or the aerospace industry; differences in domestic regulations concerning consumer protection, litigation and competition law; national sovereignty; existing bi- or multilateral agreements with third countries; and the observation that the U.S. increasingly subordinates its trade and migration policies to national security interests. Prof. Langhammer further argued that even if these obstacles could be overcome, it would be difficult

to predict the effects of a TAFTA. The largest economically integrated region (by GDP) could very well send an impulse for further liberalization to third countries. The projected additional increase in trade revenues, however, is very low; the E.U. as the less dynamic partner would have to face severe adaptation pressure. Third-party countries, especially in Asia and other emerging markets, would face discrimination- and exclusion-effects, whereby TAFTA could open further cleavages in the global north-south divide. Other potential problems with TAFTA include a potential new set of bureaucratic requirements, e.g. to control the origin of trade goods, and a potential breach of GATT and APEC regulations. Additionally, further multilateral liberalization, as opposed to a bilateral TAFTA, would have positive effects for the U.S., the E.U., and the global economy estimated at five times the effects of TAFTA itself.

Langhammer concluded that TAFTA would carry a stigma similar to that of Germany's current Grand Coalition: vague compromises and trade-offs would prevail, dynamic forces would be excluded, and third parties would be neutralized. Compared to other options such as the Transatlantic Liberalization Initiative (TALI) within the WTO, TAFTA is only the second-best solution, at best "a lame horse, providing yet another obstacle for better ways to further global liberalization."

On January 12, 2006, Norbert Quinkert, Chairman of Motorola GmbH Germany, gave the third lecture of the series. Motorola, one of the leading global communication companies, is a leading manufacturer in Germany, with production sites in Berlin, Flensburg, Munich, and Taunusstein. Quinkert served in management positions with Bull Deutschland GmbH, General Electric Informations-Service GmbH, and General Electric Medical Systems, S.A., before becoming President of

General Electric Germany. He joined Motorola in 1995 and heads its operations in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Quinkert is a member of the Board of Directors of several companies as well as a member of Dresdner Bank's Advisory Board, and serves as Executive Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany in Frankfurt/Main. He has been actively involved in promoting cultural and educational exchange between the U.S. and Germany for a number of years.



Norbert Quinkert, Chairman of Motorola GmbH Germany.

In his lecture, Quinkert looked at "The German Economy from an American Perspective." He explained that Germany remains both a very important and a very interesting market for American companies, a fact illustrated by the more than 2,000 enterprises in Germany financed with American capital. Some 850,000 jobs in Germany are directly and 2.3 million jobs are indirectly linked to American investments. Bilateral trade amounted to 106 billion Euros in 2005, and nowhere else in the world have American businesses invested more than in Germany. Most of these companies reinvest their revenues in Germany instead of distributing it as dividends to their American shareholders. It is therefore not surprising, said Quinkert, that many German subsidiaries of American corporations consider themselves to be "German companies" with American investors. Additionally, Germany remains an



excellent locale for American companies due to its central location in Europe, its large population, the high reputation of “Made in Germany,” its first-rate infrastructure, and its highly qualified and motivated workforce.

Still, Quinkert conceded, Germany is also a “difficult” location. The German economy has underperformed the global economy with low growth rates in returns, added value, and creating jobs. Many German citizens therefore mistrust innovations and hold on to outdated models such as state subsidies for traditional industries, thereby preventing new growth in new industries. Business and politics in Germany have to renew the public’s confidence in them by creating an environment that does not fear innovation and change. Business can do so by taking on more corporate social responsibility, government by adopting new regulations, decreasing bureaucracy, and strengthening secondary and university education. And, although the U.S. may not represent a market model for Germany, we could still learn from America, especially a little bit of the American optimism. Despite these problems, Quinkert concluded that Germany likely will remain an attractive business location, particularly from the point of view of American corporations, who still hold Germany and its market in high regard – higher in fact, than do many Germans.

The fourth lecture of the series was given by Prof. Andreas Falke, Chair for Foreign Cultures (Anglophone Societies) at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg. Prof. Falke has also taught at the University of Göttingen and was a Kennedy Memorial Fellow at Harvard University in 1988/89 and a Visiting Fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, DC, in 1989. During the 1980s he served in the Public Affairs Department and from 1992 to 2002 served as Head of Division of the

Economic Affairs Department of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn and Berlin. An expert on American trade policy, he has published numerous articles on transatlantic economic relations and on U.S. foreign policy.



Prof. Andreas Falke, University of Erlangen-Nürnberg.

On January 19, 2006, Prof. Falke gave his lecture on “Free Trade Crusader? Structural and Historical Foundations of U.S. Foreign Trade Policy.” Traditionally, Falke argued, the U.S. cannot be called a “free trade crusader.” This was particularly true during the period of industrialization that followed the Civil War, when the U.S. relied on steep tariffs, averaging 40%. This protectionism was deeply rooted in the “national social contract” to protect lower- and middle-class workers and only changed with the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act (RTAA) in 1934, which delegated authority over trade policy from Congress to the President. Although the RTAA covered only tariffs, not dumping, subsidies, and other domestic regulations, the executive branch gained credibility in its trade policy towards other countries and started to use “Bargaining Tariffs” in a new system of “bilateral preferentialism.”

Although the RTAA was more a change in procedures than a turn towards a more liberal trade policy, it led to a period of cutting tariffs and promoting free trade as part of the political agenda of the U.S. Finally, the Trade Agreement Act of

1974, which introduced the “Fast Track” practice, cemented the shift of power in trade policy from Congress to the President and the State Department and included non-tariff regulations. All in all, between World War II and the Reagan administration, the U.S. did indeed become a champion for free trade, motivated as much by memories of protectionism aggravating the Great Depression and a new-found acceptance of reciprocal tariff agreements within the western alliance during the Cold War as because of its own economic dominance. While average tariffs were lowered from 40% to 3.5%, the share of foreign trade of the American GDP grew from 8.8% in 1950 to 24% in 2003.

In the early ‘80s trade liberalization experienced severe set-backs, partly because of economic miscalculations and the subsequent increase of the U.S. trade deficit from \$25 billion to \$180 billion from 1980 to 1987. Many of the newly established bilateral agreements such as NAFTA became the target of much critique, particularly for neglecting social and ecological issues similarly criticized in the greater “globalization debate.” That is why the Clinton administration was unable to obtain a single “Fast Track” mandate and became more or less incapable of shaping trade policy as Congress reverted to making use of its constitutional power over trade policy.

George W. Bush returned to a more liberal trade policy, but has always heeded the critics of market liberalization. He was (just barely) able to obtain a “Fast Track” mandate (now called “Trade promotion Authority”) from Congress and used his power to promote the WTO and a more liberal global economy, using the rhetoric of a true liberal on the one hand, but making use of a pragmatic mix of uni-, bi- and multilateralism on the other. Therefore, Prof. Falke concluded, the

United States cannot be considered a “Free Trade Crusader” either historically or structurally.



