



Heidelberg Center
for American Studies

Annual Report 2006/07

Special Features:

Klaus Naumann:

Is There a Future for NATO?

Reflections on Transatlantic Security Relations

Jeannette Eileen Jones:

"The Thoughtless Ebon Maid": Race, Gender, and Sexuality in
Evolutionary Discourses on "The Negro Question"



Ruprecht-Karls-Universität
Heidelberg, est. 1386



Annual Report 2006/07

Editorial

Editor:

Detlef Junker

Editorial Staff:

Jana Freihöfer

Thomas Gijswijt

Jeannette Eileen Jones

Anne Lübbers

Elena Matveeva

Anja Milde

Daniel Sommer

Martin Thunert

Alexander Vazansky

Additional Contributors:

Manfred Berg

Raluca –Lucia Cimpean

Sonja Döring

Mischa Honeck

Martin Klimke

Robert Lee

Sophie Lorenz

Dirk Lutschewitz

Wilfried Mausbach

Klaus Naumann

Anthony Santoro

Dietmar Schloss

Ole Wangerin

Rebekka Weinell

Simon Wendt

Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA)

Curt und Heidemarie
Engelhorn Palais

Hauptstraße 120
D-69117 Heidelberg
Germany

T +49 6221/54 37 10

F +49 6221/54 37 19

hca@uni-heidelberg.de

www.hca.uni-heidelberg.de

Coverdesign:

Bernhard Pompej

Layout:

Daniel Sommer

© Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA) 2007. All rights reserved.
The HCA Annual Report is published yearly and is available free of charge.

ISSN 1862-1201

Contents

Rector's Welcome	5
Preface	6

Introduction

Mission Statement	10
Benefactors of the HCA.....	10
HCA Board of Trustees.....	12
HCA Board of Directors	17
Foundation and Development of the HCA	20
Organization and Staff	21
The Curt und Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais.....	22

An Institute for Higher Education

The Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS)	28
HCA Teaching Staff	30
MAS Course Outline	36
MAS Class of 2007	51
MAS Social Activities	58

A Center for Interdisciplinary Research

Ph.D. in American Studies.....	62
Ph.D. Candidates.....	63
The HCA Spring Academy	73
Research Framework "Varieties of Democratic Order".....	82
EU-Project "European Protest Movements since the Cold War".....	82
Bertelsmann Reform Index (BRI).....	85
Individual Research.....	87
Conference "Global Dimensions of Racism".....	88
HCA Research Staff and Research Fellows.....	94
Selected Publications	100

Special Feature I

Jeannette Eileen Jones: "The Thoughtless Ebon Maid".....	108
--	-----

A Forum for Public Debate

The Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin.....	122
Lecture Series "Typisch Amerikanisch".....	130
MAS Commencement 2007	133
Lecture "War Cultures"	137
Guest Lectures	138
The "Night of Science"	139

Special Feature II

Klaus Naumann: "Is There a Future for NATO?".....	142
---	-----

Further Activities

The Alumni Network for American Studies	154
Cooperation and Support	155
Media Coverage	156
HCA Interns.....	156
Detlef Junker appointed Distinguished Senior Professor.....	157



Rector's Welcome

Dear Reader,

The Ruperto Carola University has always been a vital center of an international network of cooperation of scholars and scientists. Almost all faculties and disciplines of our university maintain strong ties to American universities. Especially two buildings in the center of Heidelberg are symbolizing this special relationship: First of all the "New University", a central lecture hall donated to the university by the American Ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman on Christmas 1928. The dedication of the donation read: "To HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY, frequented for a century and always beloved by American students whom she ever received with friendly welcome and generously trained in scholarship and research, a number of her American friends and well-wishers in grateful recognition of that high and helpful service present through Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Ambassador to Germany, this fund of over half a million dollars to provide a new building for academic instruction. Christmas 1928."

The second building is the HCA's new home, the "Curt und Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais", dedicated to the Heidelberg Center for American Studies by Curt Engelhorn, an outstanding benefactor of our university, and for more than forty years an Honorary Senator of the Ruperto Carola. In the last year this elegant Palais next to the University Square has already become an attractive meeting place for students, scholars, and guests alike. The HCA's fourth Annual Report gives testimony to another year of innovations and successes. This would not have been possible without the generous and continuous support of many benefactors. The very existence of the HCA as a public-private-partnership depends on their patronage. Therefore, I cannot thank them enough for all their encouraging help given to the HCA.

Kindest regards,

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



Preface

Dear Friends and Benefactors, Colleagues and Students,

2006/07 was another exciting academic year at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies marked by continuity, progress, and new initiatives.

We successfully continued our Master of Arts in American Studies Program, our Ph.D. Program, and our Spring Academy. We initiated and hosted lectures, symposia, and conferences. Of special importance were two international conferences attended by scholars from all over the world: "Global Dimensions of Racism in the Modern World: Comparative and Transnational Perspectives," and "The 'Establishment' Responds – The Institutional and Social Impact of Protest Movements During and After the Cold War." The last conference is an integral part of the EU Marie Curie Conference and Training Courses on "European Protest Movements – The Rise of a (Trans-)national Civil Society and the Transformation of the Public Sphere after 1945", the coordination of which rests with the Heidelberg Center for American Studies.

Members of the HCA are involved in several other research projects. They published on both sides of the Atlantic. Several of our Ph.D. candidates submitted first-class dissertations and completed their studies either "Magna cum laude" or, more notably, "Summa cum laude."

The most important innovation, however, was the launching of a very successful cooperation between the State of Baden-Württemberg, the University of Heidelberg, and private donors implementing the, as far as German academia is concerned, very unusual idea of a "matching fund." This fund—pledged for three to five years—enabled the HCA to initiate a joint venture with the American Academy in Berlin, and to employ four young scholars at the HCA, thereby broadening our research and teaching capacities.

Together with the American Academy in Berlin, the Heidelberg Center for American Studies is supporting the "Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin." This program brings fellows and alumni of the Academy to Baden-Württemberg to deliver lectures, colloquia, and performances, thus adding another dimension to the cultural, political, and economic cooperation between Baden-Württemberg and the United States of America.

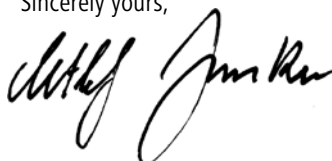
Due to the matching fund we were able to enlarge our multi-disciplinary team with a geographer, a historian, and a political scientist. For the academic year 2007/08, they are joined by a "Deutsche Bank Junior Scholar-in-Residence." Profiles of our new colleagues can be found in the "Interdisciplinary Research" chapter of this report.

As we reported last year, in May 2006 we moved into our new home - the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais. Within one year, this Palais has become a site of great attraction not only for scholars and students of the HCA, but also for other institutes, centers and administrative units of the University of Heidelberg. Even the U.S. Democrats Abroad and the U.S. Republicans Abroad discovered the beauty, charm and special location of this building during the Long Night of Science (Lange Nacht der Wissenschaft).

Furthermore, we pride ourselves that the decision of the German Science Council (Wissenschaftsrat) to bestow the epitheton ornans "elite university" on the Ruperto Carola was discussed and prepared during their two-day meeting in the Bel Étage of our home.

Finally, after long discussions with the city's conservation office, permission was given to add a new annex on the rear, but sunny side of the building, thereby providing the HCA with an atrium and another conference room. A new elevator will make the extended Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais more accessible to persons with disabilities.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Detlef Junker". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Detlef" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Junker".

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 institute for higher education, as a center for interdisciplinary 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 scholars and students from all over the world. 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 621-year-old tradition of excellence, its international reputation, and its strong record in the study of the United States combine to create the ideal environment for the HCA.

Benefactors of the HCA

The HCA is a central academic facility of the University of Heidelberg with its financial support coming from a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP). As the Rector points 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 is sincerely grateful for the generosity of many individuals, corporations, and institutions.

This report is testimony to the generous support of our benefactors, whose contributions are described in these pages. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all individuals, institutions, and corporations who have supported the HCA for many years: Among them, four Honorary Senators of the University of Heidelberg: Curt Engelhorn and the Angel Foundation, Rolf Kentner and the Schurman Foundation, Manfred Lautenschläger and the Manfred Lautenschläger

Foundation, and 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 from these benefactors not only enabled the institutional development of the HCA in general, but also provided several scholarships for the Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS) and Ph.D. programs, as well as the funding for conferences.

During this year, new benefactors have decided to support the HCA. We are very grateful to Ray and Elfie Carrell for providing the Ray and Elfie Carrell MAS Scholarship and for joining the Schurman Foundation as well. This fellowship is a substantial contribution to our program.

As part of its commitment to promote art and sciences in Heidelberg, the Ghaemian Foundation has established the Jolanta and Soheyl Ghaemian Travel Fund for Scholars. The fund is meant to facilitate research and scholarly exchange in the field of American Studies by providing grants for travel to a library, archive, or academic conference.

Thanks to the generous assistance of Deutsche Bank, the HCA was able to offer a full-year "Deutsche Bank Junior Scholar-in-Residence" Fellowship. The scholar is expected to reside at the HCA during the entire term of award (September 1 to August 31), to work on a major piece of scholarly research, and to teach a course as part of the HCA's M.A. in American Studies program.

Dr. Schröder-Wildberg and MLP have joined the Manfred Lautenschläger Foundation in supporting the 2008 annual convention of the German Association for American Studies in Heidelberg, to be hosted by the University of Heidelberg and the HCA.

An innovative improvement of our financial basis has been the joint decision of the state of Baden-Württemberg, the University of Heidelberg, and private benefactors to support the HCA on a matching fund basis for three to five years. This support enabled the HCA to administer and coordinate the Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin and broaden our multidisciplinary basis by appointing three young scholars, a geographer, a historian, and a political scientist.

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

We are very grateful for the special financial support we received from the University of Heidelberg, including the financing of the matching fund mentioned above.

Last but not least, 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
Postfach 120254
68053 Mannheim
Germany
T +49 (621) 428 70590
F +49 (621) 428 70597

Baden-Württembergische Bank AG
Filiale Mannheim
Konto-Nr. 531 61907 00
BLZ: 670 200 20

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
New York, NY 10019
U.S.A.
T +1 (212) 664 8600
F +1 (212) 664 8415

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

HCA Board of Trustees

In November 2005, the HCA established a Board of Trustees. It consists of nine members, all of them long time supporters of the HCA and of the endeavor to create a leading center for American Studies and transatlantic exchange at 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.

Dr. Hans-Peter Wild serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Hans-Peter Wild

The HCA's Board of Trustees is headed by Dr. Hans-Peter Wild, owner and chairman of the 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 Aktiengesellschaft, responsible for Finance, Corporate Controlling, Global Procurement & Logistics, Information Services as well as for Corporate Audit. Furthermore, his responsibilities include the North America regional division and the Catalysts operating division. 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 he joined the Robert Bosch GmbH in Stuttgart, first as Senior Vice President, Finance and Accounting, before becoming Managing Director of Bosch Brazil. In 1998 he returned to BASF, this time as CFO of BASF Corporation, Mount Olive, New Jersey, 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 he 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, and from 2001 to 2007 Prof. Hommelhoff was the 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 the prestigious Leo Baeck Prize. As a mark of recognition for his achievements as Rector of the University of Heidelberg he was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit of Germany in 2007. 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. In May 2007 Professor Junker was appointed Distinguished Senior Professor of the University of Heidelberg.



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 organizations 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.



HCA Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Heidelberg Center of 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 until September 30, 2007, and named Professor Detlef Junker Founding Director. Professors Winfried Brügger and Michael Welker were named Deputy Directors.

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

(Biography see Board of Trustees, p. 15)

Prof. Dr. Winfried Brugger, LL.M.

Professor Winfried Brugger, representative of the Faculty of Law, holds the Chair for Public Law and Philosophy of Law and is a fellow at the Max Weber Center for Cultural and Social Studies at Erfurt University. He is a member of the board of the German-American Lawyers' Association (DAJV), a coeditor of the DAJV's quarterly Newsletter 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 (UK).



Prof. Dr. 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 awarded the David Thelen Award for the best article on American history published in a foreign language by the Organization of American Historians (OAH) 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. 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 president 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).



Prof. Dr. Manfred G. Schmidt

Professor Manfred G. Schmidt is the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences and Professor at the Institute for Political Science at the University of Heidelberg. After a long and distinguished career he returned to the University of Heidelberg in 2000, where he had taught before, from the University of Bremen. Professor Schmidt has published extensively on the comparative study of the welfare state, on theories of democracy, on politics and policy in Germany in both English and German. One of the most respected political scientists in Germany and beyond, Manfred Schmidt, a winner of the prestigious Leibniz-Award, is a member of both the Heidelberg and the Berlin-Brandenburg Academies of Sciences.



Prof. Dr. Dieter Schulz

Professor Schulz represents the Faculty of Modern Languages; he holds the Chair of American Literature and Culture at the Institute of English and American Philology (Anglistisches Seminar) in Heidelberg. His publications include books on Transcendentalism and Romanticism: "Amerikanischer Transzendentalismus: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Margaret Fuller" (1997); "Suche und Abenteuer: Formen der 'Quest' in der englischen und amerikanischen Erzählliteratur der Romantik" (1981). In his lecture courses, he covers the whole span of American literary history from Colonial to Contemporary. During the winter semester of 2003/04, Schulz taught a course on "American Literature between the Wars" as part of the HCA's M.A. in American Studies program.



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 new premises in Heidelberg's beautiful Weststadt, generously provided by Manfred Lautenschläger.

In April 2004, the HCA hosted its first conference, the HCA Spring Academy 2004 on American history, culture, and politics. 26 European and American Ph.D. students from ten countries and six academic disciplines participated in this conference. The 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 November 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, located in close vicinity to the university's main departments, libraries, and lecture halls.

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.

The most important innovation in 2007 was the launching of a very successful cooperation between the State of Baden-Württemberg, the

University of Heidelberg, and private donors implementing a matching fund. This fund—pledged for three to five years—enabled the HCA to initiate a joint venture with the American Academy in Berlin, and to employ four young scholars at the HCA, thereby broadening our research and teaching capacities.

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 its Managing Director, Dr. Wilfried Mausbach who succeeded PD Dr. Philipp Gassert.

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. Professor Junker was appointed Distinguished Senior Professor of the University of Heidelberg in May 2007.

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.

Having taught at the University of Munich and as DAAD Visiting Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Dr. Gassert has been appointed, as of January 1, 2008, Deputy Director of the German Historical Institute (GHI) in Washington, D.C.

Longtime HCA staffer Alexander Vazansky, M.A., serves as MAS Course Registrar. He was joined by Anne Lübbers, M.A., and by Kishore N. Pinpati to run our MAS program.

Research Assistants Elena Matveeva, M.A., and Sophie Lorenz have been organizing the HCA Spring Academy.

Noemi Huber, Ass.Jur., and Claudia Müller, M.A., are in charge of administrative matters and accounting. In 2007, Holly Uhl was responsible for the new Ph.D. in American Studies program. James Sparks, M.A., and Anthony Santoro, M.A., have left their positions as English language edi-

tors to pursue their Ph.D. projects.

Daniel Sommer was responsible for Public Relations. IT-infrastructure and services have been managed by Sebastian Werner, Bastian Rieck and Michael Tröger.

Dr. Martin Klimke is coordinator and scientist-in-charge of the Marie Curie project supported by the European Union on "European Protest Movements since the Cold War." He is assisted by Rebekka Weinel, M.A., who is also in charge of Fundraising and the HCA alumni network.

Johanna Bethge has joined the HCA taking over the job of Event Manager from Onno Schröder. Sonja Döring is in charge of organizing the upcoming Annual Meeting of the German Association for American Studies.

Geographer Dr. Jana Freihöfer, historian Dr. des. Thomas Gijswijt, and political scientist PD Dr. Martin Thunert enlarge our multidisciplinary team in research and teaching. Professor Jeannette Eileen Jones is our first Deutsche Bank Junior Scholar-in-Residence.

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

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 destroyed even further as a consequence 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 foundations 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 that the current structure was built. Thus, the HCA's new home is about half a century older than the institute's 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 row 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 retail units on the ground floor. Today a jeweler once again occupies one of the units while the other one houses a shop selling Italian arts and crafts.

The university first came to possess the property in 1942 when the Vereinigte Studienstiftung of Heidelberg University purchased the building. In 1961, the state of Baden-Württemberg bought the building, renting the rooms to several tenants. In 1970 the university became one of these tenants, when the Zentrale Universitätsverwaltung



The Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais on Hauptstraße 120.

(Central University Administration) was housed on the second floor of Hauptstraße 120.

In the 1980s the college of 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 also used by Student Services and by the Department of Sociology, the University Administration moved to other quarters.

Accompanied by massive demolitions in the backyard area and initial 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’ joint examination office, soon followed. These institutions used the facilities at 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 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. We are even aiming at becoming a "Center for Advanced Studies" in the not so distant future.

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. 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 can especially be admired 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 orna-



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

ments 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. Two of the Bel Etage's rooms, the Salon and the directly connected smaller Salle Assemblé, 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.

A new addition on the back side of the building is planned to give the HCA even more space to work with, and providing another conference room.

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.



**An Institute for
Higher Education**

An Institute for Higher Education

As an institute for higher education, the HCA trains American Studies specialists 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 (see p. 62).

The Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS)

The Master of Arts in American Studies (MAS) offers inside knowledge with an outside perspective. The MAS is a one-year, exclusive, interdisciplinary program taught in English, aimed at qualified graduate students from all over the world.

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 African-American Studies, 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, African-American Studies, Sociology.
- Cluster 2: Business/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 courses 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 a transatlantic institution in Germany or Europe.

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 is at the end of October.

Below you will find information on the MAS program of 2006/07, including course outlines of the classes offered, portraits of the teaching staff, and short biographies of the students as well as an outlook onto the academic year 2007/08 .

Prof. Manfred Berg

History (MAS and Ph.D.)

Professor Manfred Berg studied history, political science, philosophy, and public law in Heidelberg. From 1989 until 1992 he served 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. Prof. Berg has taught at the Universities of Berlin (FU), Cologne, and Nuremberg-Erlangen. From 2003 to 2005 he served as Executive Director of the Center for U.S. Studies at the Leucorea Foundation at the University of Halle-Wittenberg. He assumed the Curt Engelhorn Chair for American History at the History Department of the University of Heidelberg in April 2005. Manfred Berg has published numerous books and articles on many issues of American history.



Prof. Werner Gamerith

Geography (MAS)

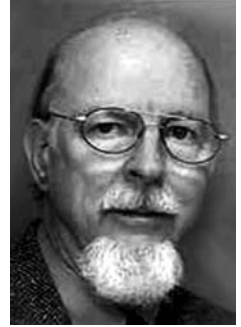
Werner Gamerith is professor of Regional Geography at the University of Passau. He studied geography, geology, and geobotany at the Universities of Salzburg, Innsbruck, Graz, and Klagenfurt (Austria). From 1993 to 2002 he worked as an Assistant Professor at the Geography Department of the University of Heidelberg. In 2002 he obtained a postdoctoral degree ("Habilitation") and continued his work at Heidelberg as Associate Professor. From 2002 to 2004, Werner Gamerith was the General Secretary of the German Association for Geography. He also served as vice president of the Heidelberg Geography Association from 1994 to 2004. His research topics focus around social and urban geography with particular interest in the United States. Werner Gamerith is author or co-editor of eleven books on a broad thematic range of cultural and human geography.



Prof. Robert Jewett

Religious Studies (MAS)

Robert Jewett is the Harry R. Kendall Professor Emeritus at Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary and the Northwestern University doctoral program. He is currently Visiting Professor in the Wissenschaftlich-Theologisches Seminar in Heidelberg. Jewett is the author or editor of eighteen books and more than 140 articles, ranging from technical biblical investigations to analyses of American culture. His most recent books are "The Myth of the American Superhero" and "Captain America and the Crusade against Evil: The Dilemma of Zealous Nationalism".



Prof. Jeannette Eileen Jones

African-American Studies (MAS)

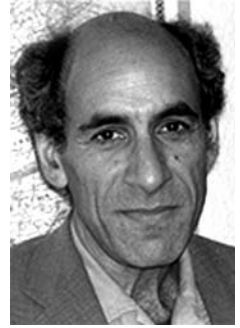
Jeannette Eileen Jones is a native New Yorker, who received her B.A. in History, with minors in Philosophy and Political Science from Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York. She earned her Master's and Doctoral degrees in History from the State University of New York at Buffalo. She joined the faculty of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 2004 and is currently Assistant Professor of History and Ethnic Studies (African American and African Studies). Her teaching specializations are in African American history and studies and the history of pre-colonial Africa. Her research focuses on American and transatlantic cultural and intellectual history, with emphases on race and representation in science, film, and popular culture.



Dr. Steven Less

Law (MAS)

Steven Less is a senior research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg and managing editor of the MPI's semi-annual bibliography "Public International Law." Before coming to Heidelberg, Less worked for a general practice law firm in NJ. Since 1999, he has taught Anglo-American law and legal terminology in the area of public law at Heidelberg University. He has also taught Anglo-American civil law, international law, and international human rights at Schiller International University in Heidelberg. Less obtained an undergraduate degree from Middlebury College in Vermont. He subsequently studied law at Seton Hall University School of Law, NJ, and completed his doctorate at the University of Heidelberg. Less' comparative law doctoral thesis focused on the human rights issue of involuntary commitment to psychiatric hospitals. Less has published articles on American and international law, including an extensive survey of American law on terrorism. He is a member of the NJ and NY bar associations, the German-Israeli Lawyers Association, and the Academic Advisory Board of the Heidelberg Student Law Review.



Walther Kraft, M.A.

International Business Cultures (MAS)

Walther Kraft studied Philosophy, Literature, Political Sciences and Musical Sciences in Frankfurt am Main. He has worked for more than 30 years in the communications business: as head of marketing at SAT.1, Germany's second biggest private TV network, as well as in some worldwide networks for marketing communications such as Ogilvy & Mather, EuroRSCG and Leo Burnett. Walther Kraft, currently member of the board and director strategic planning of 141worldwide in Frankfurt, also consults for international corporations and takes over the training of marketing departments in various subjects such as marketing effectiveness measurement, client profiling, customer relationship marketing, and brand campaigning. He has also been active as a lecturer at several universities and colleges, including the University of Bucharest and the Hochschule für Musik Hanns Eisler in Berlin. Since 2000, he has been continuously teaching European Media Marketing at the Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University (Ithaca, NY). Kraft's other scholarly interest include in particular an interdisciplinary inquiry into the historical logic of conservative movements.



Prof. Dietmar Schloss

Literatur (MAS, Ph.D.)

Prof. 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 Northwestern University, Evanston (M.A., Ph.D.) and the University of Heidelberg (Habilitation). 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 U.S.-American novel tentatively entitled "American Paradise: Cultural Criticism in the Age of Postmodernity and Postindustrialism". He is about to start a new interdisciplinary group research project at the HCA investigating the role of intellectuals and intellectual cultures in American society.