Professor Richard Lehne, Rutgers University.

On January 26, 2006, Prof. Richard Lehne gave the fifth lecture of the series. Lehne is Professor of Political Science at Rutgers University, New Jersey. His professional activities are now concentrated in the area of business-government relations, and the second edition of his book, *Government and Business: American Political Economy in Comparative Perspective*, recently has been released (CQ Press, 2006). Lehne has taught at St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY, and has been a guest professor at the universities of Frankfurt, Göttingen and Leipzig. Prof. Lehne has worked in various capacities and projects in the state government of New Jersey. He spent the 2005/06 academic year at the HCA as Fulbright Visiting Professor.

Prof. Lehne started his lecture “Trends and Opportunities in U.S. Economic Policy” with a surprise by handing out a (tactfully edited) copy of his paycheck from Rutgers University. He explained that in appraising the state of their economy Americans do not examine productivity levels, investment decisions or the international balance of payments; “the typically American manner to assess the well-being of the nation’s economy is for people to look at their paychecks!” First, Prof. Lehne introduced the audience to the

data represented on the paycheck, the federal and state deductions such as income tax, pension insurance, medicare, unemployment insurance and temporary disability insurance. These deductions are supplemented by further subtractions for company pension plan and voluntary pension insurance.

The audience marveled at just how different this was from the German system, as it became obvious that the American system relies heavily on corporations and employers to deliver social services, not public budgets. Prof. Lehne illustrated this by examining the U.S. retirement and health care programs. While all American workers have to pay 6.3% of their first 75,000 Euros of salary for the federal retirement insurance (FICA), roughly 75% of all workers are also covered by employer-sponsored retirement programs that usually turn out to be more lucrative than FICA benefits. Additionally, the federal government sponsors individual private saving programs with the funds being collected by the employers and invested by approved financial service firms. Similarly, health care also relies on employers' contributions, which amount up to 55% of health care costs, with the federal government paying about 35%, and state governments and individuals paying about 10%. Traditionally, companies provide revenues and the administrative structure to support and operate the system. Although comparing the German with the American system is like "comparing apples with gear shifts on automobiles," a comparison of governmental vs. total expenditures brought interesting results: in 2003 public health care expenditures amounted to 6.6% of GDP in the U.S. and to 8.6% in Germany. Taking into account the total health care expenditures surprisingly revealed the misconception that the U.S. spends less on social policies than other countries: in 2003 in Germany total

health care expenditures amounted to 11.1% of GDP while in the U.S. these amounted to 15.0%, proportions in line with data from earlier decades. Both the American and the German economy face the challenge of rapidly rising costs in social security systems. While this lecture showed that differences between the two systems exist, and both have their own opportunities to face these challenges, the differences seem to be "less a matter of goals than of procedures."



Professor Norbert Walter, Chief Economist of Deutsche Bank Group.

The final lecture of the series was given by Prof. Norbert Walter on February 2, 2006. Prof. Walter is Chief Economist of Deutsche Bank Group and head of Deutsche Bank Research. Previously, he served as Professor and Director at the renowned Kiel Institute for World Economics and was a John J. McCloy Distinguished Research Fellow at the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies at the Johns Hopkins University in Washington, D.C. (1986/1987). He holds a doctorate in economics from the University of Frankfurt/Main. As chief economist of Deutsche Bank Group, Walter is responsible for a globally integrated approach in economic research. Deutsche Bank's think tank, Deutsche Bank Research, covers a wide spectrum of issues ranging from economic forecasting to country rating and sector analysis. In addition, Professor Walter is a member of the Committee of Wise Men on

the Regulation of European Securities Markets („Lamfalussy Group“).

In his lecture “U.S.A.: Eternal Engine of the Global Economy?” Prof. Walter gave a tour de force presentation of the current state of the global economy and possible directions it may take. Taking into account demographics and technology as long-term determinants for economic development and values such as family, private property, and honesty to sustain it, he came to the conclusion, over the next 25 years, the U.S. will continue to dominate and lead the global economy. American demographics are positively influenced by both a high birth rate of 2.2 children per child bearable woman and successful immigration. This contrasts with Germany, where in 2005 the death surplus exceeded immigration for the first time, and where immigrants face fewer possibilities of upward mobility. Additionally, the U.S. is much more dynamic than the E.U, as European and German elites are sceptical of innovations and American businesses earn higher returns on their investments than do German companies. This, Walter said, is how the U.S. manages to keep in their capital even though they carry debts totalling \$3 trillion, concluding that an annual growth rate of between 2% and 3% remains possible in the U.S. at least until 2020.

### **Outlook on 2006/07**

The lecture series “Typisch Americanisch” resumed in the winter term of 2006/07. This time the series focuses on “Latin America and the United States.”

The opening lecture was held by Germany’s most renowned expert on Latin America, Prof. Dieter Nohlen of the University of Heidelberg.

The dominant role of the U.S. economy will not be challenged by Europe but by Asia, particularly by China and India. Of the two, China is in a better position to challenge the U.S., Walter explained, since China’s growth will mainly be limited only by ecological constraints and resources. India, however, has also to combat such pre-conditions as malnutrition and educational lack before tackling capitalization. Still, even assuming annual growth rates of more than 5%, China will be lacking behind the U.S. at least until 2020. If it overtakes the U.S. economically by 2030, it most likely will still lack political and military influence to take up the part of the new global leader.

Although it is not the E.U. that will challenge the U.S., America can still learn a lot from Europe, especially with regard to protecting the environment and conserving natural resources, but also in regard to social developments such as the urban sprawl in the United States. But, Prof. Walter concluded, “Americans can learn, and when they do, they do it faster than we do.” The E.U. must reform itself to be able to become a partner for the United States in the next 25 years, politically and economically. Most of all, said Walter, we have to recognize the trade-off between European welfare state and greater risks in pursuit of stronger growth.

On November 16, 2006, he gave a broad introduction into the topic with his talk on “Perception and Interest: U.S.-Latin American Relations.”

The second lecture was given by Alberto Hart on “Peru and the United States” on December 7, 2006. Mr Hart serves as Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of the Republic of Peru in Berlin.

## Academic Ceremony on the Occasion of the 80th Birthday of Curt Engelhorn

„Gaudeamus igitur“ – let us be merry – sang the choir of the Theater and Orchestra of the City of Heidelberg on May 29, 2006, in the prestigious Alte Aula (Old Hall) of University of Heidelberg. And they continued on to the sixth verse of the traditional students' song: "vivat maecenatum caritas quae nos hic protegit!" – long live the aid of our patrons which protects us! – marking the occasion of the ceremony jointly hosted by the University of Heidelberg and the HCA: the 80th birthday of Curt Engelhorn, Honorary Senator of the University, longtime patron of the Ruperto Carola, and member of the Board of Trustees of the HCA.