Dr. Anja Schüler

Writing and Presentations Skills (Ph.D.)

Anja Schüler is a historian who graduated with an M.A. in Modern History from the John F. Kennedy-Institute of the Free University in Berlin. A former high-school exchange student at Athens, Georgia, Anja Schüler did graduate work in History at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul on a DAAD-scholarship and received her Dr. phil. in History from the Free University of Berlin with a thesis on "Frauenbewegung und soziale Reform. Jane Addams und Alice Salomon im transatlantischen Dialog, 1889-1933", which was published by Franz Steiner Verlag in 2004. Besides teaching at the HCA Anja Schüler is also an adjunct lecturer at the Heidelberg University of Education.

Dr. habil. Martin Thunert

Political Science (MAS)

Martin Thunert joined the HCA as university lecturer in political science in 2007. Before coming to the HCA Dr. Thunert was senior research associate, Center for North American Studies, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University Frankfurt, Project Coordinator: Bertelsmann Reform Index of OECD Countries, 2005-2006 Professor pro tempore of Political Science and Political Management, Bremen University of Applied Sciences, between 2002 and 2005 Visiting Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. Earlier appointments at University of Hamburg and Mannheim. Degrees in Political Science from Tübingen (B.A. equivalent) Goethe-University Frankfurt (M.A.), Augsburg (Dr. phil.) and Hamburg (post-doc). Graduate studies at Queen's University and McGill University, research visits at Harvard Center for European Studies and University of Southampton (UK), practical experience as staff assistant at U.S. Senate (Labor, Education and Health Committee).



Dr. Wilfried Mausbach

History and Interdisciplinary Colloquium (MAS)

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 (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. 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.



Alexander Vazansky, M.A.

Methodology (MAS)

Alexander Vazansky studied History and American Literature at the Universities 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 PhD Thesis "An Army in Crisis: Social Conflicts in the United States Army, Europe and 7th Army, 1968-1975."



Prof. Alec Walen

Law (MAS)

Alec Walen has a J.D. from Harvard Law School (1998) and a Ph.D. in Philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh (1993). He was recently a guest professor at the Institute for Philosophy at RWTH Aachen. He is a visiting scholar at the Max Planck Institute for Law. Before that he was an Associate Professor in the Division of Legal, Ethical, and Historical Studies at the University of Baltimore. His most recent publication is "Unconstitutional Detention of Nonresident Aliens: Revisiting the Supreme Court's Treatment of the Law of War in Hamdi v. Rumsfeld" forthcoming in the Heidelberg Journal of International Law. His general research interests are in constitutional law, and moral, political, and legal philosophy.



MAS Course Outline

Winter Semester 2006/07

During the winter semester 2006/07, six lectures were offered as well as methodology class and an interdisciplinary colloquium.

Business/Economics

“International Business Cultures”

Lecturer: Walter Kraft, M.A.

Tutor: Mischa Honeck, M.A.

With Walther Kraft, former head of marketing at SAT.1 and currently working as chief director of marketing communication at Ogilvy & Mather in Frankfurt, the HCA was able to recruit a new member for its teaching staff who combines academic merit with far-reaching practical experience in international business. Walther Kraft, thus, was excellently suited to devise and take charge of a newly launched lecture course for the MAS program titled „International Business Cultures.”

Proceeding along deductive lines, the lecture stressed that, in order to succeed in today’s globalized economy, understanding different cultural expressions and forms of behavior had become indispensable. Corporations and companies around the world, according to Kraft, faced ever-mounting challenges. Not only did they have to compete for the best brains, low production costs, cheap labor, and declining natural resources; they also needed to immerse themselves at an increasing rate into the varying political, legal, and ethical norms of the societies in which they are doing business. How does consumer behavior in France differ from that in the United States or China? What are the difficul-

ties one is likely to encounter in the realms of international and transnational career planning and human resources management? Is there at all such a thing as „one international business culture” or do regional differences prevail? These and similar questions were largely discussed in a transatlantic framework and placed in a broad historical context that posited the rise of an old bourgeois business ethics and its demise in the face of current shareholder-value tenets.

Fourteen students majored in this course and wrote their term papers on a wide array of topics. Three eventually went on to expand their papers into M.A. theses. Marina Borisova’s work deals with „The Image of Paradise in American Culture and its Representation in Coca Cola Advertising,” Natalia Obelets centers on „Gender Stereotyping in Advertisements as a Reflection of Cultural Values,” and Toshiko Yamada explores „Freedom and Moderation in American Capitalism – Seen through the Birth and Rise of Hedge Funds.”

The accompanying tutorial was conducted by Mischa Honeck, who received his M.A. degree in history and English philology from the University of Heidelberg. The tutorial acquainted students with recent developments in the area of cultural studies and cultural theory, the contested meaning of terms such as Americanization, Westernization, and globalization. Moreover, it allowed students to further inquire into some of the lecture’s key concepts (power distance, high vs. low context communication, collectivism vs. individualism, masculinity vs. femininity).

Geography

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

Lecturer: Professor Werner Gamerith

Tutor: Jana Freihöfer, M.A.

The lecture „The United States: The Birth of a Global Superpower and its Geographical Foundations“ was taught by Werner Gamerith, Professor of Geography, University of Passau. As the title of the lecture suggests, its goal was to analyze the geographical bases for America’s economic success and cultural supremacy in the 20th and 21st centuries.

A central theme of the class was the physical setting of the country. Particular attention was paid to the shrinking energy basis and the chances of expanding alternative sources of energy. In the second part, this course served as an introduction to the historical geography of North America from the pre-Columbian period to the present. It explored 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 and its territorial expansion. In the third part, the lecture focused on immigration and ethnic variety as two of the driving forces of America’s economy. In other words, the United States would have never gained global pre-eminence without the human capital it received from the late 19th century onwards into the present time. The course provided an overview of major phases of immigration to the United States and their economic and social implications.

The accompanying tutorial conducted by Jana Freihöfer introduced students to analytical techniques and concepts in the field of geography. Furthermore, it provided room for discussions

that could not be thoroughly dealt with in the lecture. Among the topics that were examined in more detail were geographies of historic preservation, geopolitics and urban settlement patterns. The student’s participation in the tutorial included an oral presentation and a moderation of a group discussion based on the key readings of the course. The tutorial was attended by Etuna Churadze, Heather Debby, Robert Lee, Oleksandr Martynenko and Seth Tinkham – all of them very committed and active students.

The wide range of interest among the students was reflected in the variety of research projects: “Place Promotion in the American West”, “Gated Communities: A New Utopia?”, “The architecture of American Foreign Policy, 1920-1950”, “Karl Bodmer’s Cultural Landscape: Revisiting the Views of a Vanishing Frontier Exhibit”, “Causes of Underdevelopment of American Indians on Reservations.”

For the first time, an M.A.-thesis was written in the field of Geography. Seth Tinkham submitted a paper entitled “History without Beauty: Historic Preservation and Brutalist Architecture.”

History

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

Lecturer: Professor Manfred Berg

Tutor: James Sparks, M.A.

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 the South, threatening the break-up of the union created by the Constitution of 1787. This lecture course covered the political and social history of North America from the eve of independence to the eve of the Civil War. It focused 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.

The goal of the accompanying tutorial led by James Sparks, M.A., was to deepen the students’ understanding of the subject material introduced in the lecture 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 Antebellum America 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.

Seven students chose history as one of their majors.

Two M.A. theses were written in the field of American history: “Exhibiting the True West: A History of the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection, 1953-1985” (Robert Lee) and “Past, Future, Black,

White, Bodies, Embodiment: Children as Rhetoric in School Desegregation” (Heather Ann Debby).

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, offered an overview and introduction to American constitutional law, including teaching on basic political structures and the fundamentals of common law systems. The subject matter lends itself very much to dialogue; thus, Dr. Less sought to structure his class as partly lecture and partly seminar, asking students to take part in in-class discussion. Emphasis was 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 proceeded, the course focused 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 also addressed the Supreme Court’s handling of such controversial and current issues as affirmative action, abortion rights, and freedom of speech.

The tutorial was 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. Because the lecture had to move quickly, so as to cover the vast amount of material involved with the U.S. Constitution and the Supreme Court's jurisprudence, the tutorial provided an important forum for students to focus on deepening their understanding of the covered material. Students prepared their law term papers, which involved a thorough "briefing" of a specific issue and case in constitutional law. Students were also 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

Teaching Assistant: Dirk Lutschewitz, M.A.

America has never been just a geographical place; rather, it has also always been a focal point of vision and dream. This lecture course examined the changing conceptions of America in Colonial Period and the Founding Era. Based on close readings of selected literary and expository texts, the lectures tried to assess the social, political, and cultural roles of the various idealistic conceptions of America and the United States. Critics give 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. Texts by the following authors were studied: 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 accompanying tutorial conducted by Dirk Lutschewitz provided a forum for discussion and close reading. Particular attention was given to Winthrop's sermon *A Model of Christian Charity*, Foster's epistolary novel *The Coquette*, and Brown's *Arthur Mervyn*. In addition to the works covered in the lecture course, students became 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. Background information concerning literary history and genre contexts was provided. Furthermore, 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, 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 Leon-Eduard Bruckner, Eteri Churadze, Heather Hester, Robert Lee, Svetlana Makeyeva, Christian Maul, Iulia-Doina Novacescu, Natalia Obelets, Meghan Damali Thomas, Dorothee Unger. All ten students passed their final exams successfully. Their term papers covered a wide range of topics.

Seven M.A. theses were written in the field of American Literature and Cultural Studies: Leon-Eduard Bruckner, "Apology for America. Cultural Nationalism and Transatlantic Perspectives on the National Character in James Fenimore

Cooper's Notions of the Americans: Picked up by a Travelling Bachelor;" Eteri Churadze, "From the Sentimental Novel of Seduction to the Domestic Novel;" Heather Hester, "The American Exaltation of the Holocaust;" Svetlana Makeyeva, "Metaphors for the Society of the Early American Republic: Young Desirable White Female Middle Class Bodies Threatened by Seductive Mercantilists;" Christian Maul, "Henry David Thoreau's Individualism: A Transcendentalist's Contribution to the American Image of the Self;" Meghan Damali Thomas, "The Process of Second Generation Cultural Identity Development As Illustrated in Second Generation Literature;" Dorothee Unger, "Gender and Space: A Comparison of Contemporary North American Novels."

Religious Studies

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

Lecturer: Prof. Robert Jewett

Tutor: Ole Wangerin , M.A:

In the MAS course on "Religion in the U.S.," Prof. Robert Jewett, Harry R. Kendall Professor Emeritus at Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, North Western University, Illinois and Guest Professor for New Testament at the University of Heidelberg and his tutor Ole Wangerin explored the links between religious history and contemporary political trends. Most analysts are convinced that 9/11/2001 was a turning point in American history. Some have called it the beginning of a new century of terrorism. Yet many American columnists and most European critics remain puzzled about the seeming new face of America that has emerged with increasing clarity in the past 6 years. At the center of the puzzle are the religious language President Bush has employed and the wide resonance it has

evoked in the American public. Confronting the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, President George W. Bush often framed the conflict with Osama bin Laden and Al Qaeda in religious terms. "We're fighting evil" or "the evil ones" he pronounced on several occasions. Initially drawing upon the rhetoric of theological absolutes, Bush presided over "Operation Infinite Justice" as a "crusade against terrorism." In his remarks at the Washington National Cathedral service on September 14, 2001, he stood in the pulpit to announce a world-scale purgation of evil, stating that "our responsibility to history is already clear: to answer these attacks and rid the world of evil." To eliminate evil from the entire world is a millenarian project. Where did this grandiose conception arise from?

The MAS course "Religion in the U.S." suggested an answer to the puzzle of American religion by an analysis of the American religious tradition. In weekly lectures and tutorial classes the students examined the globally crusading element in American Puritanism from the earliest settlements onward, showing that it did not originate with the current president. The theocratic orientation was fully developed in New England, and the class's analysis showed that it failed within the first generation, but that it was embodied in a new form in American nationalism after the War of Independence. The course offered a critical perspective on this religious nationalism, showing its positive and negative sides throughout American history. The analysis clarified the key role of a particular side of the bible in motivating the crusading tendency in American history: Just as one needs to be aware of the Koran to understand Islamic countries, the Bible is the document required to understand the American colonies and the nation that developed therefrom. It is also the most important source

of the peculiar and powerful development of democratic ideas.

The wide range of interest among the participating students was reflected in the variety of research projects, ranging from topics such as "Slave Religion", "Vietnam, Protests and American Religion", "The Mormon Message: An American Aboard?"; Abuse Within the Clergy, "Religion in Business Ethics", or "The Freedom and Obligation of Conscience."

Methodology

Lecturer: Alexander Vazansky, M.A.

Since the central goal of the methodology class remains the same every year changes to the curriculum were minor. 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 inform 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. In order to discover "What's American about America?", as the title to John Kouwenhoven famous 1956 essay implies, 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 to 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. 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. When it came to participation the Class of 2007 was certainly one of the liveliest. The classroom discussions were thought provoking and engaging.

MAS Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Directed by Dr. Wilfried Mausbach

Dorothea Fischer-Hornung of the University of Heidelberg's English Department kicked off the Interdisciplinary Colloquium with her tried and tested talk "What is/are American Studies?"

She 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. Fischer-Hornung then delineated how these older models were increasingly called into question by more recent postmodernist approaches.

In week 2, David Brenner (Kent State University) talked about "Shoah Business? Hollywood and the Holocaust in the Age of Globalization." Arguing that even mainstream films on the Holocaust seldom result from a rigorous commercial logic, Brenner set out to explain how the memory of collective historical traumas such as the Holocaust functions in contemporary discourse and society.

The colloquium continued with Natallia Parkhachuk, a graduate of the MAS Class of 2006, presenting the results of her M.A. thesis "The Riddle of Jim Jones and the People's Temple." Parkhachuk asked in particular why the general public responded so violently to the mass suicide of the sect's followers in Guyana in November of 1978 after having praised Jones as a charismatic religious leader in the preceding decades. She finds a partial answer in the dualistic outlook of Jones' leadership, which combined two different traditions in American religion, namely "prophetic realism" and "zealous nationalism." According to Parkhachuk, the early reception of Jones and his church centered on the former, whereas the reception after the massacre almost unanimously perceived the Temple along the lines of the latter tradition, resulting in vigorous criticism after Jones had led his church into a catastrophic end.

The next two sessions were taken up by field trips. First, the class went to the headquarters

of Deutsche Bank Group in Frankfurt, a leading global investment bank with close to 80,000 employees in 75 countries and a dedicated supporter of the HCA's programs, to discuss career opportunities in the financial services field. Afterwards, the group went to the Schirn Kunsthalle for a guided tour of the exhibition "I Like America: Fictions of the Wild West," which presented more than 150 paintings, films, photographs, and documentary material in order to explore the motivations behind the German enthusiasm for the American West in the wake of James Fenimore Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales", Karl May's "Winnetou" novels, and Buffalo Bill's Wild West presentations. It was particularly illuminating to see the extent to which the German understanding of images of cowboys and Indians was influenced by American visual culture. Having gone from the business world to the beaux-arts, students concluded a dense day by winding down among the snug stalls of Frankfurt's Christmas market.

The second excursion took the class to the Rudolf-Wild-Werke on the outskirts of Heidelberg. Again a major benefactor of the HCA, Wild is the world's leading privately owned manufacturer of natural flavor ingredients for the food and beverage industry. Its most popular product is Capri Sun, which is produced in 18 and enjoyed in over 100 countries and continues to be the No. 1 children's drink. On a tour of the premises, students were impressed by the high-capacity filling and packaging systems for stand-up pouches as well as by the company's new cutting edge logistics center.

After the holiday recess, it was back to the fine arts with pianist Jens Barnieck (Venice/Tausnusstein) introducing the class to the "American Musical Universe." Barnieck took the students on a tour d'horizon from European immigrants and "first" American composers to American transcendentalists and the Jazz Age all the way to American experimentalists, the New York School, and minimalist music, complete with samples from, among others, Edward MacDowell, Charles Ives, George Gershwin, Aaron Copland, John Cage, and John Adams.

A week later, Rüdiger Kunow (Potsdam University), the current president of the German Association for American Studies, presented "Mobility as a Challenge for American Studies: An ABC," fanning out the myriad ways in which the concept of mobility can be fruitfully employed by scholars in the field.

The winter term's last invited speaker was David B. Oppenheimer from the School of Law at Golden Gate University in San Francisco. Oppenheimer spoke about "Martin Luther King's Legal Legacy," critically assessing progress, gridlock, and regression in the realms of employment discrimination, education, access to public accommodations, housing discrimination and residential segregation, as well as voting rights for African Americans. As usual, the colloquium concluded with introductions to the summer term's Interdisciplinary Seminars.

Summer Semester 2007

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

Interdisciplinary Seminar I

“Author—Writer—Copywriter: On the History of Professional Writing in the United States”

Professor Dietmar Schloss

Walther Kraft, M.A.

“What do you do for a living?”—“I am a writer.”

This conversation could only have taken place relatively recently. Before the eighteenth century very few Americans considered writing as a profession with which one could make a living, and even fewer would have thought that one could sell writerly products in a market. This seminar traced the history of writing as a profession in the United States. We not only studied the genesis of literary writing, but also the emergence of the more ‘utilitarian’ practices of writing such as journalism, speech writing, and advertising.

What happened to literature after the end of the patronage system? How does the literary author fare in a modern democratic capitalist society? What happens to writing when it becomes market-driven? What are the resemblances and the differences between a literary author and a composer of advertising texts and publicity material (copywriter)? Some of our literary examples were taken from the first half of the nineteenth century which saw the rise of a literary mass market and the beginning of a competition between highbrow authors (Poe, Hawthorne, and Melville) and popular writers (Susan Warner and Harriet Beecher Stowe). The seminar also included authors from the late nineteenth and

early twentieth centuries as well as from the present day (Paul Auster and Dan Brown). In addition, we reviewed the history of advertisement and analyzed the work of prominent American copywriters from the 1920s to the present. Students were required to give one oral presentation and turn in a 15-page term paper.

The required reading included texts from *The Norton Anthology of American Literature*, 6th edition, ed. by Nina Baym et al., volume B. and from a reader with selected advertisement texts. Dan Brown, *The Da Vinci Code* (2004) and Paul Auster, *Travels in the Scriptorium* (2006) provided more recent examples of “commercial” and “high-brow” literature.

Interdisciplinary Seminar II

“Race and Racism in America: Historical and Legal Perspectives”

Professor Manfred Berg

Dr. Steven Less

Race and racism have been important forces in shaping American history and culture, including the law. In this interdisciplinary seminar we explored how American law has grappled with the “American dilemma,” i.e., the contradiction between a liberal-democratic and egalitarian national creed and the realities of racist social practices such as slavery, racial segregation, and discrimination. Topics were related to the history of the United States from its founding to the present, not being confined to the familiar white-versus-black dichotomy but also including the experiences of Native Americans and Asian Americans. For example, we addressed issues such as slavery and the law, the “separate-but-equal” doctrine that was used to justify segregation and white supremacy, racism and economic

opportunity, the internment of Japanese Americans in World War II, race and criminal justice, racial disfranchisement and affirmative action. Methodologically, we focused on important court cases, which we tried to place in their respective legal and historical contexts. Students were required to give two in-class presentations.

Discussions and debates were informed by the following readings: George M. Fredrickson, *Racism: A Short History*, Princeton, 2002; Robert P. Green, *Equal Protection and the African American Constitutional Experience: A Documentary History*, Greenwood, CT, 2000; Michael Klarman, *From Jim Crow to Civil Rights. The Supreme Court and the Struggle for Racial Equality*, Oxford, 2004; Derrick Bell, *Race, Racism and American Law*, 4th ed., New York, 2000; Louis Michael Seidman, *Constitutional Law: Equal Protection of the Laws*, New York, 2003.

Methodology

Lecturer: Alexander Vazansky, M.A.

During the summer semester the methodology class only met for one session per week. 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.

MAS Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Directed by Dr. Wilfried Mausbach

The summer term commenced with an already familiar face at the HCA, namely 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 talk on "Religion in the Classroom in Germany and the United States," dealt with the relationship between religion and the state that has been contentious ever since the Protestant Reformation challenged the alliance between church and secular authority. Engaging in a widespread comparison, Eberle examined how church-state relations are formulated in the charter of the German Basic Law (Grundgesetz) and how religious protections are formulated by the highest constitutional courts of both the Federal Republic and the United States. In doing so, Eberle contrasted the German model of church-state cooperation with two different approaches in the U.S., i.e. the separationist stance championed by the Warren Court and the accommodationist approach favored by the Rehnquist Court. He then detailed how these different approaches shaped the role of religion in public schools on both sides of the Atlantic.

Next Philipp Gassert took some time out from his visiting professorship at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and returned to Heidelberg to discuss the ambivalent history of "Anti-Americanism in Postwar Europe" with the students.

The following session featured one of the most renowned American historians, David P. Thelen (Indiana University, Bloomington), who scrutinized the notion of "Using History to Come to Terms with Evil in the Past." Focusing on the movement for reparations for slavery, Thelen argued that we need a different kind of history in order to meaningfully tackle this conundrum, one that would recalibrate the balance between experience and empathy. Thelen's proposal provoked a lively discussion with the audience.

On June 14-15, it was time for the students to present their thesis outlines in two day-long sessions. The colloquium then continued with a presentation by Fred L. Gardaphe (State University of New York at Stony Brook) entitled "From Wiseguys to Wise Men: The Gangster in Italian American Culture." Gardaphe traced the figure of the Italian American gangster from its emergence in the 1920s to its recent representations in the work of filmmakers like Francis Ford Coppola and Martin Scorsese. Employing gender as an analytical category, Gardaphe deciphered Coppola's "Godfather" trilogy as a reassertion of traditional European family and gender roles at a time when these were increasingly questioned by 1970s feminism.

The colloquium returned to comparative history with Maria Höhn (Vassar College), who talked about "Love Across the Color Line: Debates About Interracial Marriage in Germany and the U.S., 1945-1968." Höhn demonstrated how African American activists used analogies to Nazi Ger-

many in the postwar period in order to challenge interracial marriage laws in the United States. She also analyzed how, on the other hand, the interaction with American forms of racism helped Germans to reconstruct pre-Nazi racial notions. Höhn discerned a sea change in attitudes toward interracial marriage on both sides of the Atlantic in the 1960s. In this transformation, as in the previous decades, both Germans and Americans used the others' traditions to challenge, reconstruct or refract domestic discourses of race. The colloquium concluded with a discussion panel on "Global Economics, International Business Culture, and the Humanities." Moderated by the HCA's Walther Kraft, panelists Wolfgang Kreuter (CEO, ABC Public Relations Agency, Düsseldorf), Irene Reuter (fmr. Director, Market Research Central and Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa, Procter & Gamble), and Hermann Reuter (Vice Chairman, International Bankers Forum) discussed the increasing importance of cultural knowledge for the management in world-wide operating enterprises.

Outlook on the MAS Course Outline 2007/08

African-American Studies

"Introduction to African-American Studies"

Lecturer: Professor Jeanette Eileen Jones

Tutor: Robert Lee, M.A.

This course is a survey/overview of the academic field of African-American Studies, drawing from both "traditional" and "newer" fields of study such as: history, political science, anthropology, literature, sociology, philosophy, art history, music, religious studies, film studies, communications/media studies, sexuality studies, women's studies, and hip-hop studies. Although these fields fall within the canonical disciplines of the

arts, humanities, and social sciences, African-American Studies also encompasses inquiries in the natural and physical sciences. However, due to time constraints, this course will focus on the arts, humanities, and social sciences as modes of inquiry. Of particular concern are the critical conversations taken place in the field as scholars debate the current state and future of "Black Studies."

The course meets on Tuesday afternoons in the Bel Étage at the HCA and is organized along two broad units, "Defining Black Studies" and "Readings in African-American Studies." The first unit

examines Black Studies, both its formation and status as a discipline, through its contributions to major debates on issues such as the historiography of slavery, black feminist theory, the role of race in queer studies, and others. With targeted readings, the second unit examines how African-American Studies has theorized issues of class, politics, aesthetics, identity, pop culture, and music. Students who have chosen to major in the course supplement the lecture and class discussions with additional readings and a tutorial held by Robert Lee. This provides an opportunity to discuss the readings further and to integrate the week's topic into previous discussions.

Business/Economics

International Business Cultures

Lecturer: Walter Kraft, M.A.

Tutor: Mischa Honeck, M.A.

"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. In fact, for those who work in international business, it is sometimes astounding how different people from other cultures behave. This course is designed to increase students' awareness of various business cultures around the world. Drawing on the pioneering research of Geert Hofstede and Edmund Hall, „International Business Cultures“ seeks to introduce students to dominant theories in the field which, in a rather pragmatic fashion, offer ways of understanding and navigating through a culturally diverse global economy. Particular emphasis is given to enduring differences

among various business cultures as well as to how these differences continue to affect transnational 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, branding styles and techniques, mass media, consumerism and the struggle between ‚old‘ and ‚new‘ business ethics.

Tutorial classes offered by Mischa Honeck give students ample opportunity to elaborate on these issues and help them frame arguments for further research. They also focus on economic history in the Western world, recent developments in cultural theory, and initiate into current popular and academic debates on globalization.

History

"The History of North America from the Beginnings of European Expansion to the Present: Part IV: Global Giant – Multicultural Society: The United States from the End of the Second World War to the Present"

Lecturer: Professor Manfred Berg

Tutor: Anthony Santoro, M.A.

In the decades following the Second World War, the United States achieved unprecedented global power abroad and unprecedented levels of affluence at home. At the same time, American society underwent a series of sweeping changes, producing, for example, virtual revolutions in race relations and in the ethnic makeup of the population. New ideas about gender roles, sexual relations, right applications of political power, and privacy, to name but some of the most controversial issues, challenged dominant traditions and provoked a series of backlashes and culture wars.

The liberal welfare state developed in the middle decades of the twentieth century increasingly came under attack by advocates of unfettered capitalism, as well as those who did not think the reforms radical enough. From the end of the Second World War through the Cold War and into the War on Terror, Americans have debated, at times civilly, at times acrimoniously, how to utilize their immense military and economic power in international affairs, as well as how best to marshal political and economic power at home. This lecture course explores recent American history with these fundamental problems in mind.

Focusing on such topics as the rise of the Cold War, the Civil Rights movement, the Vietnam War and countercultural protest movements, and the rise of the Religious Right, this course offers a nuanced view of a complex and often contradictory “postmodern” culture.

The accompanying tutorial provides students a forum within which to discuss and debate the issues raised in the lectures. Weekly reading assignments based on a combination of primary and secondary sources help students refine what they learn from the lectures, and the weekly discussions provide an opportunity to ask specific questions related to the material, or to debate the historical documents in detail. Additionally, each student is asked to give 10- to 15-minute presentations on topics directly related to the lectures and readings.

Lastly, an emphasis is placed on the different historiographic approaches and interpretations of the period, enabling students to gain a broader historical perspective on the contemporary era.

Law

“U.S. Constitutional Law”

Lecturer: Professor Alec Walen

This course will focus on the two main features of the U.S. Constitution: (1) the allocation of powers to different parts of the government, and (2) individual rights and liberties. In both areas we will examine (a) the text of the Constitution, (b) the historical context in which that text was adopted, (c) the case law interpreting that text, and (d) the moral and political issues addressed by and implicated by that text.

More specifically, the topics covered will be: (1) Judicial Review (Article III); (2) Congress and its powers (Article I); (3) Executive power and shared power (Article II); (4) Checking of powers, federalism and state powers (Articles IV & VI); (5) Overview of the rights protected by Amendments to the Constitution; (6) 14th Amendment: Due Process; (7) 14th Amendment: Substantive Rights; (8) 14th Amendment: Equal Protection; (9) 1st Amendment: Freedom of expression; (10) 1st Amendment: Religion; (11) Criminal law: Process (4th – 6th Amendments); (12) Criminal law: Punishment (8th Amendment); (13) Constitutional Rights for Aliens.

Literature

“American Modernism”

Lecturer: Professor Dietmar Schloss

Tutor: Raluca-Lucia Cimpean, M.A.

The lecture course offers a panoramic description of American literary modernism. It opens with a discussion of key concepts such as “modern,” “modernity,” “modernist” and “modernism,” which serves as a theoretical background for an analysis of major works from the American

canon. The first section of the lecture focuses on the so-called 'expatriates,' Ezra Pound, T.S. Eliot and H.D., and their aesthetic beliefs, with particular emphasis on 'tradition' and the individual artist's relation with it. The second part of the lecture deals with the 'nativist' school of American poetry, Robert Frost, William Carlos Williams and Wallace Stevens, and their anti traditionalist orientation. Thirdly, we will tackle three seminal novels, *The Sun Also Rises*, *The Great Gatsby*, and *The Sound and the Fury*, and stress their authors' contributions to a new understanding of the notion of 'mimesis.' Last but not least, particular attention will be given to the Harlem Renaissance and an overview of postmodernism will be provided toward the end of the class. The Norton Anthology of American Literature (Volume D: Between the Wars, 1815-1945) offers useful selections from the work of the modernist poets and the Harlem-Renaissance writers. For a general introduction to the period and its writers see Part Four of the Columbia Literary History of the United States, ed. by Emory Eliot (New York, 1988).

The tutorial offers the students the opportunity to express their own thoughts and opinions and engage in debates. In addition to revising the lecture, the tutorial attempts to offer the students a theoretical framework for the particular works discussed by Prof. Schloss. Henry James' short story *The Figure in the Carpet* and Harold Bloom's essay *The Anxiety of Influence* help clarify such terms as 'tradition,' 'innovation,' 'objective correlative,' 'palimpsest literature,' and 'imagism.' The 'nativist' poets' section is prefaced by two influential essays, *Self-Reliance* and *The Poet* by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Excerpts from Wolfgang Iser's and Umberto Eco's theoretical writings articulate the interpretation

of the three novels. Two movies, *Modigliani* and *The Hours*, will be shown as an illustration of the artistic community of Paris in the 1920s and as an example of the dialogue between a modernist and postmodernist work of fiction, respectively.

Political Science

"Government and Politics of the United States"

Lecturer: Dr. Martin Thunert

Tutor: Anne Lübbers, M.A.

This course attempts to teach American politics and government in a way that goes beyond the basics, but without ignoring the basics. The first goal is to introduce students to the fundamental principles of American politics and government. The second goal is to help students discern the logic or rationale embedded in the complex array of American political institutions and practices we can observe today. A third goal is to introduce students to different theoretical approaches to the study of American politics - especially "new institutionalism", "rational choice" and "elite theory".

We will start by briefly exploring the foundations of American government in the Constitution and the country's unique cultural traditions. We will then look at the diverse and changing American electorate, analyze the role of parties, interest groups, lobbyist, consultants and the media and the way in which average citizens participate in the political process. Thereafter, we will explore the different institutions that make up the government in Washington, DC: the Congress, the president, the bureaucracy, and the courts. The forth segment of the course will look at policy-making in the two key areas: economic and social policy as well as foreign and defence policy. Finally, we will evaluate the state

of American democracy and governance based on original data from a research project I am currently involved in, the Bertelsmann Reform Index. This course will be taught as a lecture class with opportunities for questions and answer at the end of each session.

The accompanying tutorial held by Ms. Anne Luebbers, M.A., will serve above all as a forum for informed debate and discussion. Beyond that the tutorial will look at selected issues, debates and controversies in American politics (the alleged cultural polarization of U.S. society, declining trust in political institutions, the power of lobbyists) and U.S. public policy (immigration, affirmative action, abortion, gun control, capital punishment, bilingualism, school vouchers, homeland security, welfare reform etc.) and it will review and deepen selected topics from the lecture especially in the area of U.S. foreign policy. It will help students, whose undergraduate background is in other disciplines, to familiarize themselves with key concepts of political science - especially in the subfields of international relations and comparative politics.

MAS Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Directed by: Dr. Wilfried Mausbach

For the Class of 2008, the Interdisciplinary Colloquium will again start out with Dorothea Fischer-Hornung's already classic talk about the essence of American Studies.

MAS alumnus Christian Maul (Class of 2007) is going to present the results of his research on "Henry David Thoreau's Individualism."

Jakob J. Köllhofer, Director of the German-American Institute Heidelberg (DAI) will acquaint the class with the history of "American Cultural

Centers in Germany" in general and of the DAI Heidelberg and its mission and activities in particular.

Harvard University's Akira Iriye will talk about "A Delicate Balance: Protest Movements, Global Transformations, and World Orders Since the 1960s."

Simon Wendt, assistant professor at Heidelberg's Department of History will present his findings on the interrelationship of "Violence and Black Manhood in the Civil Rights Movement."

Michael Butter (Bonn University) is going to consider "The Epitome of Evil: Hitler in American Fiction, 1939-2002."

Michael Hochgeschwender (Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich) will tackle the question of "Religious Fundamentalism and Neo-Fundamentalism in Twentieth-Century America."

Bernd-A. von Maltzan (Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt) will discuss the challenges of working for a leading provider of financial services worldwide.

Hans von Sponeck (Former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and former UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq) will provide his assessment of "The US Invasion of Iraq: Diplomatic Failures and Future Conflict Resolution."

The Colloquium will be rounded out by a visit to the Wild-Werke in Eppelheim and by an introduction to the summer term's Interdisciplinary Seminars.

Marina Borisova

(Russia)

Born in 1985 in Kursk, Russia, Marina Borisova studied English and German at the Department of Foreign Languages at Kursk State University. In 2004 she became a participant of the Eurasian Undergraduate Exchange Program supported by the US Department of State and spent one academic year at Grinnell College, Iowa, majoring in American Studies. In June 2006 she graduated from Kursk State University with a degree in English and German Linguistics. To broaden her horizon she chose History, Business Culture, and Religious Studies and wrote her M.A. thesis on "The Image of Paradise in American Culture and its Representations in Coca-Cola Advertising".



Leon-Eduard Bruckner

(Romania)

Leon-Eduard Bruckner, born in 1983 in Romania, studied at the Faculty of Letters of the Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca, with a major in German and a minor in English. He wrote his B.A. thesis in English Literature, on Victorian Poetry – Robert Browning's representation of masculinity in selected poems. At the MAS program he majored in American Literature, Religious Studies, and History and wrote his thesis on "Apology for America. Cultural Nationalism and Transatlantic Perspectives on the National Character in James Fenimore Cooper's Notions of the Americans: Picked up by a Travelling Bachelor".



Eteri Churadze

(Georgia)

Born in 1982, Tbilisi, Georgia, Eteri Churadze decided to study European languages and cultures, entering Ivane Javakhishvili State University of Tbilisi, Faculty of Western European Languages and Literature. She earned her B.A. and M.A. degrees in English Language and Literature in 2003 and 2005, respectively. In Heidelberg she majored in American Literature, Business Culture, and Geography, writing her M.A. thesis on "From the Sentimental Novel of Seduction to the Domestic Novel".



Heather Ann Debby

(U.S.)

Born in 1983 in Euclid, Ohio, USA, Heather Debby graduated from the College of William & Mary, in Williamsburg, Virginia, in May 2005 with a B.A. in American Studies, focusing especially on American identity. Before coming to Heidelberg, she taught composition at the University of Hannover, Germany. At the MAS program she chose Business Culture, Geography, and Religious Studies as her majors and wrote her M.A. thesis on "Past, Future, Black, white, Bodies, Embodiment: Children as Rhetoric in School Desegregation". Since September 2007 she has been teaching at the English Department of the Archmere Academy in Delaware.



Heather Hester

(U.S.)

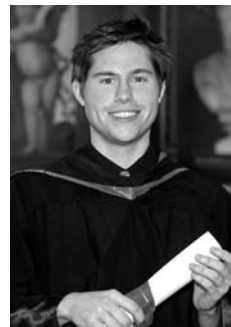
Born in 1983 in Blytheville, AR, USA, Heather Hester was raised in Sikeston, Missouri. She attended Pepperdine University and received a B.A. in International Studies and a B.A. in German in 2006. In the MAS program Heather majored in Business Culture, American Literature, and Religious Studies and wrote her M.A. thesis on "The American Exaltation of the Holocaust".



Robert Lee

(U.S.)

Robert Lee was born in New York City in 1981, where he also studied History and Economics at Columbia University. In 2003, he graduated with a B.A. and worked for the Gilder Lehrman Collection at the New-York Historical Society since then. In Heidelberg his majors were American Literature, Religious Studies, and Geography. In his M.A. thesis he wrote on "Exhibiting the True West: A History of the Maximilian-Bodmer Collection, 1953-1985". Graduating at the top of his class, Robert delivered the valedictory address at the commencement ceremony. Robert Lee is now working as a tutor and a research assistant at the HCA.



Svetlana Makeyeva

(Kyrgyzstan)

Svetlana Makeyeva, born in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan in 1986, she graduated from the American University - Central Asia in 2006. In Heidelberg she chose American Literature, Religious Studies, and Business Culture as her majors and wrote her M.A. thesis on "Metaphors for the Society of the Early American Republic: Young Desirable White Female Middle Class Bodies Threatened by Seductive Mercantilists". Svetlana has remained in Heidelberg and is preparing a Ph.D. project.



Jiawei Mao

(China)

Jiawei Mao was born in Ningbo, China, in 1983 and attended China Foreign Affairs University in Beijing. He earned his degree in English and International Studies in 2006. At the HCA he chose History, Law, and Business Culture as his majors, writing his thesis on "Honeymoon Turned Nightmare: Why the Neoconservative U.S. Foreign Policy Is Doomed to Fail." Currently Jiawei is enrolled in the HCA's Ph.D. program, where he is the recipient of a scholarship from the Landesgraduierertenförderung.



Christian Maul

(Germany)

Born in Dachau, Germany, in 1979, Christian Maul graduated from the University of Heidelberg in spring 2006. He has worked as a tutor in English and American Literature at the English department at Heidelberg. At the MAS he chose American Literature, History, and Law as his majors writing his thesis on "Henry David Thoreau's Individualism: A Transcendentalist's Contribution to the American Image of the Self." Christian is also recipient of a scholarship from the Landesgraduierertenförderung and enrolled in the HCA's Ph.D. program.



Natalia Obelets

(Russia)

Natalia Obelets was born in Novosibirsk, Russia, in 1981. She graduated from the Novosibirsk Stated Pedagogical University where she majored in English and German. Since 2003 she has worked as a full-time English language instructor to young professionals and businessmen at the Siberian Academy for Public Administration. In Heidelberg she majored in American Literature, Business Culture, and Religious Studies. Her M.A. thesis was entitled "Gender Stereotyping in Advertisements as a Reflection of Cultural Values".



Meghan Thomas

(U.S.)

Meghan Damali Thomas was born in 1981 in Oakland, CA, USA, and earned a bachelor's degree in English Creative Writing from Bowie State University in 2005. In Heidelberg she chose American Literature, Business Culture, and Religious Studies as her majors. Her M.A. thesis was entitled "The Process of Second Generation Cultural Identity Development As Illustrated in Second Generation Literature". Since graduation Meghan has returned to the United States and is currently applying to Ph.D. programs in Europe and the United States.



Seth Tinkham

(U.S.)

Seth Thinkham was born in Washington, D.C. in 1981, and attended Connecticut College in New London, Connecticut, majoring in American Studies. Seth also studied in the Czech Republic and helped to start *Expose*, an undergraduate interdisciplinary academic journal. Returning to the U.S. he has worked within the federal government, including with the US Department of Labor and the Smithsonian Institution. At the HCA he majored in Geography, Religious Studies, and Business Culture, writing his M.A. thesis on "History without Beauty: Historic Preservation and Brutalist Architecture". Seth has remained in Heidelberg and teaches business English.



Dorothee Unger

(Germany)

Born in Bad Kissingen, Germany, in 1982, she moved to the US after her high school graduation in 2001 to attend college. She then finished her studies at the University of Constance, Germany, majoring in British and American Studies. In Heidelberg she chose Business Culture, Religious Studies, and American Literature as her majors. Her M.A. thesis was entitled “Gender and Space: A Comparison of Contemporary North American Novels”.



Yamada, Toshiko

(Japan)

Toshiko Yamada was born in Tokyo, Japan in 1978. In 2001 she got her B.A. in Commerce from the Hitotsubashi University. After that she has worked for four years as a system engineer. In Heidelberg she majored in Business Culture, Religious Studies, and History, writing her M.A. thesis on “Freedom and Moderation in American Capitalism: Seen through the Birth and Rise of Hedge Funds”.



Outlook on the MAS Class of 2008

Shenggu Chen

(China)

Chen, originally from Hainan Province, where he was born in 1985, moved on to Beijing to study English Literature and Culture at Beijing Jiaotong University. He was working as translator and language tutor before coming to the MAS.

Arzu Isik Ellialtioglu

(Turkey)

Born in Ankara in 1983, Arzu studied International Relations at Bilkent University. After having spent one year on an exchange program in Frankfurt a.M., she decided to return to Germany to join the MAS after receiving her B.A. in International Relations.

Melanie Gish

(Germany)

Born in Sinsheim in 1976, Melanie received her B.A. in German from the University of Mannheim in 2003. She continued her education at the University of Waterloo (Canada) where she graduated in 2004 with a M.A. in German focusing on Cultural and Film Studies.

Gretchen Greywall

(USA)

Originally from New Jersey, Gretchen went to the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, to receive her B.A. majoring in Political Science with a minor in German. Gretchen worked for Green Mountain Munchies and Camp Danbee before joining the MAS.

Giles Daniel Harber

(USA)

Born in 1978, in Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated from the University of Kansas with a B.A.

in Modern Western European History. Before joining the MAS, he has traveled independently throughout the world.

Kamila Janiszewska

(Poland)

Kamila, born in 1984, studied at the University of Vienna and Uniwersytet IM. Adama Mickiewicza (Poznan) where she graduated in 2006 with a B.A. in English. Before joining the MAS, Kamila trained as an English teacher.

Gulchekhra Abutalibovna Makhkambaeva

(Uzbekistan)

Gulchekhra was born in Termez, Uzbekistan. She studied at Tashkent State University where she focused on languages and pedagogy. Prior to entering the MAS program, Gulchekhra worked as teacher at the Tashkent International School.

Anja Milde

(Germany)

Anja was born in Weimar, Germany, in 1980. She has studied at the universities of Weimar and Erfurt (B.A. in linguistics and communication sciences in 2003) as well as at Trinity College in Hartford, CT, and Heidelberg University (M.A. in history in 2003).

Esen Momunkulov

(Kyrgyzstan)

Esen was born in Osh, Kyrgyzstan, in 1978. In 1999 he spent a year at the University of Washington in Seattle as an exchange student. He gained professional experience working for non-governmental organizations.

Joanna Peplinska

(Poland)

Joanna was born in Gdynia in 1982. She studied English Philology at Jagellonian University where

she graduated in 2006. Before coming to the MAS, Joanna worked as teacher in Krakow.

Emanuelle Catherine N'na Sané

(Senegal)

Having been a student in English and American Studies at the Cheick Anta Diop University of Dakar, Emanuelle received her Maîtrise in 2007. Born in Dakar in 1983, she has worked on "Spirituality and the Image of God in Alice Walker's *The Colour Purple*" before joining the MAS.

Juste Šimelyte

(Lithuania)

Juste was born in Lithuania in 1983. In June 2007 she received her degree from the Law Faculty at Vilnius University. Previous to the MAS, Juste worked as legal consultant in the Vilnius University Law Clinic.

Polina Sitkevich

(Russia)

Polina, born in 1985, studied at the University of New Mexico and graduated in 2007 from St. Petersburg Herzen Pedagogical University with a specialization on English. She is a sports professional and worked as fitness instructor before joining the MAS.

Hamadou Sow

(Senegal)

Hamadou was born in Thies, Senegal, in 1997. He earned a M.A. in human science from the Université Cheikh Anta in Dakar in 2004.

Alicia Christine Talbot

(USA)

Alicia Talbot was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan. She grew up going to schools in both France and in the U.S. She attended several universities including one in Oviedo Spain. She graduated

in 2007, with a B.A in history with a minor in anthropology from Michigan State University.

Annie Wan-Lin Tsai

(Taiwan)

Born in Taiwan in 1984, Annie received her B.A. from the National Yunlin University of Science and Technology in 2007 where she was a member of the Buddhist Club, the Flute Club and a Volunteer at the Yunlin International Puppet Festival 2006.

Emma Le Yu

(China)

Emma was born in Xuyi (Jiangsu Province) in 1983. She graduated from the Suzhou University of Science and Technology in 2005 and moved on to work in Shenzhen before joining the MAS.

Cassie Lin Zhang

(China)

Cassie was born in Fuyang (Anhui Province) in 1982. In 2005 she received her B.A. in English from Shandong University. Before joining the MAS, Cassie worked as trainer for ReSource Pro (Qingdao), developing and delivering trainings on American Insurance Knowledge.

Iris Yinyin Zhang

(China)

Iris was born in Tianjin (a city nearby Beijing) in 1985. In 2007 she received her B.A. from Beijing International Studies University (The Second Foreign Language University Beijing). Iris majored in Chinese Language and Literature. During her study she worked as teacher in the MEA Language Center and many times served as an interpreter and a coordinator in varied types of international cultural and political activities.

MAS Social Activities: TGIF and other Gatherings

The TGIF, "Thank God It's Friday," has become a steadfast of the HCA's social calendar. Students and staff of the HCA meet one Friday of every month for food, drinks, and conversation. It has also become a tradition that Professors host some of the special TGIFs at their homes. Accordingly Prof. Schloss and his wife were gracious enough to host this year's Christmas TGIF providing their guests with excellent food and entertainment. For the second year in a row Prof. Manfred Berg and his wife Dr. Anja Schüler invited students and staff to their house for the first TGIF of the New Year. Guests were treated to the now traditional chilli and hot dogs.