The joyous celebration culminated with yet another generous gift from Senator Engelhorn to the University. On his own birthday he presented the University with a freshly renovated baroque town house, the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais, that was to become the new home of the HCA (see page 21).

The audience of more than 250 representatives from academia, politics, and the business community, as well as family members and personal friends, were welcomed by Prof. Peter Hommelhoff, Rector of the University. Welcome addresses were given by Karsten D. Voigt, Coordinator of German-American Cooperation of the German Federal Foreign Office; Prof. Raban von der Malsburg, First Deputy Mayor of the City of Heidelberg; and by Rolf Kentner, Chairman of the Jacob Gould Schurman Foundation.

The laudations were held by Rector Hommelhoff and HCA Founding Director Prof. Detlef Junker.

Mr. Voigt congratulated Senator Engelhorn on his birthday and thanked him for his unwavering support of the University of Heidelberg, especially of research and teaching in American Studies. "Your name, Dear Mr. Engelhorn, has a special meaning in transatlantic cooperation and is linked to philanthropists such as John Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie," Voigt said.



Karsten D. Voigt, Coordinator of German-American Cooperation, Federal Foreign Office.

Taking into account the establishment of the Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History at the History Department and the support of the HCA, Voigt called Senator Engelhorn an "Ambassador of good will in transatlantic relations."

Stating that Germany is grateful to the United States for its own freedom, first for the liberation of the Third Reich in 1945, second for guaranteeing the freedom and security of West Germany during the Cold War, and third for American support of German reunification in 1989/90, Voigt told the assembled crowd that he believed that relations between the two nations will withstand political difficulties, pointing out Germany and the U.S. have overcome recent disagreements and bilateral relations are strong again. This is necessary, he pointed out, because only together will Germany and the U.S. be able to face the

challenges of the 21st century. "The United States remains our most important partner outside of the E.U."

But, as the geopolitical situation has changed, so have transatlantic relations. These new circumstances demand "institutions of transatlantic bridge-building such as the HCA, making the support of Curt Engelhorn all the more significant." Because the close ties between Germany and the United States "have to be fostered, not only on the political level, but also on the level of citizens, scholars, and students, to be continuously and creatively renewed and strengthened."



Prof. Raban von der Malsburg, First Deputy Mayor of the City of Heidelberg.

Mayor von der Malsburg thanked Curt Engelhorn for his support of the University and his support for America-related research and teaching. "Heidelberg traditionally has very close relations to the U.S.," he said with regard to the 19th-century visits of famous Americans such as Mark Twain, the success and continuous popularity of the Broadway musical "The Students Prince," the building of the lecture hall complex "Neue Universität" that was constructed with money raised in the U.S. in the 1920s, and to the liberation of Heidelberg by American troops in 1945, accomplished without the destruction of the city. "Still today some 20,000 G.I.s are stationed and live in Heidelberg," said von der Malsburg, and "even

during times of diplomatic misunderstandings, here in Heidelberg Germans and Americans continued to live door to door as neighbors without any tarnishing of relations."

Stressing the importance of the University to the city, he noted that city and University both have a special place in the hearts of many Americans. "We, the City of Heidelberg, wholeheartedly thank Curt Engelhorn for his support and his accomplishments on behalf of the special relations of Heidelberg and the U.S.A."

In his welcome address, Rolf Kentner, Chairman of the Schurman Foundation, thanked Curt Engelhorn for his longstanding support of research and teaching in American history and American studies at the University of Heidelberg. The Foundation, explained Mr. Kentner, is named after Jacob Gould Schurman, who served as U.S. Ambassador to Germany from 1925 to 1929. An alumnus of University of Heidelberg, he initiated a fundraising campaign that gathered more than \$500,000 in 1928. The money was donated for the construction of the "Neue Universität," still the most important lecture hall of the University of Heidelberg. The Foundation follows his example, fostering transatlantic relations by studying the United States because "only by learning about and with our partners can we understand them, and only by understanding them can we cooperate." In this endeavor, Senator Engelhorn's support has been a vital prerequisite, ever since the Foundation was established in 1986.

In his laudation Prof. Junker focused on "Curt Engelhorn the Entrepreneur." Engelhorn's success led to the expansion of a medium-sized family business based in Mannheim becoming a global corporation with more than 20,000 employees and annual sales revenue exceeding \$4 billion.

Just as Germany's postwar economic success cannot be explained without reference to the influence of the United States, Engelhorn also was strongly influenced by America.

In 1947, his mother, a U.S. citizen, returned to the United States with her son and her daughter. They moved to Austin, Texas, where Engelhorn later studied Chemical Engineering at the University of Texas. After graduating he became a Trainee at the pharmaceutical company E. R. Squibb & Sons in New Jersey, getting to know industrial processes such as research and development, production management, legal regulations, balancing, and marketing.

This knowledge was needed when he returned to Germany in 1952, first working at the Munich-based company Perutz, a chemical company, before joining the pharmaceutical family business of C. F. Boehringer & Söhne GmbH (later called Boehringer Mannheim) in 1955. From 1960 to 1990, Engelhorn served as the company's CEO, transferring the company from a medium-sized local manufacturer of therapeutics to a leading

global producer of health care products. A highlight of this expansion was the 1974 takeover of the American Biodynamics company in Indianapolis, the first ever "unfriendly takeover" of a U.S. corporation by a German company. In 1985, Engelhorn founded and became CEO of the holding company Corange Ltd., which held his own (roughly 42%) and his partners' shares in Boehringer Mannheim. Engelhorn retreated from operative business in 1990 to become Chairman of the Board of Corange. In 1997, the shares of Boehringer Mannheim Group were sold to the Swiss Hoffman-La Roche corporation for \$11 billion. Ever since, Engelhorn's business decisions have proven right time and again. The former family business was integrated into a global conglomerate, thereby gaining stability for further success on the global markets, and La Roche continues to invest in the German facilities of the former Boehringer Mannheim. Since 1997, an additional 2,000 jobs have been created in their businesses in Germany.

Prof. Junker then concentrated on a major factor that defined Engelhorn as an Entrepreneur: his



"Gaudeamus igitur" - Let us be merry! Members of the choir of the Theater and Orchestra of the City of Heidelberg dressed in their costumes and performing songs from the famous musical "The Student Prince."

leadership style. "The secret of his success lies in his ability to listen to advice from his colleagues and his family, especially from his wife Heidemarie, an entrepreneur in her own right. It also lies in his rational, methodical approaches to problems, his drive to operate based on the best possible information, and especially in ability to succeed in high-stake situations," said Junker. A former colleague once characterized Engelhorn as an orchestra conductor who was able to unify many star soloists into one composition.