While the TGIF is the most frequent social gathering at the HCA, it is not the only one. On October 31 the MAS students organized a Halloween Party at the house on Wieblingerg Weg.

On November 24 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 once again took place at the restaurant "Die Backmulde" offering the essential holiday fare of turkey, mashed and sweet potatoes, stuffing and assorted vegetables. The food was excellent and left little to be desired.

While the TGIF was on hiatus during the summer semester, one student, Heather Hester, organized a very successful Fourth of July party at her apartment in Wiesental. For the event the apartment was decorated in the traditional red, white and blue and guests enjoyed the traditional fare of grilled hamburgers and hot dogs. 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

Continuing an annual tradition, students and staff from the HCA travelled again this year to Berlin. Taking a break from American Studies, we spent some time absorbing German history and learning about German-American relations during our five-day excursion.

Germany's recent EU presidency provided us with the chance to explore the ways in which the relationship between the United States and Germany (both divided and united) has evolved.

Beginning first with a visit to the newly opened Museum The Kennedys, where our group from the HCA was featured on the internet television station WatchBerlin, we saw the deep connection, both political and personal, many American leaders have had to the city. After our visit to the museum, we met with John Bauman of the US Embassy who explained to us the context of American diplomatic relations in Germany as well as the current political objectives of the US for Germany and the EU as a whole.

The exchange of ideas and people between the United States and Germany is not limited to politics, and a variety of institutions support programs that focus on the longstanding trans-Atlantic relationships between these two countries. At both the Free University of Berlin and the American Academy, we saw the ways in which intellectual exploration of America continues.

A Discussion with Henry A. Kissinger in Stuttgart

flags, they are just as German as a Berliner, or an Amerikaner, even.

On March 20, 2007, 17 students and staffers of the HCA were invited to a discussion at the Heidehof Haus of the Robert Bosch Foundation in Stuttgart. The special guest of honor was elder statesman Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, former National Security Advisor and Secretary of State in the Nixon and Ford administrations. The evening before the discussion HCA Founding Director Prof. Junker and his wife Anja van der Schrieck-Junker had been present at a banquet honoring Dr. Kissinger who had been awarded the Order of Merit of the State of Baden-Württemberg.

For his appearance at the Heidehof Haus Kissinger chose the format of an open question answer format. In his opening statement Kissinger emphasized his interest in hearing young people's opinions on political issues. Accordingly the Robert Bosch Foundation had invited young professionals from the Bosch Company, high school students from the Stuttgart area, and the HCA students and staffers to question Kissinger about his views on current events and his own actions as a member of two U.S. administrations.

Topics discussed ranged from the current state of Kosovo and nuclear proliferation to the situation

Of course, our trip was not all scholarly, we also found time to tour the Bundestag, visit the "Denkmal für die ermordeten Juden Europas", and the "Mauermuseum at Checkpoint Charlie". We noted that the „soldiers“ currently guarding the crossing have themselves profited from German-American partnerships—while they wear American uniforms and carry oversized American

in the Middle East. While current events were the primary focus, Kissinger repeatedly brought up historical examples as analogous models for analyzing the present. He also reflected on his own involvement in the negotiations over ending the conflict in Vietnam, the U.S. fall of the Allende government in Chile, or his memories of the occupation of post-World War II Germany which he witnessed as a young GI. Dr. Kissinger, now 84, impressed his audience with his depth of knowledge, his ability to analyze and contextualize current and past events.



HCA Founding Director Prof. Detlef Junker talking to Henry Kissinger after the lecture.

The discussion was followed by a reception during which Dr. Kissinger and participants could continue the discussions in a less formal atmosphere. HCA members were grateful for the opportunity to meet such an influential historic figure as Dr. Kissinger.



**A Center for Inter-
disciplinary Research**

A Center for Interdisciplinary Research

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

Besides serving as a home for its resident as well as its visiting researchers, the HCA hosts and organizes international conferences, symposia, workshops, and seminars.

Ph.D. in American Studies

In October 2006, the HCA inaugurated its Ph.D. program in American Studies. The Ph.D. in American Studies offers a structured English-language graduate program to students 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.

To apply successfully a candidate needs to fulfill not only the general entrance requirements, but she or he also needs 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 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.

During the first two semesters of the Ph.D. program all students take part in three courses preparing them for different facets of an academic career: a comprehensive course in Theory/Methodology, an Academic Writing class and a course on Presentation Skills. In addition, the students take part in the Ph.D. colloquium throughout the three-year program. The highly international character of the program broadens the scope of American Studies in Germany and underlines the role of the HCA as an international clearing house for multi-disciplinary research on the United States and as a networking hub for young and promising researchers.

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.

In October 2006, the HCA welcomed the first class of 9 Ph.D. students – the class of 2009. In October 2007, 4 students joined the class of

2010, bringing the total to 13. The majority of the students are alumni of the MAS program and several have acted as teaching assistants for the MAS 2006/07 and the MAS 2007/08.

Thanks to the generous support of the BASF AG, the HCA was able to offer three BASF Ph.D. Scholarships to students of the class of 2009. Moreover, in early 2007 the University of Heidelberg decided to support the establishment of a Graduate Program (Promotionskolleg) at the HCA, providing five Ph.D. in American Studies Scholarships funded through the postgraduate research grants program of the state of Baden-Württemberg (Landesgraduierertenförderung).

The Ph.D. Colloquium 2006/07

The weekly Ph.D. colloquium during the Winter Semester 2006/07, organized by Prof. Manfred Berg, gave the students the chance to present and discuss preliminary results of their research and to engage in academic debates with a variety of invited speakers. Karsten Senkbeil, Natallia

Parkhachuck and Cristina Stanca Mustea were the first to present their Ph.D. projects. In addition, Professor David Brenner (Konstanz) gave a talk on "Shoah Business? Hollywood and the Holocaust in the Age of Globalization"; Dr. Isabel Heinemann (Freiburg) discussed "Family Values: The US-American Family in the 20th Century"; Prof. Dr. Ulf Reichardt (Mannheim) held a presentation on "American and European Dimensions of Globalization"; Dr. Egbert Klautke (London) presented his research on "Eugenics in Germany and the United States in the Interwar Period"; and Prof. Rüdiger Kunow (Potsdam) shared his thoughts on "Mobility as Challenge for American Studies: An ABC." The summer Ph.D. colloquium took place at the Curt Engelhorn Seminar Center of the University of Heidelberg in Oberflockenbach on May 4-5, 2007. During an intensive two days, Yuyun Chen, Shuge Wei, Raluca Cimpean, Amy Parish, Mark Olsztyn, as well as several other Heidelberg Ph.D. students discussed their work with members of the HCA academic community.

Ph.D. Candidates

Yuyun Chen (China)

Class of 2009

Yuyun Chen got her B.A. in international journalism at the University of Shanghai for Science and Technology (USST). After working at the Shanghai Global Harmony Public Relations Company for one and a half year, she decided to return to the academic world and subsequently received a master's degree in Linguistics and Applied Linguistics at the USST. She has published two articles in scholarly journals and took part in the compilation of a linguistic dictionary during her studies. In 2005, she received an M.A. in American Studies from the University of Heidelberg. Yuyun's dissertation explores the use of "master texts" in the process of newspaper text produc-



tion and dissemination in two contexts. The first context is the free press model in the United States, where the press is designed to be a locus for the exchange of different point of views and therefore a well-informed public is fostered to promote a democratic society. The second context is the controlled press model epitomized by the People's Republic of China, where the press serves the Chinese Communist government.

Primary supervisor: Professor Dr. Rudolf G. Wagner.

Raluca-Lucia Cimpean (Romania)

Class of 2009 / HCA Ph.D. in American Studies Scholarship supported by the Landesgraduiertenförderung Baden-Württemberg

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. In 2006, she received an M.A. in American Studies at the University of Heidelberg. Raluca's Ph.D. project is entitled "The American Camelot; the Kennedy Myth through a Fictional Glass."



Broadly speaking, the American Camelot could be defined as the belief that the Kennedy years were the peak of prosperity in American history and held hope for a better future in foreign as well as domestic affairs. The purpose of the dissertation is to study the way in which the American Camelot has been worked and reworked in fiction.

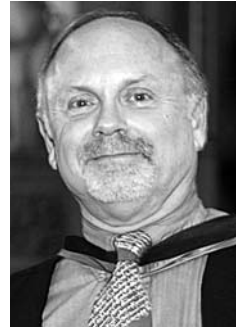
Some of the novels and feature movies that will be analyzed are: *Libra* by Don DeLillo, *Flying into Love* by D M Thomas and *La Malediction D'Edgar* by Marc Dugain; *Resurrection Day* by Brendan Dubois, *It Rained in Dallas* and *The Conspirator's Tale* by Robert Rienzi and *Winter Kills* by Richard Condon; *JFK*, *The Missiles of October*, *Seven days in May*, *Thirteen Days*, *Kennedy*, *Path to War*, *The Rat Pack*, and *In the Line of Fire*.

Primary supervisor: Professor Dr. Manfred Berg

Raymond Eberling (USA)

Class of 2010

Raymond Eberling, born in 1948 in Suffern, New York, is a retired U.S. Air Force officer who spent the majority of his career flying as a navigator on aerial refueling aircraft. He has also done tours of duty at the Pentagon; the U.S. Special Operations Command; and Headquarters, United States Air Forces Europe. He is currently an adjunct instructor in the American Studies program at Eckerd College, where he taught a course in Television and American Life in the summer of 2007. He has also taught at the high school level, at Florida State Prison, in the computer industry and in the Air Force. 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. In 2006 he received his M.A. in American Studies at the University of Heidelberg. His M.A. thesis dealt with the religious right in the U.S. military. The working title of his dissertation is "Come on Down! The Selling of the Florida Dream, 1945-1965", and deals with the explosive population growth in Florida during the post-World War II era.



Primary supervisor: Professor Dr. Manfred Berg

Iris Hahn-Santoro (Germany)

Class of 2010

Iris Hahn-Santoro was born in Bruchsal, Germany, in 1977 and received her M.A. in Linguistics, Scandinavian Studies and Philosophy from the University of Cologne in 2002. She wrote her thesis on anglicisms and neologisms in Icelandic focusing on computer terminology; as part of her research, she spent a year at the University of Iceland, supported by scholarships from the DAAD (German-Academic exchange service) and the Icelandic Ministry of Culture and Education.



After receiving her M.A., Iris served as a Research Assistant at the Arctic Studies Center at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History in Washington, DC. There she researched, wrote and lectured on the Kensington Runestone and the question of its authenticity. Her findings were published in the Smithsonian's "Arctic Studies Center Newsletter." Before joining the HCA's Ph.D. program, Iris served as a Foreign Language Assistant for several international political foundations and multinational

corporations, while continuing to publish on and review Scandinavian language issues. Her dissertation currently is entitled "Mi'kmaq: A Case Study of an Endangered Language." Mi'kmaq, which means "my friends", is an indigenous American language and has roughly 8,000 speakers in Maine and New Brunswick. The fact that this language has a relatively large amount of speakers, however, does not mean that it is stable. There are still no Mi'kmaq grammar books or modern dictionaries published after the 19th century. It is therefore a language worth examining and documenting.

Primary supervisor: Professor Dr. Joern Albrecht

Jiawei Mao (China)

Class of 2010 / HCA Ph.D. in American Studies Scholarship supported by the Landesgraduiertenförderung Baden-Württemberg

Born in 1983 in Ningbo, China, Jiawei Mao received his B.A. in English and International Relations from the China Foreign Affairs University in 2006. During his undergraduate studies, Jiawei actively engaged in various kinds of academic contests on English public speaking and international relations. He was the receiver of the „Best Speaker Award“ at the FLTRP Cup National English Debating Competition in 2005 and attended the English Speaking Union's International Relations Conference at Oriol College, Oxford University in 2006, representing China. He was also a participant in the Harvard Model United Nations Conference in 2006. Jiawei also worked as a journalist for the New Beijing Daily in 2004 and 2005 and as a freelance writer and translator. His Chinese translation of Jane Austin's *Sense and Sensibility* has been published recently by the Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press in Beijing, China.



Jiawei Mao entered the HCA's MAS program in 2006 with a LBBW Scholarship 2006/07, majoring in Law, History and Business Culture and earned his M.A. in 2007 with a thesis entitled „Honeymoon Turned Nightmare: Why the Neoconservative US Foreign Policy Is Doomed to Fail?“ His dissertation is entitled "Chronicle of A Long March Retold: An Analysis of the Sino-US Negotiations on China's Resumption of the GATT Contracting Party Status and Its Accession to the World Trade Organization" and aims at integrating political science and economic history in the context of Sino-US relations.

Primary supervisor: Professor Dr. Detlef Junker

Christian Maul (Germany)

Class of 2010 / HCA Ph.D. in American Studies Scholarship supported by the Landesgraduiertenförderung Baden-Württemberg

Christian Maul studied English and German literature and linguistics at the University of Heidelberg and at San Francisco State University. He graduated in April 2006 and subsequently pursued a Master's degree in American Studies at the HCA. He worked as a teaching assistant at the English Department of the University of Heidelberg, as a trainer for Business English and produced various drama and musical theater projects with the Drama Group of the English Department.



Emanating from his M.A. thesis, Christian's Ph.D. project explores the representation of a core value of American identity, individualism, in the works of the influential transcendentalist Henry David Thoreau. In his current research work, Christian is developing a model for the interpretation of the relationship between the individual and society and of Thoreau's concept of individualism from a communitarian perspective. This model is based on major writings of communitarian theorists and depicts the ideal communitarian self by tracing fundamental characteristics of an American self which interacts with the social forces surrounding it. Christian's further research interests include the contemporary American novel, autobiographical literature, and American-German literary interrelations. Christian is currently preparing for a research trip to Princeton, Concord and Boston. He is the recipient of the HCA Ph.D. in American Studies Scholarship.

Primary supervisor: Professor Dr. Dieter Schulz

Mark Olsztyn (USA)

Class of 2009

Mark Olsztyn received a BFA in Graphic Design from Arizona State University in 1990 and an MFA in Graphic Design from Yale in 1995. In 2001 he moved to Germany and in 2005 was part of the HCA's first MAS graduating class.



Mark's dissertation is entitled "Upton Sinclair's Jimmie Higgins (1919) and the War in America: A Case Study of the Cultural Work of a Novel." His dissertation examines how Sinclair attempted to influence world events by creating a protagonist that embodies the very core of the Socialist dilemma

in the First World War, to fight or not to fight, and how, by testing his hero's devotion to the principles and ideology of socialism at nearly every stage in the story, he reaffirms both the ideals of socialism and the cause of going to war to protect democracy.

In the summer of 2007 Mark travelled to Indiana University in Bloomington to visit the Lilly Library, IU's repository of rare manuscripts, to investigate connections between Upton Sinclair and his many correspondents during the years of his writing Jimmie Higgins. In October 2007 he attended the annual conference of the Midwest Popular Culture Association/American Culture Association (PCA/ACA) Conference held in Kansas City, Missouri in October 2007 to present two papers. One dealt with Jimmie Higgins as a forgotten fictional hero of the working class and the other was concerned with Sinclair's fact-and-fiction blending representation of the battle along the Western Front and how it served to promote the war as a Socialist cause.

Primary supervisor: Professor Dr. Dietmar Schloss

Amy Parish (USA)

Class of 2009

Amy Parish was born in 1978 in Frankfort, Kentucky. She obtained her B.A. in 2000 from the University of Louisville, where she majored in English. She received an M.A. in American Studies with the HCA's inaugural class in 2005. She is currently living in Augusta, Georgia researching her dissertation and teaching as a part-time adjunct professor of English Composition at Augusta State University.



Amy's dissertation "Petticoat Governments: Representations of Female Presidents in American Fiction and Film" will explore fictional representations of female presidents in an attempt to connect these representations to the American voting public. In the process, she hopes to answer two key questions; first, in what ways do these representations reflect (and perhaps perpetuate) existing gender stereotypes concerning women and their ability to function in positions of political power? Secondly, is it possible that these representations could pave the way for the ascendance of a woman to the office of the president?

Amy presented papers at the Scottish Association for the Study of America (SASA) Conference held in Edinburgh in February 2007 and at the Midwest Popular Culture Association/American Culture Association (PCA/ACA) Conference held in Kansas City, Missouri in October 2007.

Primary supervisor: Professor Dr. Dietmar Schloss

Natallia Parkhachuk (Belarus)

Class of 2009 / BASF Dissertation Scholarship

Natallia Parkhachuk graduated with Honors from Brest State University in her home city of Brest (Belarus), obtaining a B.A. in English and English Literature in 2004. She also had a chance to study American Studies at Lawrence University, Appleton, WI, as a participant of Freedom Support Act Undergraduate 2001/2002 - the academic and cultural exchange program for CIS students, sponsored by the US Department of State. A recipient of a ZEIT- and Gerd-Bucerius Stiftung Scholarship for Eastern-European Student of High Academic Merit, Natallia graduated with an MA in American Studies degree from Heidelberg University in 2006. She was awarded the HCA Book Prize for her MA thesis on Modern American Religion. She is currently a recipient of the BASF Ph.D. Scholarship



The working title of Natallia’s dissertation is “Self-styled Messianism and ‘Deadly Cults’ in the USA, 1960 – 1990s.” Her project dwells upon the issue of three American religious groups that have been more commonly described as cults of vicious and destructive nature. Religiously and spiritually innovative, led by charismatic self-proclaimed messiahs, all three movements in question - the People’s Temple, the Heaven’s Gate, and Mount Carmel Davidian Community - resulted in either unwanted or self-inflicted death of its members. The dissertation seeks to provide a comparative analysis of the three religious communities and their leaders, with the aim to look into the origin and nature of the “doomsday deadly cults” and focus on the issue of importance of messianic leadership for a religious group following a specific syncretic doctrine, based on themes from different traditions, and living by communitarian principles.

Primary supervisor: PD Dr. Philipp Gassert

Anthony Santoro (USA)

Class of 2009 / BASF Dissertation Scholarship

Anthony Santoro was born in Newport News, Virginia, in 1978. He received his B.A. in 1999 from the University of Virginia, where he double majored in English and History. After working in both the private and non-profit sectors, he moved to Heidelberg in 2004 to join the HCA as a member of the first MAS Class of 2005, where he wrote his M.A. thesis on the prophetic elements of Nat Turner's rebellion. Anthony received the 2005 HCA Book Prize.



Anthony is a member of the HCA's Ph.D. Class of 2009 and the recipient of a BASF Dissertation Scholarship. The current working title of his dissertation is „With Justice Shall You Judge Your Neighbor:“ Religion, Community and the Death Penalty in Virginia, 1976-2006. He has presented his work at several conferences, including the annual conferences of the Society for Utopian Studies, the Scottish Association for the Study of America and the German Association for American Studies, as well as the XXIII World Congress of Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy. His article, „The Prophet in His Own Words: Nat Turner's Biblical Construction,“ will appear in The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography in 2008.

Primary Supervisor: Professor Dr. Manfred Berg

Karsten Senkbeil (Germany)

Class of 2009 / HCA Ph.D. in American Studies Scholarship supported by the Landesgraduiertenförderung Baden-Württemberg

Karsten Senkbeil, born in 1981, has studied at the University of Osnabrück, Germany, and the City College of New York, New York, and received an M.A. degree at the University of Osnabrück in 2006, his majors being English/American Studies and Physics.



During his studies he also worked as a teaching assistant in the English Department of the University of Osnabrück. Since October 2006, Karsten is enrolled in the Class of 2009 of the Ph.D. program at the HCA, working on his dissertation with the title "The Discourse of Today's American Sport: A Corpus-based Approach". The basic thesis of his dissertation is that the community of sports fans, sports writers and participants in the USA has developed a very detailed and exclusive linguistic coding. This as a result

creates a linguistic sub-community (in this case consisting of the interested sports audience) within the larger American English language community. The exclusive code of sports language is of course not detached from the society in which it is produced. A close analysis of sports discourse is of key interest regarding popular culture studies, as spectator sports and their consumption via mass media for the last decades have taken an increasingly central part in many Americans' lives (more than 85 percent regularly watch sporting events on television). The methodological approach of this project is an innovative linking of quantitative linguistic research based on a language corpus with qualitative methods of Critical Discourse Analysis, to embed the linguistic findings in a larger Cultural Studies context.

Primary supervisor: Professor Dr. Marianne Hundt

Cristina Stanca Mustea (Romania)

Class of 2009 / BASF Dissertation Scholarship

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 was the recipient of the DAAD Fellowship as part of the STIBET program and received her M.A. in American Studies from the University of Heidelberg in 2006. She majored in Literature, Religious Studies, and Law. Her thesis was entitled "Carl Laemmle and the Making of Hollywood".



The working title of Cristina's dissertation is "Carl Laemmle – The Forgotten Movie Mogul." Carl Laemmle, of modest German-Jewish origins, was one of the founders of Universal Pictures and an important pioneer of the movie business. Despite his importance for Hollywood as a whole and despite his active interventions in German-American relations in the 1920s and 1930s, an academic biography of Laemmle is still a desideratum.

Primary supervisor: PD Dr. Philipp Gassert

Shuge Wei (China)

Class of 2009

Born in Beijing, China, in 1982, Shuge Wei 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. In 2006, she received an M.A. in American Studies at the University of Heidelberg. 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".



The working title of Shuge's dissertation is "The Media Wars: American Contention with Japan for the Chinese Public between the World Wars." The project seeks to answer the questions of how American media confronted Japan to win over the Chinese public in the interwar period, what caused the conflict and what was the effect. The media in this research refer to American owned journals and news services based in China. The project aims to include four levels of research, namely a discourse analysis on articles in two key American journals, Millard's Review and Far Eastern Review; exploration of the activities of American journalists in China, among whom Thomas F. Millard, J.B. Powell and William Henry Donald will be focused on; the contention of the media institutions and technical facilities and the effects the American media brought to the Chinese public opinion.

Primary supervisor: Prof. Dr. Rudolf G. Wagner

The HCA Spring Academy

The Conference

The HCA Spring Academy is an annual international conference that aims to broaden the existing cross-disciplinary network of young scholars, which has been successfully expanding since the first Spring Academy in 2004.

Each year twenty international Ph.D. students of different cultural and academic backgrounds come to Heidelberg to present their research projects and to participate in workshops held by American visiting professors. The fourth HCA Spring Academy on American History, Culture & Politics took place from April 16 to April 20, 2007.

During this conference, nineteen participants from eleven countries (Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Germany, Poland, Romania, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) came to Heidelberg. They presented their projects which were grouped thematically into ten panels. Each presentation was followed by a discussion. Most of the panels were chaired by Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung and Dr. Wilfried Mausbach. Additionally, three guest speakers from the United States were invited to hold workshops on "Writing the American Dream," "History of Ideas," and "Foreign Policy of the United States."

The Venue

The HCA Spring Academy 2007 took place at the university's Internationales Wissenschaftsforum (IWH). Located in Heidelberg's old city center, this beautiful villa provides ideal conditions for the conference, offering comfortable accommodations and well-equipped assembly rooms.

Support

John Deere has been generously supporting the HCA Spring Academy since 2005. The participants of the HCA Spring Academy 2007 were invited to visit the John Deere European Headquarters in Mannheim.

Founded in 1837, John Deere & Co. is today one of the world's leading producers of farm equipment. In 1956, the company purchased a major share of a tractor factory in Mannheim, Germany, taking its first steps towards becoming a multinational corporation. Today, John Deere does business in more than 160 countries and employs approximately 46,000 people worldwide.

The HCA Spring Academy 2007

All participants arrived on Sunday, April 15, and later that evening gathered for the first informal dinner at the "Bier Brezel," where they could discuss their first impressions on the city and spring weather, and share their expectations about the coming conference.

On Monday, April 16, the conference opened with a welcome session at the HCA. It was held at the Bel Etage of the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais at Hauptstrasse 120, the HCA's home since May 2006. First, Prof. Dr. Detlef Junker, founding director of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies, officially welcomed all participants. After a brief introduction of the HCA, professor Junker wished participants an inspiring and productive week. He also thanked John Deere for its support.

Prof. Dr. Vera Nünning, Vice President for International Relations of Heidelberg University, was the second to address the participants. She talked about Heidelberg University as one of the



Constructive criticism and vivid exchanges of ideas characterized the discussions following presentations.

oldest universities in Europe and one of the most international in Germany. Along with its numerous international exchange programs, Heidelberg University hosts different international conferences and symposiums each year. Prof. Nünning emphasized the importance of such academic and cultural exchange, wishing the Spring Academy success and expressing her hopes for its further expansion.

Next, Dr. Wilfried Mausbach, Managing Director of the HCA, outlined the history of the HCA, its functions, degree programs, goals, and future projects. Dr. Mausbach thanked everyone who helped organize the conference, wished participants a wonderful week and said that he was looking forward to being “Mr. Spring Academy” this year.

Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung, who teaches at the English Department of Heidelberg University and has been “Ms. Spring Academy” since 2005, was the last to welcome everyone. She admitted

that the HCA Spring Academy had, without a doubt, become a highlight of her academic year and her expectation was that this year’s conference would be as good and productive as it was in previous years.

After a short reception at the HCA, participants returned to the IWH. Before the first workshop started, everyone was greeted by Dr. Ellen Peerenboom, Managing Director of the IWH.

During the Spring Academy week, participants presented their Ph.D. projects and took part in four workshops. According to their focus and discipline, all presentations were grouped into ten panels. After a twenty-minute introduction of the project, the floor was open for forty-minute discussion, during which each participant had a chance to answer questions about his/her thesis and receive feedback from peers and chairs.

As it has already become a tradition, the first day of the Spring Academy was opened with Dr.

Dorothea Fischer-Hornung's workshop: "What is/are American Studies?" She began her presentation with a discussion of the concept of American Exceptionalism as the origin of American Studies. She continued with the history of the discipline from the establishment of American Studies programs in the United States in 1930s to 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." New branches of American Studies were established. Today, American Studies has expanded to include such disciplines as African-American Studies, Native American Studies, Women's Studies, and Gender Studies. American Studies deals with issues of race, class, identity, and ethnicity. Dr. Fischer-Hornung underlined that American Studies has become borderless; it has become both transnational and transcultural. Thus, this workshop served as an excellent starting point for cross-disciplinary discussion during the week.

After the lunch break, the first two panels on "U.S. Administrative Policies" and "American-East European Discourse" took place. Dr. Fischer-Hornung chaired the first one.

Bettina Schneider from the United States was the first to present her research project. Bettina graduated from the University of California, Davis, where she is now working on her Ph.D. project: "Reclaiming Economic Sovereignty: Native and Aboriginal Financial Institutions," a comparative study of Native Financial Institutions in the United States and Aboriginal Financial Institutions in Canada. In her talk, Bettina outlined the major Native and Aboriginal financial institutions, their functions, goals, problems, and successes. The next presenter was Lucas Richert from

Saskatoon, Canada. Lucas received his M.Sc. in American history at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and is currently a Ph.D. candidate at the Institute for the Study of the Americas in London. His dissertation project, "Pills, Politics and Pitfalls," evaluates the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research during the Reagan administration. Lucas summarized his thesis, which examines the extent to which Reagan's deregulatory initiatives impacted the balance between consumer protection and product innovation, and gave a short overview of the sources he used.



Lucas Richert, University of London, giving his presentation.

After a short break, Camelia-Dana Mihailescu opened the next panel on "American-East European Discourse." Dana comes from Hungary where she is studying at the University of Bucharest and working on her Ph.D. thesis: "The Contingency of Double Identity: The Eastern European in early 20th Century Jewish-American Fiction." The main topic of her research is Jewish responses to complex identity formation in two different locales, Eastern Europe and the United States. Dana talked about immigrant writers who reflected this issue in their work. Dana received a lot of feedback and questions about the topic and methods of her research.

The last presentation of the day, "Rhetorics of Vision: Narratives of Eastern Europe in Ameri-

can Discourse," was given by Alicja Sowinska from Poland. Alicja received her BA and MA in Sociology of Human Behavior at the University of Szczecin. Subsequently, she enrolled as a PhD student at the Saint Louis University, USA, from 2003 to 2006. Currently, she is living and writing her final draft in England. In her presentation, Alicja concentrated on sketching out her sources and talking about how Eastern Europe has been seen and depicted in American discourse from 1989 till today. The presentation was followed by a lively discussion about presented sources.

By the end of the first two panels, Dr. Mausbach, who chaired the second panel, thanked all speakers as well as the audience for starting the week off with such lively discussion.

In the evening, all participants as well as HCA staff were invited to "Wine and Cheese" meeting in the Chimney room of the HCA Palais. In a friendly atmosphere, everyone had a chance to talk about the first presentations and to get acquainted with the HCA staff.

During the Tuesday session, four presentations were grouped into two panels "Gender and Race" and "Hyphenated Identity." Both were chaired by Dorothea Fischer- Hornung.

The first presentation, "Birth by narrative- literary self-performance in the American Novel," was delivered by Stefanie Schäfer from Germany. After she received her State Teacher's degree and her MA in English and French philology in Trier in 2005, Stefie became a Ph.D .student at Heidelberg University. In her dissertation, Stefanie focuses on the treatment of gender performance in the recent American novel, and particularly on the desire to be acknowledged as an ethical being. For her analysis, Judith Butler's "Theory of

Performativity" and Paul Ricoeur have a central meaning. Stefanie's well-structured presentation and argumentation was followed by a dynamic discussion.



Yomna Saber Ismail, University of Nottingham, presenting her thesis.

Yomna Saber Ismail from Egypt was the next one to give a talk on "Hybridity and Polarization: Shifting Positions in the Poetry of Gwendolyn Brooks." In 2002, Yomna graduated with MA in American Poetry and Criticism from the Ain Shams University and is currently holding a fully-funded stipend from the Egyptian government to obtain her Ph.D. at the University of Nottingham. The last, more radical, poetic stage of Gwendolyn Brooks was the main topic of her presentation. Yomna compared Gwendolyn Brooks with another female African-American poet, Sonia Sanchez, who wrote at the same time and responded to the same changes the African-American community was experiencing.

After a short break, Izabella Kimak from Poland talked about the "Female Body and Female Sexuality in South Asian American Literature." Izabella received her MA in 2002 and is a Ph.D. candidate at the Marie Curie- Sklodowska University in Lublin. Her dissertation concentrates on representations of the female body and sexuality in novels and short stories written by women of Indian decent. Izabella outlined her first chapter. During the following discussion, Izabella's colleagues

asked a lot of thought-provoking questions on the topic, sources, and structure of her project.

The afternoon session was scheduled for the second workshop, presented by Prof. Nancy Bunge from the Department of Writing, Rhetoric and American Culture at Michigan State University. During this year, Prof. Bunge has been a Fulbright fellow at the University of Siegen. Her talk was titled "Writing the American Dream" and asked if there was a link between American writing and American culture that helps to explain why writing matters so much to Americans. What, for example, distinguishes creative "art" writing from "material" writing? These and many others were the questions Prof. Bunge tried to raise and answer through active dialogue with the participants.



At the John Deere Museum in Mannheim.

In the evening, participants, contributors, and the HCA staff visited the John Deere factory in Mannheim. John Deere has supported the HCA Spring Academy since 2005 and has always paid attention to the development of the conference. In keeping with this, Manager of Public Relations Dr. Oliver Neumann invited all participants of the HCA Spring Academy 2007 to visit the John Deere complex in Mannheim to introduce them to the company. After a warm welcome, Dr. Neumann started his presentation with a brief overview of the company's development in the United States and Europe. After that, participants were taken

to the factory where they could observe how different tractors and tools are produced. The evening was finished with a small reception at the museum of the John Deere Company. The visit to John Deere was an interesting and informative experience for all participants of the HCA Spring Academy.

On Wednesday, April 18, four presentations were grouped into panels on "American Empire" and "American Popular Culture." The discussions were chaired by Wilfried Mausbach, HCA Managing Director.

Stefan Butter opened the first session with a talk on "Us against Them: Enemy Images in American Feature Films 1980-2005." Stefan comes from Germany and has been a Ph.D. student at the University of Tübingen since 2005. In his dissertation, he analyzes the transition of enemy images in different US television productions from WWII through the Cold War to the "war on terror." All participants took an active part in the discussion and thanked Stefan for a brilliant presentation wishing him all the best in his future academic career.

Tobias Endler delivered the second talk of the panel. He also comes from Germany, where he graduated in English, German and Political Science from Heidelberg University in 2006. Currently, Tobias is a Ph.D. candidate in the English Department. In his thesis, "How to be a Superpower: The Public Intellectual Debate over American world Leadership after September 11," Tobias analyzes the working conditions faced by public intellectuals in the 21st-century America. He looks at the characteristics and functions of America's public intellectual debate as well as the structure of today's public intellectual work. Tobias received a lot of feedback and comments

which should inspire him as he continues his work.

After a short break, Alexandra Ganser from Austria started the session on "American Popular Culture." Alexandra is a Ph.D. student in American and Literary Studies at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg. Since Alexandra is about to finish her dissertation, she presented a brief outline of her whole thesis "Riding in Cars with Girls: Gendered Space in U.S.-American Women's Road Literature, 1970-2000." In her project, Alexandra explores a variety of feminine appropriations of American road writing in contemporary literature.

Peter Marquis, from France, presented his Ph.D. project: "A City and its Team: Baseball, Popular Partisanship and Social Change in Brooklyn,

1910-1960." Peter is working on his project at the School of Higher Studies in Social Science in Paris. In his dissertation, he looks at how certain communities and social processes, such as gender and race formation in the New York City borough of Brooklyn, were shaped by the Dodgers' influence. Peter's presentation was followed by a lively discussion.

Dorothea Fischer-Hornung who chaired the second session thanked all speakers as well as the audience for a stimulating morning session.

Wednesday afternoon was traditionally scheduled for an excursion. This time the participants had a chance to go on a guided tour to the Heidelberg Castle. During a very entertaining and informative guided tour, everyone was able to learn some history of the castle and Heidelberg.



Participants, organizers, and contributors of the HCA Spring Academy 2007. Back (l. to r.): Dorothea Fischer-Hornung, Stefan Butter, Stefan Heumann, Ann Wilson, Jeremi Suri, Peter Marquis, Stefanie Schaefer, Tobias Endler, Wilfried Mausbach; middle (l. to r.): Nicolas Barreyre, Clemens Häusler, Lucas Richert, Eleanor Capper, Tonia Compton, Alicja Sowinska; front (l. to r.): Elena Matveeva, Bettina Schneider, Izabella Kimak, Sophie Lorenz, Yomna Saber Ismail, Rahma Jerad, Dana Mihailescu, Ixel Quesada Vargas. Not pictured: Alexandra Ganser.

This was followed by a wine tasting in a wine cellar in Schriesheim, a typical wine village a little outside Heidelberg. At the end of the evening, participants had dinner at the historical Strahlenburg, a castle located on a picturesque hill above Schriesheim. There, enjoying some typical German food, participants could exchange their views about panels and workshops in a friendly and informal atmosphere.

Thursday panels dealt with the topics "19th Century U.S. History" and "Gender and Politics" and were chaired by Prof. Manfred Berg, professor of American history at the University of Heidelberg. Manfred Berg has published numerous books and articles on various issues of American history, the black civil rights movement and constitutional issues.

The first session was opened by Rahma Jerad from Tunisia who presented her project "Slavery, Expansion and Latinity in Southern Ideologies and in their Cuban counterparts' discourses, 1836-1860." Rahma started her PhD project at the University of Paris VII in 2004. Her dissertation investigates the history of U.S. southern expansionism towards Cuba and examines the evolution of American interests in this region and their causes.

Nicolas Barreyre, from France, continued the panel, talking about "Midwestern Sectionalism and the American Reconstruction, 1865-1877." Nicolas started his PhD project at the University of Paris in 2002, where he is also teaching courses in American and French history. Nicolas analyzes to what extent was Midwestern sectionalism compatible with the nationalist agenda of Reconstruction. Nicolas's thesis aims to show the impact of the growing regional political identity and culture on the nation-building policies in the

postbellum era.

After a short break the second panel of the day, "Gender and Politics," was started by Tonia Compton from the United States. Tonia is Ph.D. candidate at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, where she is working on her dissertation: "Imperial Unions: Land, Marriage, Reformers and Legislators in the American West, 1862-1924." In her project, Tonia argues that in the imperial setting of the American West marriage became a key means of controlling racial and gendered identity in the region. During the following discussion, Tonia answered some questions about the structure and methods she uses in her thesis.

Following, Eleanor Capper, from the University of Liverpool, talked about "Carolina Ware and the Politics of Women and Consumerism." In her thesis, Eleanor explores the relationship between the consumer and the women's movement in the United States during the twentieth century. She is focusing on the career of one particular activist, Caroline Ware, who was active in federal agencies which were created to deal with consumer affairs. During the following discussion, participants and Prof. Berg gave Eleanor several insightful comments and suggestions to her topic.

In the afternoon, Prof. Mary O. Furner held her workshop on "Failure of Expectations: U.S. Capitalism, Free Labour, and the 'Republican Ideal', 1865-1900." Mary O. Furner is a Professor of History at the University of California, where she is teaching courses on 19th and 20th century U.S. history, concentrating on the history of social and economic thought and public policy. Currently, Prof. Furner is a holder of the "Fulbright Distinguished Chair in American Studies" at the Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe University in Frankfurt-am-Main. First, she gave an overview of statism and anti-statism in U.S. politics and policy during

the so-called era of New Liberalism from 1870s to 1940s and then opened a round-table discussion with the participants about the current disenchantment in the U.S. with expectations raised by the defenders of the invasion of Iraq.

After the discussion Prof. Berg thanked Prof. Furner for her thought-provoking as well as challenging workshop. The participants confirmed that workshops centered around their field of study, as well as discussions with a scholar coming from the same field, helped them to view their own topic and issues from a new perspective.

Friday was the last day of the conference. Two remaining panels, "Taking Democracy Abroad" and "Atlantic Crossings," were chaired by Dr. Wilfried Mausbach.

Stefan Heumann from Germany opened the first panel presenting his project: "Empire of Tutelage: State- and Nation-Building in the 19th century U.S." Stefan is a Ph.D. candidate in Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania. In his research, Stefan focuses on the tension between empire and liberalism, which pervades the debates on the imperial systems of governance.

Next, Ixel Vargas Quesada talked about "Social History of Youth in San Carlos, Costa Rica, 1940-1984." Ixel comes from Costa Rica but is currently a doctoral student at the School of Higher Studies in Social Science in Paris. In her dissertation, she aims to trace the interactions between U.S. and Central American youth organizations. Ixel compares two neighboring but contrasting countries, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. During the following discussion Ixel answered questions about her topic as well as on methods and approaches she is using in her research.



Ann Wilson, Harvard University, responding to feedback.

After a short break Ann Wilson from the United States started the second panel of the day. Ann is a third-year history Ph.D. student at Harvard University, where she is also teaching courses on the history of American capitalism. In her dissertation project, "Taking Liberties Abroad: Americans and International Humanitarianism, 1880-1920," she investigates the origins of modern American human rights activism by studying letters, diaries, and memories of the men and women who supported humanitarian organizations. Cases of Armenia, the Congo Free State and the American support for Russian dissidents in tsarist Russia are central topics of her analysis.

In the last presentation, Clemens Häusler from Germany talked about "Transatlantic Exchange of Ideas and Policies between American Liberals and European Social Democrats in the 1960s and 1970s." After he received his Master's degree at the University of Munich in 2006, Clemens started his PhD in history at the University of Cambridge, England. In his project, Clemens analyzes the exchange of ideas between social democratic politicians and public intellectuals from Germany, Britain and like-minded Americans in the 1960s and 1970s. This dissertation aims to establish links between two social policy traditions which have so far usually been con-

sidered separately. In the following discussion, Clemens answered question about the structure and the methods he uses in his thesis.

After the lunch break Prof. Jeremi Suri held the last workshop entitled "Ideas and Interests in American Foreign Policy since 1898." Jeremi Suri is a professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In spring 2007, he was teaching in Florence, Italy. Prof. Suri started his workshop with an introduction to his recent publication, Henry Kissinger and the American Century, and gave a brief overview of Kissinger's life and political career. On the basis of Kissinger's political career, he examined the dominant ideas and interests that have driven American policy mainly during the Nixon and Ford administrations when Kissinger at first served as national security adviser and then as chief foreign policy adviser. Prof. Suri emphasized ideological consistencies like, for example, political realism which was favored by Kissinger. In the following discussion, participants talked about ideological consistencies and their legacies for international society today, and the meaning of transnational identity.

Dr. Fischer-Hornung and Dr. Mausbach chaired the concluding plenary. In keeping with tradition, all participants were asked to evaluate the past week. All underlined the importance and the unique opportunity of the interdisciplinary approach of the HCA Spring Academy with its wide range of topics and workshops. In a productive surrounding, young scholars from different fields could exchange their knowledge and experiences. Also, the Spring Academy fulfilled its networking purpose on the academic and on the personal level, which made the week in Heidelberg a great experience for all participants. In the evening the participants, contributors and the HCA staff came together for a farewell barbe-

cue at the IWH, where everyone enjoyed dinner and wine in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere. On Saturday, April 21, the participants left promising to stay in touch and hoping to meet again, possibly at another conference. This year's conference has definitely confirmed that the HCA Spring Academy is growing and advancing each year, so effectively expanding its international network of young scholars. The HCA Spring Academy network is now not limited to European doctoral students only; young scholars from different European and American universities sustain a transnational exchange of ideas. Thus, HCA Spring Academy has successfully expanded into a forum for young researchers from both sides of the Atlantic in 2007.



The Spring Academy Team (l. to r.): Dorothea Fischer-Hornung, Sophie Lorenz, Elena Matveeva, Wilfried Mausbach

Outlook: HCA Spring Academy 2008

The HCA has already begun to organize its next Spring Academy conference. The fifth HCA Spring Academy will take place from April 21 to April 25, 2008. Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung und Dr. Philipp Gassert will chair most of the panels. Guest speakers from the American Academy or Fulbright Fellows will be invited for the workshops. Dr. Dorothea Fischer-Hornung from Heidelberg University and Dr. Jeannette Eileen Jones from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln will hold two of the planned workshops.

Research Framework: Varieties of Democratic Order

The HCA 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-Ameri-

can Institute (DAI) Heidelberg, and generously sponsored by Manfred Lautenschläger, Chairman of the Board of the MLP Group. The conferences, scheduled for 2006-2009, aim to establish an international and polycultural forum for a comprehensive debate about the challenges facing democracies in the 21st century. The first conference took place October 5-8, 2006 under the heading “State and Market in a Globalized World: Transatlantic Perspectives” (see HCA Annual Report 2005/2006).

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” directed by Dr. Martin Klimke and the Project „Regional Coordination North American OECD Countries: Bertelsmann Reform Index 2008” conducted by Dr. Martin Thunert.

EU-Project “European Protest Movements since the Cold War”



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, Switzer-

land) 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 explores 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 EU-project hosted two major international events in 2007.

Zurich Workshop: "Designing a New Life"

From March 7-10, a training workshop entitled "Designing a New Life: Aesthetics and Lifestyle of Political and Social Protest" was held at the German Department of the University of Zurich and brought together 55 international scholars from several disciplines. The workshop focused on cultural perspectives of political and social protest, including its uses of new media such as music, literature and film, as well as youth cultures and other forms of dissent. Oliver Marchart's (Luzern) keynote address offered fundamental insights into a cultural perspective of protest, which, for example, links political and social forms of protest to their cultural performance quality in the media. Nick Crossley (Manchester) also elaborated on the growing role of cultural protest and the public performance of lifestyles, offering a short history of protest movements from this perspective. Similarly inspiring for the audience were the workshops that were offered by Rupa Huq (London) on subcultures, Dietrich Harth (University of Heidelberg) on protest actions as rituals, Angelika Linke (Zurich) on body communication and by Steffen Schmidt (Zurich) on dance.

In addition to those insightful and innovative expert presentations, the participants found the ongoing studies on cultural and social protest presented by the invited young scholars very inspiring, since they often provided the necessary case studies for a variety of new research areas. These papers included discussions of lifestyle, bodily performance of protest, the representation of protest in the urban space and linguistic aspects of protest. The lively and productive discussions in Zurich illuminated the necessity of intensifying research on the cultural aspects of dissent phenomena and the impact of protest movements on everyday life. The creation of new

practices and transformation of semiotic forms and their diffusion into society will thus remain an essential part of the future events of the Marie Curie project.

Heidelberg Conference: "The 'Establishment' Responds

The second major event of the Marie Curie Series was a conference on "The 'Establishment' Responds: The Institutional and Social Impact of Protest Movements During and After the Cold War," which took place at the Heidelberg Center for American Studies from November 22-24, 2007. 70 international scholars from numerous disciplines gathered in Heidelberg for the event, which opened in the university's Old Aula with Akira Iriye's (Harvard) keynote address, entitled "'A Delicate Balance:' Protest Movements, Global Transformations, and the World Orders since the 1960s," in which he outlined the relationship between transnational protest movements and NGOs and geopolitical transformations after the Second World War.

Iriye's presentation was followed by three days of intense debate on the role and reaction of the "establishment," which frequently stood as the embodiment of things to overcome and the major target of criticism in the eyes of protesters. Participants examined the various ways in which political parties, the business world, the military, trade unions, churches and other segments of society experienced, confronted or even actively contributed to protest movements. Topics ranged from the impact of the American Civil Rights Movements to feminism to the terrorism of the Red Army Faction, as well as the influence of the issue human rights on international relations in the 1970s.