Rector Peter Hommelhoff focused on the other aspect of the life and work of the honoree, "Curt Engelhorn as Maecenas." Hommelhoff underscored the longstanding ties between Engelhorn and the University he has helped support for more than 40 years. Not least from the perspective of his American upbringing, Hommelhoff said, Engelhorn views private sponsorship in Germany as underdeveloped. Engelhorn is convinced that project-related charity and targeted support for public matters is the moral responsibility of any successful entrepreneur: "You, Honorary Senator Engelhorn, acted upon this conviction, not only here in Heidelberg, but also elsewhere in Germany, Europe, and the United States."

Hommelhoff continued to explore the benefactor's support for the famous Deutsche Museum in Munich, for research on the human genome at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, for a foundation to research cures for rare diseases in Switzerland and Luxembourg, and for the Reiss-Engelhorn-Museum in Mannheim. "But," Hommelhoff noted, "a very special relationship has always connected you to Germany's oldest university, the Ruperto Carola." Curt Engelhorn was first named Honorary Senator of the University in 1959, when Boehringer

Mannheim donated one million German marks to the University, an enormous sum at that time. The company traditionally had close connections to the University, as many scientists working at Boehringer also held professorships at University of Heidelberg.

These connections led to Curt Engelhorn allowing the University to use his private villa in Oberflockenbach as a conference center when he moved out of it in the mid-1980s. In 2000, Engelhorn donated the villa, beautifully located fifteen kilometers outside of Heidelberg in the Odenwald Forest, to the University. It now carries the name of "Curt Engelhorn Seminarzentrum of the University of Heidelberg."

Continuing with Engelhorn's personal ties to the United States, both through his family and his career, Hommelhoff recounted that when asked to support the establishment of the "Schurman Library for American History" at the History Department in the early 1990s, Engelhorn quickly agreed. This was the first of many steps in promoting research and teaching in American History and American Studies at the University of Heidelberg. Next came the creation of the Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History in 1999 and, over the last four years the support in establishing the interdisciplinary Heidelberg Center for American Studies. "Honored Mr. Engelhorn, without your support as well as the support of another branch of the Engelhorn family in New York, the HCA would not exist," said Hommelhoff.

It was a special privilege for Rector Hommelhoff to announce yet another generous commitment on the occasion of the 80th birthday of Senator Engelhorn: "You have bought a 300-year old town house in the old city center of Heidelberg, decided to have it renovated and augmented



with a new structure in the backyard. And you have decided to grant the HCA leave to establish its new home in this Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais by letting it to the University rent-free for the next ten years.”

Following his official dedication of the Palais to the University and the HCA, Honorary Senator Engelhorn addressed the audience. While he is satisfied that more private donors and patrons are joining efforts such as his own in support of public institutions and universities in Germany, he still sees the need to further strengthen these activities. German universities remain underfunded, especially if compared to the famous universities in America. This poses a great risk for the future development of Germany, said Engelhorn, in that while German politicians stress the importance of education and research, they simultaneously undermine the financial security

of our universities by cutting public budgets. Warning of developments such as the frequently mentioned “brain drain,” Engelhorn noted that Germany needs less restrictive regulations and a more encouraging atmosphere to motivate young and talented people. “We have to take care to give all the motivation and support we can give. Let us not be tied to the ground by many, many small Gulliver bonds!” That is why he is pleased with the progress made at University of Heidelberg, recognizing “that the support I could give fell on fertile soil.”

The ceremony ended as it had begun with the Choir of the Theater and Orchestra of the City of Heidelberg singing tunes of the famous musical “The Students Prince” by Sigmund Romberg before the audience met at a reception in the Bel Etage of the Old University.



Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn after dedicating the Palais to the HCA, together with Rector Peter Hommelhoff (right) and HCA Founding Director Professor Detlef Junker (left).

## MAS Commencement 2006

On October 26, 2006, the HCA celebrated the achievements of the second class of its M.A. in American Studies (MAS) program, the Class of 2006, with the MAS Commencement ceremony. Of the 17 graduates, hailing from Belarus, Canada, China, Georgia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, the Maldives, Mexico, Poland, Peru, Romania, Ukraine, and the United States, twelve were present at the Commencement to personally receive their diplomas.

As in 2005, the HCA continued to reestablish the tradition of wearing the formal academic attire for such occasions, and graduates as well as HCA faculty and staff wore traditional gowns and hoods for the ceremony.

The graduates were welcomed by Prof. Silke Leopold, Vice-Rector for Teaching at the University of Heidelberg; Prof. Heinz-Dietrich Löwe, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy; and Christoph Eichhorn, Head of Division for U.S.A. and Canada Affairs, Political Directorate General of the German Foreign Office. The keynote address was given by Anne Applebaum, Pulitzer-Prize winning Columnist and Editorial Board Member of the Washington Post. The ceremony was beautifully musically underscored by Heidelberg student musicians Carlos A. Haas, Xaver Betzel, Sara Jeffe, and Dorothea Krimm, who played works for clarinet quartets by Franz Anton Hoffmeister (1754-1812).

After the procession of the MAS graduates and faculty, Vice-Rector Leopold passed along the greetings and congratulations of Rector Peter Hommelhoff, who was unable to attend the ceremony. Leopold looked back on the long and rich partnership of the university with the United

States, exemplified by the financial support of former U.S. Ambassador to Germany Jacob Gould Schurman in 1928 and the help of the American university officers who enabled the University of Heidelberg to re-open its doors as early as winter of 1945 following World War II. As Vice-Rector for teaching she was acutely aware that some of the courses offered by the HCA are open to all students of the university, enriching the university's curriculum with extraordinary classes taught in English. "Thereby, the HCA helps the University of Heidelberg to provide the kind of international education which students of today need to be prepared for the global world of tomorrow."



Professor Heinz-Dietrich Löwe, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy.

Prof. Löwe congratulated the graduates of the MAS Class of 2006 on their accomplishments. Taking into account that the degree of Master of Arts in American Studies is awarded by the Faculty of Philosophy, in his position of Dean of that Faculty, he took special pride in the success of the graduates.

Christoph Eichhorn, of the German Foreign Office, also congratulated the graduates. As a transatlantic networker himself he greeted the graduates with a warm hearted "Welcome to the club!" but reminded them at the same time that

this membership “Sadly ... does not include free drinks and peanuts.”



Christoph Eichhorn of the Federal Foreign Office.

Still, Mr. Eichhorn continued, transatlantic relations remain of vital importance for Europe, for the U.S., and because of its global reach for the rest of the world. As international cooperation often depends on mutual perceptions, the MAS is an important program, as it helps to counter clichés and prejudices and thus creates the ideal environment for a next generation of a “coalition of the reasonable.” Referencing his own position, he encouraged the graduates that the transatlantic community also offers many job opportunities.



Professor Detlef Junker.