Prof. Iriye (far end of table) during a panel session in Heidelberg

The two 2007 events organized were extremely successful in terms of both their scientific objectives and international collaboration. Both events combined traditional approaches and introduced new fields of scientific analysis, transcended the narrow confines of disciplinary boundaries and set in motion truly productive discussions academics among academics from around the world, which will manifest itself in a series of projects in the years to come. The academic network initiated by the Marie Curie series has brought together approximately 150 young academics from 25 nations and numerous disciplines in an extremely vibrant research network, which continues to produce a variety of both conferences and publications. Next year alone, during the 40th anniversary of 1968, members of our network will organize at least four associated events in Athens (Greece), Leeds (UK), Volda (Norway) and Düsseldorf (Germany). These events will be framed by our own weeklong summer school in

Prague (Czech Republic) on "Confronting Cold War Conformity: Peace and Protest Cultures in Europe, 1945-1989." From this perspective, our project has become a unique case of international scholarly exchange and cooperation. For more information on our program, its affiliates and publications, please visit the project's website at www.protest-research.eu.

Or get in touch with Dr. Martin Klimke:
Heidelberg Center for American Studies
Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais
Hauptstr. 120
69117 Heidelberg
T: +49-6221-54 3710
F: +49-6221-54 3719
mail@protest-research.eu

Bertelsmann Reform Index (BRI)

The Bertelsmann Reform Index (BRI) 2008 is a survey of reform capacity in the world of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Its goal is to assess reform capacity by analysing outcomes in key policy areas and strategic capacities of governments across the 30 member countries of the OECD, of which Canada, Mexico and United States are members. HCA faculty member Dr. Martin Thunert is regional coordinator North America (Canada, Mexico, United States) of this international and comparative research project, which is conducted and sponsored by the Bertelsmann Foundation in Gütersloh.

Project Description

Developed industrial countries like the United States and Canada, as well as OECD-members like Mexico that are on the threshold to the developed world are facing major reform challenges at the outset of the 21st century. One means of assessing and comparing reform capacities of such countries might be to set up a catalogue of reforms and examine whether a country has implemented these reforms. This approach, however, is highly

problematic, because there is no single reform program void of controversy and disagreement. Moreover, reform capacity is often a function of dynamic adaptability, learning and innovation rather than the result of the implementation of pre-defined reforms. Determining which governmental actors or institutions demonstrate a higher reform capacity can be done only indirectly – by comparing policy outcomes across a broad variety of policy fields over time. Better policy outcomes or significant improvements in certain policy fields would then suggest a higher reform capacity in a given country. Identifying reform capacity in this way has become more likely the more consensus on "good" or "desirable" policy outcomes has grown.

An ex-post evaluation of policy outcomes is a necessary but insufficient instrument of measuring reform capacity. It does not tell us, whether outcomes can be attributed to deliberate governmental and/or societal strategy, charismatic leadership, pure chance, or favourable circumstances. On the one hand, reform capacity is indeed a highly contingent and complex phenomenon. On the other hand, it is also true that some drivers and determinants of reform capacity can be influenced, and it is these factors that are of

interest to policymakers and scholars who seek to improve their country's reform capacity. Although acknowledged as a key causal factor in influencing reform capacity, executive governance has not been sufficiently explored. Governments in OECD countries command significant resources and translate represented popular preferences into policies. How executives can govern and how they are actually governing may not guarantee the success of reforms, but it undoubtedly matters for reform capacity.

But how can we know, whether a country's established model of executive governance enhances or reduces reform capacity? While there is a broad consensus on the desirability of democracy, debates continue over which is superior: presidential or parliamentary systems of government, majoritarian or consensus-oriented democracies, and small or large public sectors. The BRI attempts to venture beyond the debates. Driven by an increasing in "good governance" and "performance management", practitioners and scholars have been developing a body of good practices in management observed at the micro level of executive functions. These include:

- Strategic Planning
- Inter-ministerial coordination
- Drafting legislation
- Public communication
- Consultation
- Monitoring
- Budgeting
- Auditing
- Delegating tasks
- Institutional learning

The extent to which a government has established good practices in performing such functions indicates better executive governance

that is likely to enhance reform capacity. Observable deficiencies may guide targeted efforts to improve governance as an important determinant of reform capacity. These considerations have led us to design the Bertelsmann Reform Index as a combination of two composite subindices measuring policy outcomes and executive governance.

Status Index

This index reflects the consensus on good policy outcomes and examines how countries perform in four broad policy sectors: economy and employment, social affairs, security, and sustainability. In addition, countries are compared with respect to basic socioeconomic parameters and the quality of democracy. These components are derived from the assumption that policy performance is linked to high democratic and socioeconomic standards.

Management Index

This index reflects the consensus on good governmental practices and investigates executive governance. Referring to more than the act of governing, executive governance encompasses the organizations and actors surrounding executives. Governments can fully develop their capacity only if they are embedded in a supportive environment. Therefore the Management index examines not only the capacity of executives to act strategically, but also assesses whether parliaments, intermediary organizations and citizens hold governments accountable, enhance the knowledge base of decisions, and deliberate their normative appropriateness.

Regional Coordinator

The role of the regional coordinator for North America (Canada, Mexico, and the United States) is to synthesize 9 expert assessments written by nine recognized country specialists—three for each country, representing at least two academic disciplines (e.g., Economics and Political Science) and two nationalities, including the subject nation. The end result will be three separate country reports on reform capacities of the United States, Canada and Mexico incorporating quantitative data interpreted through the lenses of the qualitative expert assessments.

The Bertelsmann Foundation will publish the results of the entire project in the summer of 2008. For further information please contact:

Dr. Martin Thunert
Heidelberg Center for American Studies
Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais
Hauptstr. 120
69117 Heidelberg
T: +49-6221-54 3877
F: +49-6221-54 3719
mthunert@hca.uni-heidelberg.de

Individual Research

Individual projects, some of which have transatlantic and transnational dimensions:

“Transatlantic Enlightenment Worlds: Joel Barlow’s Intellectual Sojourns in Paris, London, and Hamburg, 1788-1795”

Prof. Dr. Dietmar Schloss (English Department)

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.

“Antislavery Democracies: Interethnic Contact and Coalitions in the Abolition Movement”

can. phil. Mischa Honeck (History Department)

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. 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. 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 American Historical Institute in Washington.

“Going East: American Journalists and the Soviet Experiment, 1921-1937”

cand. phil. Elena Matveeva (English Department)

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.

“How to Be a Superpower: The Public Intellectual Debate over American World Leadership after September 11”

cand. phil. Tobias Endler (English Department)

Since September 11, 2001, the book market has been flooded with publications discussing the United States’ position as the world’s last remaining superpower. While most agree that America should have a leadership role in the world, differences arise as to how the ‘American way’ can be disseminated most effectively. 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 “Global Dimensions of Racism”

The conference “Global Dimensions of Racism in the Modern World: Comparative and Transnational Perspectives” was a joint project of the Curt Engelhorn Chair of American History at the University of Heidelberg and the Heidelberg Center for American Studies. It was made possible by the generous support of the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung and the Schurman Association for the Promotion of American History at the University of Heidelberg.

The conference examined the ways racial ideologies and practices created, shaped, and legitimized systems of domination in the modern world, and how they continue to do so. Emphasizing the global nature of racism,

the conference brought together scholars from various disciplines and regional specializations to explore this phenomenon from comparative and transnational perspectives. In his welcome remarks, Manfred Berg (University of Heidelberg) briefly discussed the historiographical significance of the conference and sketched out a tentative research agenda for a global approach to the history of race and racism. Historians, he said, have so far shied away from writing a major synthesis on the topic, partly because they tended to focus on their particular area of expertise. Berg stressed that the conference was unlikely to produce a truly global narrative, since it deliberately sought to foster a pluralistic approach that would produce disagreements and

controversies. Addressing some of the most vital research questions, Berg first mentioned the problem of definitions. Few scholars questioned the constructed nature of race, he said, but there was disagreement as to whether the term racism ought to be used only for ideologies and practices that emphasize putative biological differences and hierarchies between humans, or whether it should also cover exclusionary concepts based on cultural difference. A related question was how race, class prejudice, and religious stigmatization interact. The origins and diffusion of notions of race and racism across the globe were one of the most important research questions the conference ought to address, Berg said.

The conference's first panel focused on Racism and Slavery. Michael Zeuske (University of Cologne) talked about slavery, the post-emancipation period, and the construction of race in Cuba in the nineteenth century. Zeuske stated that the shift toward the use of African slaves in the Atlantic world between 1650 and 1850 did not necessarily require deliberate racialization. In Cuba, this changed in the early nineteenth century, when Cuban intellectual Francisco de Arango y Parreno formulated theories of biological differences between "races" to justify the legal exclusion and social subjugation of blacks on the Island. According to Zeuske, racial differences continued to play an important role among free slaves in post-emancipation Cuba. Zeuske argued that Cuban nationalism, despite propagated color-blindness, also contained racial ideas.

In his paper on historiographical debates on slavery and race, Peter Kolchin (University of Delaware) warned against seeing race as

the primary characteristic of slavery in North America. While race certainly mattered, not all slave systems were based on race. In addition, generalizations about the racial nature of slavery would obscure differences with regard to change over time and regional variations.

Jennifer Morgan (New York University) discussed the interrelationship between colonial numeracy, gender, and racial thinking in the trans-Atlantic slave trade. According to Morgan, the slave trade and the arithmetical calculations it entailed reflected and contributed to a racist discourse that commodified and dehumanized African women, men, and children. In seventeenth century England, being subjected to being counted to gather demographic data was considered invasive and degrading, suggesting that numeracy was part of a "political arithmetic" that contained racist elements.

The keynote address was delivered by Frank Dikötter (University of London/University of Hong Kong), who provided historical insights into the "Racialization of the Globe." Dikötter said that people commonly rely on three approaches to explain the persistence of racial systems. The "common sense approach" reflects the continued belief that races actually exist, a belief that has been widely discredited, although some scientific studies contribute to its persistence. The "imposition model" argues that Western notions of racism were exported to and imposed on non-western regions of the world. Proponents of the "diffusion model," on the other hand, believe that Western capitalism eventually replicates racial belief systems around the globe. According to Dikötter, the last two approaches suffer from serious shortcomings, since they are Euro-centrist, deny agency to non-European societies, and propagate a unilateral understanding of racism.

Dikötter argued that an “appropriation model” would be much more useful for studying race, since it acknowledges that ideas, objects, and institutions can be understood in local terms and can be appropriated in different ways. In the global processes of appropriation, he said, politics and science played a crucial role. While political ideas of equality fostered the emergence of racial ideologies to justify difference, scientific discourses became the basis for systematic thinking about race. Dikötter stressed that the racial belief systems that these discourses produced were not only extremely flexible and malleable, but they also frequently overlapped and interacted with other belief systems, such as religion or class.

The second panel focused on racism and colonialism in Asia and Eastern Europe. Wolfgang Seifert (University of Heidelberg) explored the role of race in Japan’s assimilation policy in occupied Korea between 1910 and 1945. Many historians, he said, equated Japan’s pre-1945 history with that of Nazi Germany. Yet fascist Japan, while committing numerous atrocities, never planned genocide nor did it develop a racist ideology to justify such crimes. According to Seifert, Korea represents an important case study to probe the contradictions inherent in Japan’s assimilation policies.

Although notions of racial superiority existed in Japan, Japanese authorities stressed the similarities between Korea and Japan in terms of ethnic origin and culture. Japan not only considered assimilation of Koreans into Japanese society feasible but also desirable. In the end, however, assimilation turned out to be a veiled attempt to produce loyal Korean subjects, many of whom were discriminated against in both occupied Korea and Japan.

Heinz-Dietrich Löwe (University of Heidelberg) focused on the Russian Empire’s policy of assimilation toward ethnic minorities. Löwe argued that discrimination toward those minorities was a result of class animosities, not racism. In the case of Jews, for example, he argued that anti-Semitism metamorphosed into an anti-Western ideology that defiled Russian Jews as representatives of the country’s unpopular modernization, not as an inferior race. Bolshevik authorities later perpetuated such class-based arguments, portraying Jews as representatives of the petty bourgeoisie. Even during the era of the USSR, Löwe said, no articulated racial ideologies developed in the country.

The third panel provided insights into transnational racial ideologies in North America, Germany, and Australia. Claudia Bruns (University of Hildesheim) talked about the interrelations between North American racism and German anti-Semitism, using German intellectual Wilhelm Marr as a case study to explore the transfer of racial ideas across the Atlantic. Bruns criticized the common dichotomization between anti-black racism and anti-Semitism. The case of Marr, who is considered the founding father of German anti-Semitism, demonstrated how these two racial belief systems could intersect, overlap, and influence each other. Considered a radical democrat who had participated in the Revolution of 1848, Marr turned into a rabid anti-Semite after a ten-year stay in the United States and Central America. Adapting racial ideas to traditionally religious anti-Semitic discourses upon his return, Marr increasingly emphasized the innate biological differences that seemingly set Jews apart from other German citizens.

John David Smith (University of North Carolina at Charlotte) also used a biographical approach

to explore the influence of American racism on the thinking of Austrian anthropologist Felix von Luschan. During a trip to America in 1914 and 1915, von Luschan sought to find laws in heredity by studying and measuring thousands of African American adults and children. Although he initially argued for genetic commonalities of all people, challenged notions of white supremacy, and believed that all "races" had some inferior traits, he supported eugenics to rid societies of seemingly inferior members and later abandoned non-racial anthropology. According to Smith, Luschan's trip to the United States exacerbated his racial thinking. In the panel's last paper, Dirk Moses (University of Sydney) explored racism in Australia in the age of the "War on Terror," arguing that incidents of anti-Arab violence in this country represented only the latest chapter in the "civilizing mission" of Western nations. Violence against "Indigenous Others" in the "War on Terror" may no longer be justified by articulated racial ideologies, Moses said, but official rhetoric replicates the traditional civilizing mission discourse and similarly imposes Western norms on them.

The fourth panel explored the differences and interrelationships between race, caste, and class. Harald Fischer-Tiné (Jacobs University of Bremen) explored what he called European convicts' "racial dividend" in Indian jails in the second half of the nineteenth century. Fischer-Tiné argued that European convicts clearly benefited from the racial hierarchies that British colonial authorities had established in India. Although the penal system could at times be extremely brutal for these "white subalterns," they tended to be more privileged than native prisoners, who received less food, were treated more harshly, and were sent to less hospitable regions of the country.

Gita Dharampal-Frick (University of Heidelberg) explored the impact of Western concepts of race on Indian discourses on caste. First used by the Portuguese in the early sixteenth century, the term caste initially described many things, including ancestral origins. Notions of racial purity were not at the heart of this discourse. In the following centuries, however, Indians appropriated and adapted Western concepts of race, which contributed to the racialization of caste.

In the panel's last paper, Urs Matthias Zachmann (University of Munich) attempted to refute the long-held idea that Japan adopted Western notions of race and racism in the nineteenth century. Biological concepts of race, Zachmann said, could not develop since the Japanese had long conceived of themselves as an "interracial" nation. More importantly, Western racial belief systems suggested that the Japanese were an inferior race, which limited the country's ability to develop a concept of racial superiority. Japan's vows to establish a Pan-Asian alliance with China owed less to genuinely held ideas about race than to opportunistic self-interest in the realm of international relations. Despite the apparent lack of racial concepts, minorities such as Chinese immigrants were seriously discriminated against.

The fifth panel explored the interconnections between racism, nationalism, and imperialism. Paul A. Kramer (Johns Hopkins University) talked about the interaction between racial politics in the United States and the nation's emergence as an imperial power in the twentieth century. According to Kramer, America's imperial engagement in the world led to "imperial reconstructions" of racial formations in the United States. After much debate about American imperialism, a "continentalist" approach, which stressed racial purity, space, and power, eventually dominated

American foreign policy. The contradictions inherent in this concept, however, made possible the emergence of a hegemonic anti-racism that contributed to the end of officially sanctioned racism in the United States.

Christian Geulen (University of Koblenz) presented a paper on the intellectual and scholarly discourse on race in the twentieth century. Stressing the ambiguity of racial concepts, he argued that modern racial ideologies could not be reduced to mere biology. Rather, such belief systems always included “culturalist” arguments that were just as destructive as biological determinism. Discussing how these cultural discourses affected racial ideologies propagated in Nazi Germany, Geulen called for a broader understanding of racism that takes seriously the interconnectedness of biology and culture.

Christoph Marx (University of Essen) offered insights into the intellectual maturation of Hendrik Verwoerd, one of the most important architects of apartheid in South Africa. Trained in psychology and sociology, Verwoerd spent some time studying in Germany in the 1920s, but according to Marx, he was not influenced by European theories about race and genetics. Rather Verwoerd, who entered politics in the 1930s, developed his own theory of cultural racism that viewed black South Africans as part of an inferior civilization that was incompatible with white civilization.

The last panel focused on race and racism in Asia and the Near East. Benjamin Braude (Boston College) argued that racism was a distinctly European phenomenon that did not develop in the Near East. According to Braude, Near Eastern languages did not use concepts of color to describe different groups, while Islamic

religion stressed universalism, ideas that clearly differed from color-consciousness and emphasis on particularity that characterized Greek, Judaic, and Christian traditions. In addition, Islamic societies condoned “racially mixed” families if the offspring of such unions were raised as Muslims. While religion, among other factors, contributed to the recognition of group differences, Braude said, conflicts over these differences should not be interpreted as a consequence of racism.

Gotelind Müller-Saini (University of Heidelberg) focused on Chinese concepts of race and the country’s reactions to Western forms of racialization around 1900. Before Chinese contact with Western ideas about race, being Chinese was defined primarily in cultural terms. While racial concepts were not completely absent, such ideas were malleable and flexible. When learning that Western nations viewed the Chinese as a “yellow race,” Chinese intellectuals debated whether such imposed designations should be rejected or adopted. Chinese nationalism and Japanese occupation contributed to a more pronounced use of western race theories in the twentieth century. Müller-Saini stressed, however, that China must be seen as an active agent that adapted western concepts of race rather than as a passive receiver of these concepts.

The final roundtable discussion began with comments by Boris Barth (University of Konstanz) and Manfred Berg (University of Heidelberg). Barth first made a few remarks about racism and genocide. Using a definition of genocide that stresses state-actors, murder, and the intention to kill, he argued that racism does not automatically lead to genocidal ideas, while some form of racism is always part of genocide. In his general comments on the conference, Barth noted that the problems of defining racism in a global context often

reflected problems of translation. Barth also stressed that scholars need to study the “missing link” between pre-colonial racism and modern racist anti-Semitism more closely. Another key question that needs to be answered, he said, was the question of why some societies developed racial belief systems while others did not.

Manfred Berg stated that too narrow definitions of racism would be likely to exclude certain processes of racialization. Nevertheless, scholars should reflect on the analytical tensions between racial belief systems and racial practices when analyzing the global and transnational dimensions of racism. According to Berg, numerous papers presented at the conference had demonstrated that global perspectives were important, since they called attention to the complex processes of appropriation that called into question simple impositions models. In terms of a future research agenda, Berg stressed the significance of biographical approaches that appeared to be the most promising method to probe the transnational diffusion of racial thinking.

During the subsequent discussion, the debate revolved primarily around the issue of definitions. Definitions of both genocide and racism were discussed at length. Many conference partici-

pants were skeptical as to whether one definition of race or racism could be found, since there were so many different exclusionary ideologies and practices in world history related to ideas of race. The roundtable discussion thus picked up on a key issue that was repeatedly raised during the conference. Indeed, as was pointed out by several conference participants, many racialized practices were never named racist, yet they were based on racialized worldviews. Some suggested that historians could focus on the interrelationship between racial practice and racial ideologies in moments of social and political crisis as one way to historicize the emergence of racist concepts. Another suggestion was to distinguish between various degrees of racism. The discussion demonstrated that historians frequently lack an adequate vocabulary to describe various forms of group hatred.

Despite the difficulties that the conference participants encountered when discussing race and racism from comparative and transnational perspectives, the conference clearly sparked important conversations that are likely to produce further investigations into the global dimensions of this phenomenon. Revised versions of the conference papers will be published in a conference volume in early 2009.

Professor Jeanette Eileen Jones

Deutsche Bank Junior Scholar-in-Residence

Dr. Jeannette Eileen Jones has arrived at the HCA with a rigorous research agenda and teaching portfolio. Jones has just completed her book manuscript, *In Search of "Brightest Africa:" Reimagining Africa in American Culture, 1884-1936*, which is under consideration at the University of Georgia Press for its *Race in the Atlantic World* series. The book examines concrete efforts by Americans in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century to rehabilitate the popular Western image of Africa and the "Dark Continent." The book focuses on the activities of American naturalists and African American public intellectuals.



Professor Jones is also working on an edited volume with Dr. Patrick B. Sharp, Associate Chair of the Department of Liberal Studies at California State University Los Angeles. The volume entitled *Descent of Darwin: Evolutionary Visions of Race, Gender, and Sexuality in Circum-Atlantic Culture* brings together an international group of scholars whose works address the myriad ways in which Darwinian theories of evolution, sexual selection, the "missing link," and survival of the fittest, to name a few, influenced transatlantic culture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Lastly, Jones has recently completed an article, "Captive Wild Woman: Horror Cinematic Discourses on Race, Gender, and Sexuality in the American Age of Doubt," which was submitted for review to the prestigious journal *American Quarterly*.

While in residence at the HCA, Jones will be working on her second manuscript, *'Will Civilisation Harken': Race, Empire, and the Congo Question, 1876-1917 (A Transnational Cultural History)*. This project explores trans-Atlantic Western (European and American) responses to the "Congo Question" that is, the revelation (for some) and unfounded accusation (for others) that King Leopold of Belgium's colonial administrators perpetrated atrocities against the Congolese people. Specifically, Jones examines the impact of the Congo controversy on literature, film, and museum culture.

This fall, Dr. Jones teaches "Introduction to African American Studies" for the HCA Master's program (see p. 46).

Dr. Martin Klimke

HCA Research Fellow

Since May 2006, Martin Klimke has been he has been the coordinator and Scientist-in-Charge of the international Marie-Curie project "European Protest Movements Since 1945: The Rise of a (Trans-)national Civil Society and the Transformation of the Public Sphere" which is supported by the European Commission.

Klimke studied History and English at the University of Göttingen, Amherst College and the University of Heidelberg, where he received both his M.A. and his PhD (2002/2005). He has taught at college and high school level in the U.S. and Germany, and was a Research Fellow at the History Department at the University of Heidelberg in an international research project sponsored by the Volkswagen Foundation entitled "The Other Within Us: Collective Identities, Intercultural Relations, and Political Protest in West Germany and the U.S. During the 1960s and 1970s."