Prof. Detlef Junker welcomed the candidates of the MAS Class of 2007 and the students of the new Ph.D. program to the University of Heidelberg. He fondly recounted the past twelve months, thanking the University as well as the HCA’s private donors for their unwavering

support, before introducing the keynote speaker, Anne Applebaum.



Anne Applebaum during her commencement address.

Ms. Applebaum was born in 1964 in Washington, D.C. After graduating from Yale University with a B.A. in History and Literature, she was a Marshall Scholar at the London School of Economics, earning a M.Sc. in International Relations. She continued her studies as a Marshall Scholar at St. Anthony’s College at Oxford University, researching Eastern European politics. She began working as a journalist in 1988 when she moved to Poland to become the Warsaw correspondent for the Economist, eventually covering the collapse of communism for various newspapers and magazines.

Over the years, her writing has appeared in the New York Review of Books, the Wall Street Journal, the Financial Times, the International Herald Tribune, Foreign Affairs, Newsweek, the National Interest, the American Interest, the Guardian, the Times, the Independent, Süddeutsche Zeitung, and Commentaire, among others. Additionally, she has appeared as a guest and as a presenter on numerous radio and television programs, including the BBC, Sky News, CNN, C-Span, MSNBC, and CBS. In 2002 she joined the Washington Post as Columnist and Editorial Board Member. Published in 2003, her most recent book “Gulag: A History,” narrates the history of the Soviet

concentration camp system. It won the 2004 Pulitzer Prize for non-Fiction, as well as Britain's Duff-Cooper Prize.

In the autumn and winter of 2006, Anne Applebaum was George H. W. Bush/Axel Springer Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin.

In her lecture "Democratization in 1956 and in 2006: Has American Foreign Policy Changed?" Ms. Applebaum compared the U.S. reaction to the Hungarian Revolution in 1956 to the way the U.S. currently is promoting democracy abroad. Even after the soccer riots in Budapest following the loss of the World Cup in 1954, the United States did not see a lot of potential for social uprising in Hungary. While encouraging Hungary as well as other former Soviet satellite states to rebel against the communist regimes, America did not really expect anything to happen. Only four months before the uprising, the C.I.A. estimated that there were no underground movements in Hungary whatsoever. When "'56" broke out, the U.S. reacted confusedly, sending mixed signals by simultaneously "promoting democracy" and "advocating stability" in Hungary.

What has been learned in the past 50 years? Not much, argued Ms. Applebaum, looking first at

the intelligence community. As the example of Iraq shows, there again was no real intelligence about public opinion in a dictatorial country. The U.S. had only a very poor sense of how the Iraqi people would react to the American invasion. Second, Applebaum explained, we did learn that by sending out mixed signals during the 60s, 70s, and 80s, the West and the U.S. dragged out the revolution and prolonged communist rule, as rhetorical support for revolution was countered with de facto acceptance of and "Realpolitik" towards the regimes. Third, the U.S. continues to promote democracy in the Middle East, (as well as in North Korea, Russia, and other regions) while simultaneously strongly arguing for stability, fearing possible outcomes and damages resulting from regime change. This, warned Ms Applebaum, might prove more dangerous than expected in the future.

Following the keynote address, the Class of 2006 was awarded with their diplomas. Natallia Parkhachuk from Belarus was awarded with the HCA Book Prize for earning the highest class ranking.

The ceremony was followed by a reception with food and drinks in the Bel Etage of the HCA's new home, the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais, which lasted long into the night.



The graduates of the Class of 2006 in the "Alte Aula" of the University: Back (l. to r.): Natallia Parkhachuk, Emily Floeck, Raluca-Lucia Cimpean, Cristina Stanca-Mustea, Aron Román Garcia, Chisato Oka, Ahmed Shiaan; front (l. to r.): Eka Chikhladze, Shuge Wei, Nurzada Joldoshbekova, Yuliya Kyrpychova, Raymond Eberling. Not pictured: Tamar Bakradze, Selina Lai Suet Lin, Justin Schwerling, Anna Stojak, and Corina Torres.

## Keynote Address by U.S. Ambassador William R. Timken, Jr.

On October 5, 2006, the HCA was especially proud to welcome United States Ambassador to Germany William R. Timken, Jr., in Heidelberg. Ambassador Timken visited the HCA to give the keynote address on the first day of the conference "State and Market in a Globalized World: Transatlantic Perspectives" (see page 98).

William R. Timken, Jr., has been the United States' Ambassador to Germany since August 2005. He was born in 1938 in Canton (Ohio)

and studied Economics at Stanford and Harvard Universities. In 1962, he entered the Timken Company, one of the world's leading manufacturers of roller bearings and speciality steel, where he served as Chairman of the Board from 1975 to 2003. The family business is an NYSE-listed Fortune 500 company with operations in more than 20 countries, including Germany. Timken's business experience is extensive and includes membership on the boards of various public companies and on the Advisory Council of Stanford



U.S. Ambassador William R. Timken, Jr.

University's School of Business. He also chaired the National Association of Manufacturers, The Manufacturing Institute, and the Ohio Business Roundtable. In 2003, he received a presidential appointment to serve as Chairman of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. He is a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor and an honorary citizen of Colmar (France). Ambassador Timken is a holder of the Woodrow Wilson Award for Corporate Citizenship, the Adam Smith Award, and the Ellis Island Medal of Honor.

Ambassador Timken was welcomed by Dr. Marina Frost, Chancellor of the University of Heidelberg. In her greeting address she reminded the audience of the long-standing tradition of close ties between the University and the United States. The establishment of the HCA, she said, is the latest link of this tradition that reaches back to the 19th century, adding that the University would continue "to build bridges across the Atlantic."

HCA Founding Director Prof. Detlef Junker introduced both Ambassador Timken and the "State and Market" conference to the audience. Prof. Junker gratefully thanked Manfred Lautenschläger, Honorary Senator of the University and member of the HCA's Board of Trustees, for supporting the conference and facilitating this lecture.

Taking into account past political disagreements between Europe and the U.S., particularly over the war in Iraq, Prof. Junker called for "a new transatlantic declaration of interdependence, not another declaration of independence." Concentrating on the process of globalization and the different answers that are developed on both sides of the Atlantic in response to the challenges of the 21st century, the conference likewise focused on the need for further transatlantic cooperation.

Ambassador Timken agreed with Prof. Junker, stating that the conference was a welcome occasion to come to Heidelberg, "a city that has been so generous to many of my own countrymen, especially service people, visitors, and of course students." He congratulated the HCA for hosting this conference, as its transatlantic design would further understanding of Americans in Germany and the understanding of Germans in America.

In his lecture "Globalization: How Germans and Americans can Help Shape Global Systems" he then addressed the challenges of globalization. Although globalization itself is nothing new, the current speed of change is unparalleled in history and demands new concepts, both political and economic. Timken said that he wanted to tackle the problem from the business perspective, taking the history of the Timken Company as an example. What started out as a small carriage manufacturer in the late 19th century developed into a global business with sales exceeding \$5 billion in 2005. How then, asked Ambassador Timken, did they survive where so many others failed? They survived by being flexible, innovative, and willing to reform management structures. Those were the preconditions to meeting the demands of the changing markets and demands of global customers.



Ambassador William R. Timken, Jr., with Professor Detlef Junker, answering the questions of the audience.

As Ambassador Timken noted, “globalization is not brought about by the industry, by governments or by investors, but it is a direct result of consumer demands.” Businesses must adapt to these changes. Changes that might appear like problems at first have in many cases turned out to provide new opportunities. Even if these processes cannot be stopped or steered, it must be ensured that no harm is done. Considering recent developments in the WTO, Ambassador Timken continued, “while some promote bilateral agreements, these will not benefit the global economy, especially developing countries, as would the Doha Round.”

By increasing productivity, pursuing innovation, producing at low cost, and continuous improvement the American economy succeeded in adapting to these challenges. The U.S. government supported the adaptability of the American economy by tax cuts and with less restrictive labor regulations than in Germany, for example.

Today, said Timken, the unemployment rate in the United States “is lower than in the 80s, before we knew globalization!,” and at 4.8% it is less than half that of Germany. So, asked Ambassador Timken provocatively, “which government is the more socially responsible?”

Obviously, different models have been developed on either side of the Atlantic. But still, Germany and the U.S. have much in common and are deeply connected, politically as well as economically: “The biggest exporter and the biggest importer of the world have to cooperate to find answers” and both can learn from each other. And to learn and to adapt both will have to, because “consumers will demand more for less, and they will get it from anywhere in the world.”

## Lecture: "Cross Burning, Hate Speech and Free Speech in America"



Professor Edward J. Eberle

On April 27, 2006, Prof. Edward J. Eberle, J.D., Professor of Law at Roger Williams University, Rhode Island, gave a lecture at the Faculty of Law in Heidelberg. His talk on "Cross Burning, Hate Speech and Free Speech in America" was co-organized by the German-American Lawyers' Association (DAJV) and the HCA.

Prof. Eberle has taught at the New England School of Law, Boston, as well as at the University of Oklahoma, Konstanz, Münster and the Universidade Católica Portuguesa in Lisbon. He was a Visiting Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg in 2001. Eberle has published widely on Constitutional Law, particularly First Amendment issues. One of his most notable publications is entitled *Dignity and Liberty: Constitutional Visions in Germany and the United States*.

Eberle's presentation dealt with the vexing question whether cross burning, although clearly recognizable as hate speech, was protected as free speech by the First Amendment in the U.S. Constitution. With recourse to three recent deci-

sions of the U.S. Supreme Court, *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul* (1992), *Wisconsin v. Mitchell* (1993), and *Virginia v. Black* (2003), Eberle argued that the key to a resolution of the problem lay in separating speech from conduct. He explained that there existed core interests of personal security that put important limitations on speech. These bounds, however, could be shown to be either conduct or conduct-like elements arising from the manner in which speech is disseminated.

It is possible, therefore, to direct regulation at conduct while maintaining the commitment to free speech. Thus, whereas cross burning was protected as free speech, the context in which it occurs might show it to be an invasion of privacy and personal security, thus rendering it subject to government regulation. The talk elicited a host of questions from the audience, mainly revolving around different traditions in German and U.S. juridical thinking about freedom of speech and expression



## Visit by Minister of State Willi Stächele



Werner Pfisterer and Willi Stächele (fourth and fifth from the left), together with further members of the City Parliament and the State Government, visit the HCA.

On March 15, 2006, Willi Stächele, Minister of State of Baden-Württemberg, visited the HCA. He was accompanied by Werner Pfisterer, Member of the State Parliament of Baden-Württemberg, as well as by Heidelberg city councilmen Prof. Hans-Günther Sonntag and Ernst Gund. They were welcomed by HCA Founding Director Prof. Detlef Junker, HCA Managing Directors Dr. Philip Gassert and Dr. Wilfried Mausbach, and by Prof. Manfred Berg, Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History at the university's History Department.

After a tour of the HCA's new home to be, the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais, then still a construction site, they discussed the future development of the HCA. It was recognized that the establishment of the HCA strengthens the profile of the University of Heidelberg as one of the leading universities in Europe. For its interdisciplinary and international approach as well as for its institutional setup as a private-public-partnership, the HCA holds a model character for German universities.

Additionally, the participants of the meeting agreed, the establishment of the HCA is of great importance from the perspective of cultural and educational politics. Ever since the German Federal Government moved from Bonn to Berlin in the late 1990s, many of Germany's most renowned institutes for international research have also relocated their headquarters to Berlin, e.g. the German Council on Foreign Relations (DGAP) and the German Institute for International and Security Affairs of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP). The region of south-east Germany therefore has been lacking high profile institutions for international research in the social sciences. Minister of State Stächele and MP Pfisterer shared the opinion that with the inauguration of the HCA an institution was founded that is able to counter this development. With the establishment of the HCA an institution has been founded that befits the cultural, political, and economical importance of the region within transatlantic relations.

As a result of this meeting, the State Government of Baden-Württemberg decided to increase its support for the HCA, financially as well as structurally. The HCA highly appreciates the continuous support of the State Government as it will enable the HCA to develop into a leading center for American Studies, thereby strengthening the reputation of Baden-Württemberg and

the University of Heidelberg as prime locations for international research and education.

On April 25, 2006, students and staff of the HCA were invited to Stuttgart for a follow-up visit of the State Chancellery of Baden-Württemberg (see page 62).





## Fundraising

Legally the HCA is a central academic facility of the University of Heidelberg, financially it has been established as a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP). As the Rector has pointed out in this report's welcome, without the continual support and patronage of dedicated benefactors the founding and continuous operation of the HCA would not have been possible. The HCA gratefully appreciates the generosity of many individuals, corporations, and institutions.

Our move to the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais in May 2006, its rent free use by the HCA, as well as the still ongoing renovations and improvements of the palais' facilities are, of course, the biggest and most visible examples of our sponsors' generosity.

An innovative improvement of the HCA's financial basis was achieved when its newly founded Board of Trustees decided to propose a "matching fund". This concept intends to encourage the State of Baden-Württemberg, the University of Heidelberg, and private benefactors to support the HCA on a matching fund basis.

With gratitude and delight we can report that such a matching fund has already been set up by the three partners for the years 2007 to 2009.