His 2005 dissertation "The 'Other' Alliance: Global Protest and Student Unrest in West Germany and the U.S., 1962-1972," was awarded the prestigious Ruprecht-Karls Prize for best doctoral thesis at Heidelberg University in 2006, and will be published by Princeton University Press in 2008. Klimke has been working extensively in the area of transnational history and social movements and has published numerous articles on processes of cultural transfer and global protest networks. He is the co-editor of the publication series "Protest, Culture and Society" (Berghahn Books, New York/Oxford) and 1968 – Handbuch zur Kultur- und Mediengeschichte der Studentenbewegung (Stuttgart: J. B. Metzler, 2007), as well as 1968 in Europe. A History of Protest and Activism, 1956-77 (London/New York: Palgrave Macmillan, forthcoming April 2008).

Klimke's research interests are contemporary German and U.S. history, German-American relations after 1945, protest movements and social dissent, cultural transfer and processes of globalization. He is currently on leave and a Visiting Fellow for North American History at the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C., where he is working on his second book entitled "The African-American Civil Rights Struggle and Germany after 1945."



Dr. Jana Freihöfer

Research Associate

Jana Freihöfer joined the HCA as a full staff member in June 2007. She coordinates the Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin and took over responsibilities for Public Relations.

Jana Freihöfer studied geography, political science and economics at the University of Bonn. She received her M.A. in Geography from King's College London. Before receiving her Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg, she worked with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Vienna and with the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations in New York. In April 2007, she successfully completed her Ph.D.-thesis. Her past accolades include scholarships from the Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).



Her thesis is entitled "Karrieren im System der Vereinten Nationen. Am Beispiel hochqualifizierter Deutscher, 1973-2003" – a career study of high-skilled employees of the United Nations Organization (UN). This research project pays particular attention to the spatial development of careers and their determining factors. The theoretical framework of this study comprises aspects of migration research, career theories, labor market research and organization theory. This interdisciplinary approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of careers of international civil servants. This study draws on an empirical study of German professionals who had been working with the UN between 1973 and 2003 to map the scale of skilled migration within the international civil service sector. The evidence assembled asked whether careers of UN-employees show the same regional career patterns as highly skilled professionals in other labor markets or whether the specific conditions of this labor market lead to a different professional trajectory. In other words, does the close correlation between high levels of mobility and education also apply for employees of international organizations? While it has been shown for many business sectors that high-skilled workers are usually highly mobile in the course of their career, Jana's study illustrates that the labor market of international organizations is characterized by a high amount of immobile employees. Drawing on the case study of German international civil servants, it argues that this distinct career pattern is mainly a result of personnel policies together with spatial and hierarchical post-structures as well as individual career aspirations.

Dr. des. Thomas W. Gijswijt

Research Associate

Thomas W. Gijswijt joined the HCA as a research associate in September 2007. He is responsible for coordinating the HCA Center for Interdisciplinary Study as well as the Ph.D. in American Studies.

After completing his M.A. in modern history at the University of Amsterdam in 1999, Thomas worked as a researcher at the Germany Institute Amsterdam. In 2001/2002 he was a visiting NAF/Fulbright scholar at Columbia University, New York City. In October 2002 he received a Curt Engelhorn Ph.D. Scholarship at the University of Heidelberg. He also spent a year as a research fellow at the Institut für Europäische Geschichte in Mainz in 2004/2005.



In November 2007, Thomas successfully defended his Ph.D. thesis, entitled “Uniting the West. The Bilderberg Group, the Cold War and European Integration, 1952-1966”, at the University of Heidelberg. Throughout its history, the Bilderberg Group has been widely recognized as one of the most important transnational elite networks in the West. The extraordinary quality and influence of the Bilderberg participants – from Henry Kissinger to Helmut Schmidt, David Rockefeller to Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands – has led to a plethora of conspiracy theories. Remarkably, however, there is no serious, archive-based history of the Bilderberg Group. “Uniting the West” fills this gap.

It is a truly transnational history, based on archival sources from over twenty archives in six different countries, including the Bilderberg Group’s own archives in the Netherlands. A thoroughly revised version of Thomas’s thesis will be submitted for publication to a major Anglo-Saxon academic publisher in September 2008.

His research interests include: transatlantic relations during the Cold War, the history of European integration, transnational elite networks and nuclear strategy.

Dr. habil Martin Thunert

HCA Political Scientist in Residence

Martin Thunert joined the HCA as university lecturer and senior research fellow in political science in September 2007. He is a graduate of the University of Frankfurt, holds a doctoral degree (Dr. phil) from the University of Augsburg, and received his habilitation from the University of Hamburg, where he was an assistant professor. Dr. Thunert also studied at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and at McGill University in Montreal, Quebec. He has held appointments at the University of Hamburg, the University of Mannheim and at Bremen University of Applied Sciences. Between 2002 and 2005 Thunert was Visiting Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Before joining the HCA, Martin Thunert worked as a senior research associate at the Center for North American Studies (ZENAF) at Goethe-University Frankfurt, where he is still an associated scholar.



In 1991 he participated in the Congressional Fellowship Program of the American Political Science Association and worked for nine months as a staff assistant for the Chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee for Labor and Human Resources, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA). In 1996-97 Thunert spent one academic year at the Minda de Ginzburg Center for European Studies at Harvard University as a John F. Kennedy Memorial Fellow.

His areas of teaching and research are comparative politics – especially American and Canadian political institutions and politics – as well as public policy. Besides North American studies his research focuses on policy advice and political consulting. He has completed a comparative study on the role of think tanks in North America and Europe and is founder and section chair of the Working-Group 'Policy Advise and Political Consulting (Politikberatung)' in the German Political Science Association. In 2006 he co-edited the *Handbuch Politikberatung* (Handbook of Policy Advice and Political Consulting) and in 2001 he was the "Germany expert" in an international research project comparing alternative sources of public policy advice, directed by the Japan Center for International Exchange and the Brookings Institution in Washington D.C. Starting in 2008 Dr. Thunert will be among the four founding editors of the a new journal – *Zeitschrift für Politikberatung* (ZP) (Journal of Policy Advice and Political Consulting), which will be published quarterly at the VS-Verlag, Wiesbaden.

Dr. Wilfried Mausbach

HCA Managing Director

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 (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.

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.



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 2006/07. 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)

(with Stefan Kapsch and Franz Streng), eds., "Criminal Justice in the United States and Germany: History, Modernization and Reform – Strafrecht in den Vereinigten Staaten und Deutschland: Geschichte und Neuere Entwicklungen," Publications of the Bavarian American Academy (Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Winter, 2006).

(with Andreas Etges), eds., "John F. Kennedy and the 'Thousand Days': New Perspectives on the Foreign and Domestic Policies of the Kennedy Administration," American Studies – A Monograph Series (Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Winter, 2007).

"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.

"Die Ursprünge der Sklaverei in Nordamerika," *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 54/9 (2006), 741-760.

"Das Ende der Lynchjustiz im amerikanischen Süden," *Historische Zeitschrift* 283/3 (2006), 583-616.

"Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement, and the End of Lynching in the American South," in Manfred Berg, Stefan Kapsch and Franz Streng, eds., *Criminal Justice in the United States and Germany: History, Modernization and Reform – Strafrecht in den Vereinigten Staaten und Deutschland: Geschichte und Neuere Entwicklungen*, Publications of the Bavarian American Academy (Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Winter, 2006), 29-42.

"Thomas Paine: Common Sense," in Manfred Brouck, ed., *Geschichte des Politischen Denkens: Ein Handbuch* (Frankfurt/M.: Suhrkamp Verlag, 2007), 334-348.

"Ink for Jack: John F. Kennedy and the Promise of Racial Liberalism," in Manfred Berg and Andreas Etges, eds., *John F. Kennedy and the 'Thousand Days': New Perspectives on the Foreign and Domestic Policies of the Kennedy Administration*, American Studies – A Monograph Series (Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag Winter, 2007), 221-242.

"Black Civil Rights and Liberal Anticommunism: The NAACP in the Early Cold War," *The Journal of American History* 94/1 (2007), 75-96.

Philip Bracher

(English Department)

"Writing the Fragmented Self in Oscar Zeta Acosta's Autobiography of a Brown Buffalo," in Rocío G. Davis et al., eds., *Ethnic Life Writing and Histories: Genres, Performance, and Culture* (Münster: Lit Verlag, 2007), 168-185.

Winfried Brugger

(Law Department)

“On the Relationship between Structural Norms and Constitutional Rights in Church-State-Relations,” in Winfried Brugger and Michael Karayanni, eds., *Religion in the Public Sphere: A Comparative Analysis of German, Israeli, American and International Law* (Springer Verlag, Heidelberg 2007), 21-86.

(with Michael Karayanni) “Introduction,” *ibid.*, V-XIV.

“Varianten der Unterscheidung von Staat und Kirche: Von strikter Trennung und Distanz über gegenseitiges Entgegenkommen bis zu Nähe, Unterstützung und Kooperation,” *Archiv des öffentlichen Rechts* 132 (2007), 4-43.

“Von Feindschaft über Anerkennung zur Identifikation. Staat-Kirche-Modelle und ihr Verhältnis zur Religionsfreiheit,” in Hans Joas and Klaus Wiegandt, eds., *Säkularisierung und die Weltreligionen*, 2007, 253-283.

Marius R. Busemeyer

(Department of Political Science)

“Bildungspolitik in den USA. Eine historisch-institutionalistische Perspektive auf das Verhältnis von öffentlichen und privaten Bildungsinstitutionen,” *Zeitschrift für Sozialreform*, Jg. 53, H. 1, 57-78.

Dorothea Fischer-Hornung

(English Department)

“Now we know that gay men are just men after all: Abject Sexualities in Leslie Marmon Silko’s ‘Almanac of the Dead’,” in Monika Mueller and Konstanze Kutzbach, eds., *The Abject of Desire: The Aestheticization of the Unaesthetic in Contemporary Literature and Culture* (Amsterdam and New York: Rodopi, 2007).

“Facts of the mind made manifest in a fiction of matter: Writing a Life in Maya Deren’s Early Films,” in Rosalia Baena, ed., *Transculturating Auto/Biography: Forms of Life Writing* (London, New York: Routledge, 2007).

Jana Freihöfer

(HCA)

“Karrieren im System der Vereinten Nationen. Das Beispiel hochqualifizierter Deutscher, 1973-2003” (Heidelberg: Heidelberger Geographische Arbeiten 124, 2007).

Philipp Gassert

(HCA)

(with Mark Häberlein and Michael Wala) “Kleine Geschichte der USA” (Stuttgart: Reclam 2007).

“Coping with the Nazi Past: West German Debates on Nazism and Generational Conflict, 1955-1975,” in Philipp Gassert and Alan E. Steinweis, eds., (New York: Berghahn Books 2006, 2. Aufl. (paperback) 2007).

“Der Kanzler der Großen Koalition,” in Bundeskanzleramt und der Stiftung Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, eds., *Die Bundeskanzler und ihre Ämter*, (Bonn 2006), 60-75.

“What then is the Anti-American, this new Man? On Power and Culture in the Anti-American Century,” in Britta Waldschmidt-Nelson, Markus Hünemörder and Meike Zwingenberger, eds., *America and Europe: Cultures in Translation* (Heidelberg 2006), 119-130.

“The Study of U.S. History in Germany,” in Silvia Horton and Kees van Minnen, eds., *Teaching and Studying U.S. History in Europe: Past, Present, and Future* (Amsterdam 2007), 117-132.

“Vom Nationalsozialismus zur Demokratie: Kurt Georg Kiesinger in der deutschen Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts,” *Geschichte und Politik in der Schule* 44, 2007, 3-15.

“Die Klarsfeld-Ohrfeige,” in Stiftung Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, ed., *Begleitbuch zur Ausstellung „Skandale“* (Bonn 2007), 89-95.

“Forschungseinrichtungen Nordamerika,” in Andreas Wirsching, ed., *Oldenbourg Lehrbuch Geschichte Neueste Zeit* (München 2006), 454-456.

“Sammelbesprechung: 1968’ in der Bundesrepublik,” *H-Soz-u-Kult*, 25. Juni 2007.

“Das erste Experiment. Vor 40 Jahren startete die Große Koalition unter Kanzler Kiesinger. Ein Vorbild für Merkel?” *Rheinischer Merkur*, Nr. 47, 23. November 2006.

Thomas Gijswijt
(HCA)

“Beyond NATO: Transatlantic Elite Networks and the Atlantic Alliance,” in Andreas Wenger, Christian Nuenlist and Anna Locher, eds., *Transforming NATO in the Cold War. Challenges Beyond Deterrence in the 1960s* (London and New York: Routledge, 2007), 50-63.

Jeannette Jones
(HCA)

“Springfield Ohio Race Riots of 1904” and “New York City: ‘Silent March’ of 1917,” in Walter Rucker and James Nathaniel Upton, eds., *The Encyclopedia of American Race Riots* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2006).

“‘Gorilla Trails in Paradise’: Carl Akeley, Mary Bradley, and the American Search for the Missing Link,” *Journal of American Culture* 29:3 (September 2006), 321-336.

Detlef Junker
(HCA)

“Die Amerikanisierung Europas,” in Joachim Brügge and Ulrike Kammerhofer-Aggermann, eds., *Kulturstereotype und Unbekannte Kulturlandschaften am Beispiel von Amerika und Europa* (Salzburg 2007), 19-39.

“Der Fundamentalismus in den USA und die amerikanische Sendungsidee der Freiheit,” in Katarzyna Stokłosa and Andrea Strübind, eds., *Glaube – Freiheit – Diktatur in Europa und den USA. Festschrift für Gerhard Besier zum 60. Geburtstag* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht 2007), 643-657.

Martin Klimke

(HCA)

(with Joachim Scharloth) "1968. Ein Handbuch zur Kultur- und Mediengeschichte" (Stuttgart: Metzler Verlag, 2007).

(with Kathrin Fahlenbrach and Joachim Scharloth) "Macht Happening und schmeisst Genossen raus': Internationale Protestkulturen um 1968 und ihre kulturgeschichtlichen Folgen," Magazin der Kulturstiftung des Bundes 10 (Oktober 2007).

"Plötzlich gehört die Strasse uns': Die ‚Schwabinger Krawalle‘ und die Geschichtswissenschaft, " Review of Gerhard Fürmetz, ‚Schwabinger Krawalle': Protest, Polizei und Öffentlichkeit zu Beginn der 1960er Jahre, Werkstatt Geschichte 45, 2007, 126-128.

"Sit-In, Teach-In, Go-In: Die transnationale Zirkulation kultureller Praktiken in den 1960er Jahren," in Martin Klimke and Joachim Scharloth, eds., 1968. Ein Handbuch zur Kultur- und Mediengeschichte (Stuttgart: Metzler, 2007), 119-135.

(with Wilfried Mausbach) " Die RAF und der Vietnamkrieg," in Wolfgang Kraushaar, ed., Die RAF und die Reformzeit der Demokratie (Hamburg: Hamburger Edition, 2006), 620-643.

"Black Panther, die RAF und die Rolle der Black Panther-Solidaritätskomitees," in Wolfgang Kraushaar, ed., Die RAF und die Reformzeit der Demokratie (Hamburg: Hamburger Edition, 2006), 562-582.

Wilfried Mausbach

(HCA)

"Forlorn Superpower: European Reactions to the American Wars in Vietnam and Iraq," in Lloyd C. Gardner and Marilyn B. Young, eds., Iraq and the Lessons of Vietnam, or, How Not to Learn From History (New York: The New Press, 2007), 59-87.

"Wende um 360 Grad? Nationalsozialismus und Judenvernichtung in der ‚zweiten Gründungsphase‘ der Bundesrepublik," in Christina von Hodenberg and Detlef Siegfried, eds., Eine ‚zweite Gründung?‘, 1968' und die langen 60er Jahre in der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2006), 15-47.

(with Martin Klimke) "Auf der äußeren Linie der Befreiungskriege: Die RAF und der Vietnamkonflikt," in Wolfgang Kraushaar, ed., Die RAF und der linke Terrorismus, 2 Bde. (Hamburg: Hamburger Edition, 2006), Bd. 1, 620-643.

"'Burn, ware-house, burn!' Modernity, Counter-culture, and the Vietnam War in West Germany," in Axel Schildt and Detlef Siegfried, eds., Between Marx and Coca-Cola: Youth Cultures in Changing European Societies, 1960-1980 (New York: Berghahn Books, 2006), 175-202.

Peter Meusburger

(Department of Geography)

"Macht, Wissen und die Persistenz von räumlichen Disparitäten," in Ingrid Kretschmer, ed., Das Jubiläum der Österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft. 150 Jahre (1856-2006), (Wien: Österreichische Geographische Gesellschaft, 2007), 99-124.

Anthony Santorro

(HCA)

“Hanjour, Hani,” in Rodney P. Carlisle, ed., *One Day in History: September 11, 2001* (New York: HarperCollins, 2007).

Dietmar Schloss

(English Department)

“The Culture of Commerce and the Commerce of Cultures: Globalismus in der Schottischen und Amerikanischen Aufklärung,” in Astrid Böger, Georg Schiller and Nicole Schröder, eds., *Dialoge zwischen Amerika und Europa: Transatlantische Perspektiven in Philosophie, Literatur, Kunst und Musik* (Tübingen: A. Francke Verlag, 2007), 73-89.

Dieter Schulz

(English Department)

“Thoreaus Wildäpfel, Berkeley und die Sprache der Natur,” in Matthias Eitelmann and Nadyne Stritzke, eds., *Ex Praeteritis Praesentia: Sprach-, literatur- und kulturwissenschaftliche Studien zu Wort- und Stoffgeschichten. Festschrift zum 70. Geburtstag von Theo Stemmler* (Heidelberg: Winter, 2006), 275-294.

“Denominationalism, John Cotton, and the Puritan Origins of American Civility,” in Heimo Hofmeister, Yuri Solonin, and Tigran Tumanyan, eds., *Zivilgesellschaft in einer globalisierten Welt* (St. Petersburg: Verlag der Philosophischen Gesellschaft St. Petersburg, 2006), 88-104.

“Wandern und Methode: Thoreaus ‘Walking’ im Lichte Emersons und Gadamers,” in Astrid Böger,

Georg Schiller, Nicole Schröder, eds., *Dialoge zwischen Amerika und Europa: Transatlantische Perspektiven in Philosophie, Literatur, Kunst und Musik* (Tübingen: Francke, 2007), 107-129.

“Einleitung” zu: Ralph Waldo Emerson, *Drei Ansprachen: Über Bildung, Religion und Henry David Thoreau*. Übers. Heiko Fischer (Freiburg im Breisgau: Derk Janßen Verlag, 2007), 7-18.

“Wurzeln der amerikanischen Moderne: William Carlos Williams, Ezra Pound et al. vor dem Hintergrund des Transzendentalismus,” in Carsten Dutt and Roman Luckscheiter, eds., *Figurationen der literarischen Moderne: Helmuth Kiesel zum 60. Geburtstag* (Heidelberg: Winter, 2007), 373-393.

“Der ‘extravagante’ Diskurs Henry David Thoreaus,” in Angelika Redder, ed., *Diskurse und Texte: Festschrift für Konrad Ehlich zum 65. Geburtstag* (Tübingen: Stauffenburg, 2007), 151-160.

Martin Thunert

(HCA)

(with Svenja Falk, Dieter Rehfeld and Andrea Römmele) “Handbuch Politikberatung” (Wiesbaden: Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 1. Aufl. September 2006).

“Politikberatung in Großbritannien,” *ibid.*, 599-618.

“Die Transnationalisierung von Think Tanks und Stiftungen und die Folgen für die politische Kommunikation,” in Ottfried Jarren, Dominik Lachenmeier and Adrian Steiner, eds., *Entgrenzte Demokratie? Herausforderungen für die politische Interessenvermittlung* (Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2007), 221-246.

“Politikberatung,” in Siegmund Schmidt, Gunther Hellmann and Reinhard Wolf, eds., *Handbuch zur deutschen Außenpolitik* (Wiesbaden VS-Verlag, 2007), 336-352.

(with Svenja Falk, Dieter Rehfeld and Andrea Römmele) “Kooperative Politikberatung. Ein neues Beziehungsgeflecht zwischen Politik und Politikberatung?” *Politische Vierteljahresschrift* 48.Jg. (2007) Heft 2, 322-337.

“German Think Tanks in the Policy Process,” *German Policy Studies*, Herbst 2006.

“Internationaler Leuchtturm oder Nebenschau- platz des 21. Jahrhunderts? Nordamerikanische Sichtweisen auf Europa im Wandel,” *Politische Studien* Nr. 405, 57. Jg., Januar/Februar 2006, 42-58.

Simon Wendt

(Department of History)

“The Spirit and the Shotgun: Armed Resistance and the Struggle for Civil Rights” (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2007).

“Protection or Path toward Revolution? Black Power and Self-Defense,” *Souls* 9, no. 4 (Fall 2007), 1-12.

“‘They Finally Found Out that We Really Are Men’: Violence, Non-Violence, and Black Man- hood in the Civil Rights Era,” *Gender & History* 19, no. 3 (November 2007), 543-64.

“Krieg und Heldentum in den USA: Die Her- oisierung amerikanischer Soldaten vom Ende des Bürgerkriegs bis zum spanisch-amerikanischen Krieg,” in Cord Arendes and Jörg Peltzer, eds.,

Krieg. Vergleichende Perspektiven aus Kunst, Musik und Geschichte (Heidelberg: Winter, 2007), 115-132.

“Gewalt und Männlichkeit in der Black Power Bewegung”, in Jürgen Martschukat and Olaf Stieglitz, eds., *Väter, Soldaten, Liebhaber: Män- ner und Männlichkeiten in der Geschichte Norda- merikas* (Bielefeld: Transcript, 2007), 355-369.

“Bunche, Ralph (1904-1971);” “Gandhi, Mohan- das (1869-1948);” “Kenyatta, Jomo (1897/1898?- 1978);” “King, Martin Luther, Jr. (1929-1968);” “Mau Mau;” “Weathermen,” in Spencer C. Tucker and Andrew McCormick, eds., *Encyclopedia of the Cold War: A Political, Social, and Military His- tory* (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 2007), 214-215, 486-87, 711-12, 720-22, 832-33, 1417-18.



HCA
Special Feature

"The Thoughtless Ebon Maid" Figuring the Black Woman in Evolutionary Discourses on "The Negro Question"



This paper was written by Deutsche Bank Junior Scholar-in-Residence, Prof. Jeannette Eileen Jones during her first month of fellowship at the HCA. She delivered the paper at the Annual Conference of the American Studies Association, held October 11-14, 2007 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The publication of Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species* in 1859 constituted a watershed in Western thought and science. Although Darwin's primary audience was British and English-speaking, the book's influence spread, as it was eventually published and distributed in continental Europe and the Americas. Darwin's law of "Natural Selection" based predominantly on the "strong principle of inheritance" and the "struggle for existence" challenged basic Western assumptions about the origins of the plant and animal kingdoms, the latter in which Darwin include humanity. For many men and women raised on the biblical creation story, Darwin's beliefs amounted to heresy. For many "men of science," Darwin's

publication defied centuries of respected literature in natural history, botany, biology, zoology, and comparative anatomy. Although theories of evolution existed long before Darwin composed his famous treatise, never before had such arguments sparked discussion among learned and lay men and women alike.