This report is testimony to the generous support of many other benefactors. Their specific contributions are described in this report. Nevertheless, we would like to thank all individuals, institutions, and corporations who have supported the HCA during the last year: Among them four Honorary Senators of the University of Heidelberg: Curt Engelhorn and the Angel Foundation, Rolf Kentner and the

Schurman-Foundation, Manfred Lautenschläger, Dr. Hans-Peter Wild and the Leonie-Wild-Foundation. In addition, the HCA gratefully appreciates the donations of Dr. Bernd-A. von Maltzan and the Deutsche Bank AG, Dr. Kurt Bock and the BASF-AG, Dr. Oliver Neumann and the John Deere Company, Claudia Bussmann, Dr. Martin Bussmann, and the Ladenburg Foundation, as well as the Landesbank Baden-Württemberg (LBBW AG). Donations not only enabled the institutional development of the HCA in general, but included several scholarships for the MAS and Ph.D. programs as well as the sponsoring of conferences.

Two foundations, the Schurman-Foundation and the Friends of the HCA (FHCA), are responsible for managing our funds. With a registered office in Mannheim, the Schurman-Foundation is in charge of tax deductible contributions to the HCA from Europe and Germany.

### **Jacob Gould Schurman-Stiftung**

c/o Baden-Württembergische Bank AG

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Since Spring 2004, the American equivalent, 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  
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U.S.A.  
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F +1 (212) 664 8415

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

The European Union is currently supporting an extensive research project administered by the HCA in cooperation with the Universities of Zürich and Halle.

Last but not least, we are very grateful to have received special financial support from the University of Heidelberg, including the furnishing of the HCA's new offices and the financing of other activities within the framework of the matching fund.

## **The Alumni-Network for American Studies**

The Alumni Network for American Studies invites scholars in the field of American Studies to stay in touch with the University of Heidelberg in general and the Heidelberg Center for American Studies in particular. We have begun to realize our aim of creating an online community consisting of HCA staff members, HCA benefactors, researchers and scholars.

Open to all graduates and researchers of the University of Heidelberg in the field of American Studies – meaning all scholars writing their M.A. thesis, Diplomarbeit, doctoral dissertation, or Habilitation in one of the disciplines that make up the HCA and which deal with the United States– the Alumni Network is especially popular among the graduates of the HCA's Master of Arts in American Studies program. Kept up to date on the latest news concerning American Studies in Heidelberg via our regular electronic newsletter,

some alumni became frequent visitors to several of the HCA's academic and social events during the last year. Especially notable here was the Alumni Network's first own event, the reunion party, which took place over the weekend of October 27 and 28, 2006, and coincided with the Commencement Ceremony of the Class of 2006. The meeting culminated in an exclusive welcome in the Bel Etage of the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais and ended with a more casual social gathering at one of the most popular restaurants in Heidelberg.

A special alumni benefit was the publication of a special edition of the alumni newsletter which made the Alumni the first to learn more about the history and beauty of the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais. "The Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais: History and Architecture of the New Home of the Heidelberg Center for American

Studies” is a full-color print booklet first presented to the Alumni attending the reunion party as a small welcome gift. A PDF version of the booklet can be downloaded from the Alumni page on the HCA’s website.

The HCA Alumni Network – along with other Alumni Associations of the University of Heidelberg– began offering an alumni email-address last year. This email address – name.surname@alumni-hca.de – proudly showcases the alumni’s relationship to the HCA and is recognized all around the world.

We are gearing up to make some big changes to our newsletter. We are establishing a special mailing-list-system to which every member can subscribe. We will be able to offer several opt-in email lists, including our newsletter as well as special discussion groups or announcement lists. Every member will be able to individually decide which of these postings he or she wants to receive. One of the first things we’ll discuss with the alumni will be the date and location

of the next reunion. We are also planning a questionnaire about what has become of our alumni since they (first) left the University of Heidelberg. The results of this questionnaire will be presented in next year’s annual report.

If you are thinking of becoming a member of the Alumni-Network for American Studies please do not hesitate to contact:

Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA)  
c/o Rebekka Weinel, M.A.  
Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais  
Hauptstr. 120  
69117 Heidelberg  
Germany  
T +49-6221-54 3714  
F +49-6221-54 3719  
administration@alumni-hca.de

Or just check the HCA website for the online application.

## Media Coverage

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

The Bradley Herald, Das Parlament, Deutschlandfunk Radio, Deutsche Welle Radio and TV, Die Welt, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung,

Frankfurter Rundschau, General Anzeiger Bonn, Mannheimer Morgen, Rheinischer Merkur, Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung, RNF TV, Stars and Stripes, Stern-Online, Stuttgarter Zeitung, Süddeutsche Zeitung, WDR Radio, The Week in Germany, UniSpiegel, Wormser Zeitung, and various online media.

## Cooperation and Support

The HCA is grateful for the cooperation and help that it has received over the past year from the following institutions:

The American Academy in Berlin, the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, Frankfurt/Main, the Embassy of the Republic of Peru, the Fund for American Studies, Washington, D.C., the German American Institute Heidelberg (DAI), the German-American Lawyers-Association (DAJV), the German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin, and the German Embassy in Washington, D.C., the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the German-American Fulbright Commission, German Historical Institute (GHI), Washington, D.C., the Government of the State of Baden-Württemberg, the Humboldt Foundation, the Robert Bosch Foundation, 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 the University of Heidelberg for their support:

The Computing Center, the Guest House of the University, the Internationales Wissenschaftsforum Heidelberg (IWH), the Office of the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, the Press Office, the Rector and the Rectors's Office, the Studentenwerk Heidelberg, the University Library, and the Zentrale Universitätsverwaltung (ZUV).

Furthermore, special thanks go out to the administrative staff of the Schurman-Foundation and the FHCA (Tanja Hönninger, Lucy Whitehead, Silke Ruh-Simon), and the administrative staff of the Angel Foundation (Gunda Baumgartner).

## HCA Interns

Having started in fall 2005, the HCA has successfully continued its internship program in 2006. We were happy to have a number of excellent interns during the last year, who were of valuable support for our work. We would like to thank:

Tobias Rodemerk (University of Heidelberg), who spent the second part of his internship at the HCA editing the report on the Heidelberg Student Trip to the American West, "How the West Was Won"; Valerie Hilker (Werner-Heisenberg-Gymnasium, Weinheim), who spent the professional practical training required by her school at the HCA. During

her two week stay she observed and assisted in several areas, especially the MAS program and in conducting the HCA Spring Academy 2006; Philipp Trein (University of Heidelberg), who supported the Spring Academy Team in preparing and conducting the 2006 Spring Academy for three weeks; Courtney O'Brien (Marquette University, U.S.A.), who spent three months at the HCA during her participation in the American Junior Year at Heidelberg University Program. One of her main duties was the preparation of a special edition of



the HCA Alumni Newsletter, covering the history of the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais; Neda Mohagheghi (University of Göttingen), who among other things assisted the HCA during the conference "State and Market in a Globalized World: Transatlantic Perspectives" as well as in numerous jobs for the EU-Project. Her stay lasted five weeks;

Jan Deuter (University of Heidelberg), whose internship lasted seven weeks, assisted the MAS team and was chiefly responsible for welcoming the MAS Class of 2007 and introducing them to Heidelberg, the HCA and the university's many facilities and peculiarities during the MAS Orientation Weeks.

## Athena Wissenschaftsmarketing: The University's Newest Spin-Off



Since October 2006, the HCA and the University of Heidelberg feature yet another innovation: "Athena Wissenschaftsmarketing." Athena, an agency for academic marketing, is the newest spin-off of the University of Heidelberg and one of the very few ever originated from the humanities.

Having its sites set on the new challenges presented by the global education market, Athena has already opened an office in the still young business park of the university. As an independent agency, Athena's services are not exclusive to the HCA, but also available to other universities, departments, centers, or individual faculty chairs.

The three founders, Christiane Rösch, Daniel Sommer, and Dr. Alexander Emmerich, were previously long-time employees at the HCA. While Sommer continues to work at the HCA as

a student assistant, Rösch and Emmerich will keep in close contact, now working as adjunct staffers. Altogether they have gained more than nine years of experience in academic marketing and have developed a keen sense for the international education market. Their concepts have already been successfully applied during the initial establishment and the subsequent global marketing for the HCA's M.A. in American Studies program. The program, which has become firmly established in the international education market, has been able to entice students from over forty countries to come to Heidelberg.

Following three prosperous years of cooperative work, HCA Founding Director, Professor Detlef Junker, as well as the Department of Research at the University of Heidelberg, have expressed their full support for the decision of the three young entrepreneurs to enter the private sector.

The University of Heidelberg endorses the spin-off by providing office space in its business park. The HCA has already contracted Athena for two projects.

"Athena Wissenschaftsmarketing" supports academic researchers by consulting them on how

to master the challenges in the education market. “No one can simultaneously research, teach, and publish on the one hand, and on the other hand manage marketing and image campaigns, design and produce promotional material, administer the admission process for potential students, and organize the creation of an alumni network,” says Christiane Rösch.

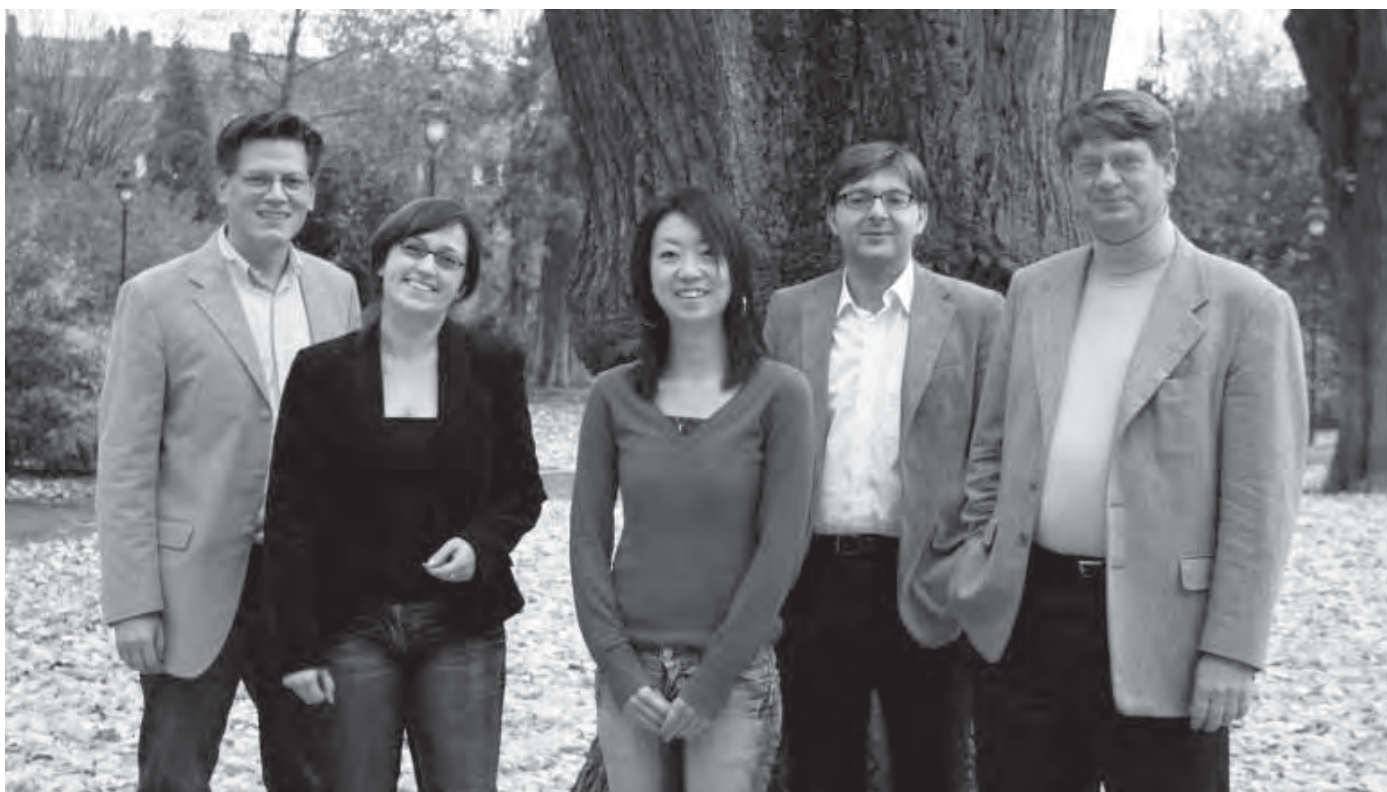
Athena Wissenschaftsmarketing offers universities the opportunity to outsource these individual processes or even to have extensive marketing and brand management concepts developed and applied, tailored to the needs of the individual customers.

“The core business concept of Athena is that of marketing for B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. programs

as well as for university institutes,” says Dr. Emmerich. Additionally, Athena also operates as a middle man between the academic realm and the business world, advising academic institutions as well as private and corporate donors on fundraising and sponsoring.

For more information contact:

Athena Wissenschaftsmarketing  
Hans-Bunte-Str. 8-10  
69123 Heidelberg  
Tel.: +49 (0) 6221.750 26 66  
info@athena-marketing.de  
www.athena-marketing.de



The Athena team (l. to r.): Daniel Sommer, Christiane Rösch, intern Chisato Oka, Dr. Alexander Emmerich, and Senior Consultant Walther Kraft.

For more information on the HCA and its M.A. in American Studies program, as well as on its other activities in the areas of higher education, advanced research, and public forum, please log on to [www.hca.uni-hd.de](http://www.hca.uni-hd.de) and subscribe to our quarterly newsletter.