Irrespective of the nature of their initial responses to Darwin's publication, many "men of faith" and "men of science" (as they would refer to themselves)¹ found Darwinian theories not only engaging but applicable to debating the

¹ In many treatises addressing the work of "Mr. Darwin," writers often referred to themselves as either "men of faith" or "men of science," and in some cases as both.

most pressing transatlantic social and political issues of their era. Arguably, in 1859, the moral economy of slavery assumed a place unparalleled in Western political discourses. That year John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry in Virginia captured European attention, inspiring numerous commentaries and moving Victor Hugo to pen his famous "Letter on John Brown."² Abolitionists on both sides of the Atlantic rushed to canonize Brown as a martyr in the most righteous cause of "universal freedom." Overwhelmed by the transatlantic tide of support for Brown and his "insurrectionists," Southern apologists accelerated their campaign to defend slavery both legally and in the court of opinion. While Georgia passed legislation forbidding owners from manumitting slaves in their wills,³ the South's "men of letters" and scientists debated the "origin" and "nature" of the "Negro." For both defenders and attackers of slavery, Darwin's publication provided fodder for considering the "Negro Question." Inquiries regarding the unity of the human species and man's relationship to apes and gorillas, especially with reference to the brain, proved central to most evocations of Darwin's works in discussions of slavery, emancipation, and the political future of African Americans.

The observation that apes and gorillas lived in Africa and appeared similar in form to humans, fueled speculation that evolutionarily speaking, Africans were closest in form to simians. The murky figure of Darwin's "missing link"—the creature that represented the "transitional form or intermediate link between man and the next

2 Seymour Drescher, "Servile Insurrection and John Brown's Body in Europe," *The Journal of American History* 80.2 (September 1993): 499.

3 Alan Watson, *Slave Law in the Americas* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1990).

succeeding form in the vertebrate scale"⁴ (apes and/or gorillas)—underlay popular imaginings of the African body as the key to uncovering "the descent of man." According to most "missing link" narratives (whether scientific or popular), the African woman stood at the crossroads of the conundrum of man's origins. Conjecturably, her guileless or willful submission to sexual advances from gorillas could replicate the process by which modern man emerged. Such speculation lay rooted in dominant discourses, which claimed black women exhibited bestial, hyper-sexuality.⁵

This essay examines the ways in which theories of human evolution informed and shaped transatlantic debates about the "Negro Question," and American conceptualizations of citizenry. Beginning its narrative with Friederich Tiedemann's 1836 essay debunking naturalists' theories of "Negro inferiority" and ending in 1883, when the Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional, this paper reveals that speculations about the biological nature and origins of Africans substantially influenced disputes about black freedom, suffrage, citizenship, and belonging in America. More specifically, emerging doctrines on human evolution stemming from Darwin's publications facilitated complex expositions on race, gender, and sexuality with relation to the American body politic. White supremacists and opponents of black equality who adhered to tenets of the biological and intellectual proximity

4 See Ladies London Emancipation Society, "Professor Huxley on the Negro Question," (1864), courtesy of Clark University, <http://aleph0.clarku.edu/huxley/comm/Books/Taylor.html>. In the Society's article, Thomas Henry Huxley is quoted as rejecting the notion that the slight variations in the "lower races of men" and the Neanderthal represent any proof of a missing link.

5 Patricia Hill Collins, *Fighting Words: Black Women & the Search for Justice* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1998), 99.

of gorillas, apes, and Africans reasoned that as a result of that closeness, American blacks were “unfit” to be granted the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Within the context of evolutionary thought, this paper argues that the trope of the black woman as “the thoughtless ebon maid” (a term borrowed from the poem “The Missing Link”) undergirded phallogocentric discourses on social and political order in America. That is, it argues that the inscription of the black woman’s body as the site of atavism, sexual deviance, and unthinking (or unenlightened) action strengthened scientifically-based opposition to African American enfranchisement and suffrage. Essentially, according to evolutionary thought (particularly, that which influenced Social Darwinism and cultural evolutionism) the biological makeup of black women prevented them from exercising “republican motherhood”⁶ by raising sons fit for liberty and exercising their own political autonomy in a democratic-republic. This paper calls for a reexamination and centering of the image of the black woman in any analysis of late nineteenth century scientific debates on the “Negro’s capacity for civilization” and black citizenship.

I propose to do as much in this paper, beginning with a summary of critical commentary on the “Negro Question” influenced by the evolution debates and concluding with a literary analysis

6 Linda Kerber coined the phrase “Republican mother” in her ground-breaking 1976 article, “The Republican Mother: Women and the Enlightenment—An American Perspective,” *American Quarterly* 28.2 (Summer 1976): 187-205. Recently, there have been calls for a reconsideration of the importance of republican motherhood in the revolutionary period and the political culture of the Early Republic. However, the belief that women are primarily responsible for raising the future citizenry has both historical and contemporary resonance in American culture. Indeed, political racialized attacks on immigrant groups and minorities often pointed (and point) to the “deficiencies” in their women.

of two poems, “The Missing Link” (1880) and “To the Gorilla in the Rochester University” (1882).

At this point, I would like to offer two caveats. First, this is a work in progress. Second, in its exploration of the influences of Darwinian thought on American political thought, this paper does not assert a causal relationship between the publications of *The Origins of Species* and *The Descent of Man* (1871) and debates on the “Negro Question.” Rather, the paper argues that Darwin’s publications, and varied interpretations of them, advanced debates on the supposed inferiority of Africans and their descendants and allowed for a new line of inquiry in the dispute over black emancipation. Ultimately, my paper asks: How did Darwin’s theory of evolution, particularly the concept of the “missing link,” transform discussions about the “Negro character” and black political subjugation in America?

* * *

The 1836 publication of University of Heidelberg Professor of Anatomy and Physiology Dr. Friedrich Tiedemann’s essay “On the Brain of the Negro, Compared with That of the European and the Orang-Outang,”⁷ reverberated throughout the phalanx of Western scientists.⁸ Tiedemann stated in his prefatory comments that his paper was not merely “of great importance in the natural history, anatomy, and physiology of Man;

7 Frederick (also Friederich) Tiedemann, “On the Brain of the Negro, Compared with That of the European and the Orang-Outang,” *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 126 (1836): 497.

8 James Hunt refers to the weight of Tiedemann’s essay among scientists. See James Hunt, *The Negro’s Place in Nature: A Paper Read before the London Anthropological Society*, (New York: Van Evrie, Horton, & Company, 1866), 9. Courtesy of Library of Congress, *From Slavery to Freedom. The African-American Pamphlet Collection, 1824-1909*.

[but] interesting also in a political and legislative point of view." The paper, read at the Royal Society of London, served simultaneously as scholarly presentation and sociopolitical manifesto. Tiedemann acknowledged that his findings would challenge the naturalists' shibboleth of "Negro inferiority." Taking on such luminaries as Camper, Sömmering, and Cuvier,⁹ who compared the "organizational and intellectual powers" of the "Negro" to that of the monkey, Tiedemann concluded: "The principal result of my researches on the brain of the Negro, is, that neither anatomy nor physiology can justify our placing them beneath the Europeans in a moral or intellectual point of view." He went on to argue that the transatlantic slave trade "retarded the civilization of African tribes" and that Haiti and Sierra Leone demonstrated evidence of "Negro" capacity for government and submission to "civil authority."¹⁰

Tiedemann based his conclusion that "[t]he intellectual faculties of the Negroes do not in general seem to be inferior to those of the European and other races" primarily on the systematic comparative anatomy of human and simian brains. However, he also offered as evidence of this determination the "achievements" of "Negroes" (irrespective of location) in the liberal arts, sciences, politics, theology, and military. Tiedemann's list included African sultans, well known "New World" men and women such as Toussaint Louverture, Phillis Wheatley, and Benjamin Banneker, and professors of African descent

9 Here Tiedemann refers to the following works: Peter Camper, *Über den natürlichen Unterschied der Gesichtszüge im Menschen* (1) (translated *About the Natural Difference in the Facial Features in Men*); Samuel Thomas von Sömmering, *Über die körperliche Verschiedenheit des Mohren vom Europäer* (1774) (translated *About the Bodily Difference between Moors and Europeans*); and Georges Cuvier, *Le Règne Animal* (1817) (translated *The Animal Kingdom*).

10 Tiedemann, 525-526.

in Europe, among others throughout the African Diaspora.¹¹

Tiedemann's study, which praised Britain's "noble and splendid act of national justice in abolishing the slave trade,"¹² presaged the continued employment of science in transatlantic debates on the "Negro Question." Tiedemann did not exhibit any illusions that his study would serve as the definitive treatise debunking doctrines of biological racial inferiority, particularly as long as scientists continued to view the "races of man" as separate species. Rather, he acknowledged that his findings amounted to scientific "opinion," thus, leaving room for further argumentation. Indeed, scientists' foray into transatlantic racial politics increased as the abolitionist movement strengthened and the United States approached civil war.¹³

The centrality of what scholar John Haller calls "the species problem"¹⁴ to scientific considerations of the "Negro Question" and racial inferiority persisted after the publication of *Origin of Species*. Darwin's rejection of the opinion held by most naturalists (and formerly himself) "that each species has been independently cre-

11 Tiedemann, 524-525. The list also includes preacher Jacob Elisa John Capitein, Wesleyan Methodist preacher Madock, philosopher Anton Wilhelm Amo, Hannibal, engineer Lislet Gregory, mathematical genius Thomas Fuller, professor Don Juan Latino, writer Ignatius Sancho, Gustavus Vassa, pamphleteer Othello from Baltimore, poet Francis Williams, and New Orleans physician James Derham.

12 The British also passed the Abolition of Slavery Act in 1833, which abolished slavery in the British West Indies beginning in 1834.

13 Tiedemann, 524. See John S. Haller, Jr., "The Species Problem: Nineteenth-Century Concepts of Racial Inferiority in the *Origin of Man Controversy*," *American Anthropologist* 72.6 (December 1970):1319-1329.

14 Haller, "The Species Problem."

ated"¹⁵ dislodged polygenesis and monogenesis doctrines among his many converts. That is, his position called into question theories of racial species difference or inferiority based on a belief that God had created the races separately and distinctly, or that God created one human species (white) from which others mutated as sub-species.¹⁶ Notably, Darwin's most ardent follower and commentator on the "Negro Question," T. H. Huxley did not use Darwin's findings to concede that "the negro [was] equal to the white man."¹⁷ Darwin himself would later state in *The Descent of Man* that the "mental characteristics" of the "races of man" are "very distinct; chiefly as it would appear in their emotional, but partly in their intellectual faculties."¹⁸

Not surprisingly, the popularity of Darwin's publication and theory of a unified human species occasioned frequent debates on the nature of man in the early 1860s.¹⁹ As aforementioned, while some debates claimed to maintain a purely scientific air, others clearly sought to bring Darwin's work to bear upon political and social issues, including slavery and emancipation.

15 Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*, courtesy of the Electronic Text Center, University of Virginia, <http://etext.virginia.edu/toc/modeng/public/DarOrig.html>.

16 See George Frederickson's pioneering discussion of the polygenesis and monogenesis debates with regard to the "Negro Question" in *The Black Image in the White Mind: The Debate on Afro-American Character and Destiny, 1817-1914* (New York: Harper & Row, 1971).

17 Huxley quoted in P.A. Taylor, "Professor Huxley on the Negro Question," *Ladies London Emancipation Society*, 1864, courtesy of Clark University, <http://aleph0.clarku.edu/huxley/comm/Books/Taylor.html>.

18 Charles Darwin, *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex*, 1871.

19 George Stocking Jr., "What's in a Name? The Origins of the Royal Anthropological Institute," *Man New Series*, 6.3 (September 1971), 377.

Although scholar Elizabeth Clark contends that abolitionists increasingly moved "against the scientific tide" to attack the evils of slavery,²⁰ some elite white abolitionists found hope in Darwin's work and later in Huxley's publication, *Man's Place in Nature* (1863). According to Huxley, the more "radical" abolitionists argued that the logical position to take on the "Negro Question" based on the unity of species doctrine was that of emancipation and full political equality, while the "milder sort" adopted a paternalistic view of the white man's duty to "improve" African Americans for equality.²¹

Huxley's assessment of the impact of evolutionary theory on the slavery debate emerged during the Civil War, after the publication of James Hunt's controversial pamphlet *The Negro's Place in Nature* (1864).²² Hunt, a co-founder of the Anthropological Society of London, professed to be anti-Darwinian primarily because Darwin and his followers upheld "the doctrine of the unity of mankind." Hunt's incendiary comments on the "nature" of Africans, "Negroes," and their descendants were part of his arsenal for attacking Darwinians on this point.²³ (Interestingly, there was some debate as to whether Africans and Negroes were identical and therefore, how to classify blacks in the Americas.)²⁴ Fundamen-

20 Elizabeth B. Clark, "„The Sacred Rights of the Weak“: Pain, Sympathy, and the Culture of Individual Rights in Antebellum America," *The Journal of American History* 82.2 (September 1995), 473-474.

21 Huxley quoted in P.A. Taylor, "Professor Huxley on the Negro Question."

22 James Hunt, "On the Negro's Place in Nature," *Journal of the Anthropological Society of London* 2 (1864): xv-lvi.

23 Stocking Jr., "What's in a Name,?" 378.

24 See the exchange between members of the Anthropological Society in "On the Negro's Place in Nature," xvii-xxi. Interestingly, the anthropologists had difficulty including Nubians and "Mandingoes" (the later noted for

tal to Hunt's appraisal of the "Negro's nature" and conclusion that African Americans deserved enslavement was his perspective on black women.

With regard to the biology of the so-called Negress, Hunt cited several "authorities" whose observations, he argued, evinced the fact that "the Negro structure approaches unequivocally to that of the ape." The biological evidence presented to support this hypothesis included "the elongated neck of the uterus" of the black female, and such remarks as: "[t]he occipital vertebrae of the Negress is more spacious than that of the Negro" and "the Negress, with shortened numerus, presents a disadvantage which one might be tempted to look at as a return to the animal form." Hunt also argued that the black woman's brain when compared to that of whites and the black man "approaches still nearer the ape." (Not surprisingly, Hunt rejected Tiedemann's findings regarding the "Negro brain.") Not content with proving the biological inferiority of blacks, Hunt exercised his training as an anthropologist to remark upon the cultural traits of people of African descent. In summary, he argued that Africans indulged in "sexual gratification and rest" and that African women are noted for their animalistic "virtues," "affections," and "industry."²⁵ Sociologist Rupe Simms argues that Hunt's portrait of black women reified enshrined antebellum Southern images of enslaved women.²⁶ Yet, I would add that Hunt's

their adherence to Islam and ability to write Arabic) among the so-called "degraded" inhabitants of the continent and their descendants inhabiting the Americas.

25 Hunt, *The Negro's Place in Nature*, 9-10, 20, 22-23.

26 Rupe Simms, "Controlling Images and the Gender Construction of Enslaved African Women," *Gender and Society* 15.6 (December 2001), 886-887.

treatise achieved much more. It sustained a dialogue on Africans' proximity to anthropoid apes well into the Reconstruction era.

Hunt's findings and support of Northern proslavery defender John Van Evrie's declaration that the "Negro is incapable of an erect and direct perpendicular posture"²⁷ appalled Huxley and like-minded Darwinians.²⁸ Huxley rejected Hunt's variation of the "missing link" theory, even though his own work often made allusions to the closeness of Africans and simians.²⁹ Huxley stated that "the shadow of the 'irrepressible negro'" and the Civil War "loomed behind [Hunt's] veil of abstract argumentation."

However, he claimed that "as a man of science" his own concern was "not with the merits or demerits of slavery, but with the scientific arguments by which both sides have striven to support their cause." Indeed, Huxley demonstrated equal criticism towards "fanatical abolitionists" who he accused of distorting science to serve their political cause.³⁰ Ultimately, he concluded that slavery was "inconsistent with the moral elevation, the political freedom, [and] ...econom-

27 Hunt, *The Negro's Place in Nature*, 21.

28 See Stocking Jr., "What's in a Name?" 379.

29 Patrick Bratlinger, "Victorians and Africans: The Genealogy of the Myth of the Dark Continent," *Critical Inquiry* 12.1 "Race," Writing, and Difference (Autumn 1985): 184.

30 Huxley quoted in P.A. Taylor, "Professor Huxley on the Negro Question." For more on the impact of the Civil War on English attitudes towards race and slavery and Huxley's opposition to Hunt's work, see Catherin Hall, "The Economy of Intellectual Prestige: Thomas Carlyle, John Stuart Mill, and the Case of Governor Eyre," *Cultural Critique* 12 *Discursive Strategies and the Economy of Prestige* (Spring 1989), 182; and Sidney Kaplan, "The Miscegenation Issue and the Election of 1864," *The Journal of Negro History* 34.3 (July 1949): 274-343.

ical progress of the American people."³¹ For some scientists, the Northern victory in the Civil War settled the "Negro Question." For others, the political ramifications of the ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments only accentuated the need for science to continue to weigh in on the future of American citizenry and democracy. Nevertheless, scientific debate on racial politics (not race) in America seemed to have waned considerably in the Reconstruction years, coincidentally as anthropology and Social Darwinism began their ascent in American intellectual thought. Several scholars have argued that it was not until the 1880s and '90s that scientists (predominantly anthropologists) and Social Darwinists neared or even surpassed the level of antebellum and Civil War scientific discourse surrounding "The Negro Question."³²

As Najia Aarim-Heriot has argued, the 1880s came to mark an important decade in post-bellum American racial anxiety with the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 and the repeal of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 in 1883.³³ Later, the symbolic abrogation of the Fourteenth Amendment in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision of 1896 would further advance white supremacist America's campaign to disenfranchise African Americans socially, economically, and politically.

31 Huxley quoted in P.A. Taylor, "Professor Huxley on the Negro Question."

32 Richard O. Curry, "The Abolitionists and Reconstruction: A Critical Appraisal." *The Journal of Southern History* 34.4 (November 1968), 532-534; Lee D. Baker, *From Savage to Negro: Anthropology and the Construction of Race, 1896-1954* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998), and Vernon J. Williams, *Rethinking Race. Franz Boas and His Contemporaries* (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1996).

33 Najia Aarim-Heriot, *Chinese Immigrants, African Americans, and Racial Anxiety in the United States, 1848-1882* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2006 ©2003).

During those tumultuous years, naturalists, physiologists, and anthropologists continued to ponder man's origins and the place of the "Negro" in the evolution debate.

During the 1880s, two poems appeared in the prestigious journal *Ward's Natural Science Bulletin* that point to the continued importance of the "ape-theory of the origin of man"³⁴ debate. As if mimicking the trajectory of earlier discussions of human evolution amongst naturalists, both poems appear to confine their imaginings of the "missing link" to scientific concerns (e.g., the descent of man), yet allude to the cultural, political, and social implications of man's possible descent from apes. Both poems in their use of metaphor highlight the centrality of race and gender in the discovery of man's origins.

The anonymously authored "The Missing Link" first appeared in the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* and was reprinted in *Ward's* in 1880. The poem tells the story of a creature, introduced as "the monarch" who roams the forest contemplating a dictum from his "lords of state" that he marry and mate with an "Nshiego Mbouve" (common chimpanzee) to produce the kingdom's heir. Fortuitously, the monarch comes across an "ebon maid" walking in the forest whose beauty "transfixes" him. For the first time the narrator identifies the monarch as a gorilla. When the maid stops beneath a tree to rest, the monarch declares his love to her, at which point she smiles at him and allows him to carry her off to his arboreal kingdom. The two mate and produce the race through which "came the "Descent of Man."³⁵ The poem itself is rich with metaphor,

34 Stocking Jr., 381.

35 "The Missing Link," *Ward's Natural Science Bulletin* (1880).

imagery, and simile. However, for the purposes of this paper, the most important are those which the narrator employs to affirm that the only suitable mate for the simian monarch is the black woman. Ultimately, the narrator conjectures that it is only through consensual intercourse between two biologically aligned creatures (I would argue that the maid is reduced to an animal in this poem) that offspring can be produced—e.g., the “missing link.”

The most recognizable metaphor is that of the gorilla as monarch or king. References to his “regal frown,” “royal heart,” “royal pride,” “royal blood,” “princely line,” and “kingly troth” reflect popular stories of gorillas (mostly based on travel narratives), which portrayed the creatures as rulers of the forests where they dwelled, often exaggerating the male gorilla’s ferocity. The most popular image is that of the black woman as natural seductress. The narrator introduces the “ebon maid” from the perspective of the gorilla king, who catches a glimpse of her walking down the forest path. The reader learns that the girl appears to him as a beautiful, guileless virgin with “dusky charms.” Accordingly, contrary to popular myths that gorillas abducted African women, the monarch “speaks” his love to the African girl in a language that she understands. In keeping with the poem’s extended metaphor of courtship and courtly love, the maid (now referred to as a “lady”) smiles on him—signally her approval of him as suitor.³⁶

One reading of the poem is that it is a satirical love story, meant to poke fun at Darwin’s *Descent of Man*. However, I propose an alternate reading of the piece that reveals its political meaning and social significance in 1880. The poem’s love story

³⁶ *Ibid.*

is a cautionary tale of the potential dangers of a political and biological mesalliance. When the gorilla monarch is informed that he is to marry the chimpanzee, he declares: “I am not a Guelph if I know myself, no mesalliance for me!” This statement contextualizes the remainder of the tale as political allegory. The narrator’s reference to the historic European House of Guelph (House of Welf), the result of an intermarriage between German and Italian nobility, and perpetuated through a series of marital alliances between European nobles, proves revealing. The marriage of the duke of Bavaria to the Countess of Tuscany resulted in a childless marriage and triggered an international controversy (the Investiture Controversy) pitting European nobles against each other and the Pope.³⁷ Although, the house survived, for the poem’s narrator, the Guelph represented the desecration of royal lineage through the male selection of a “vulgar” (read biologically inferior or incompatible) female mate. Analogously, the gorilla’s marriage to the chimp (a form of miscegenation) would spell political and biological disaster for his kingdom. To take the analogy one step further, the narrator postulates that the African woman is well suited for inclusion in the simian kingdom as she is essentially not a human political or social being. Any human mesalliances with her will destroy the human polis. Recall Hunt’s assertion that of all humans, the Negress was closest to the ape and nearest to the animal kingdom, and therefore unfit for emancipation and political freedom.

Dr. W. W. Ely, a physician from Rochester, New York, and prominent member of the city’s elite literary club, penned “To the Gorilla in the Roch-

³⁷ See Uta-Renate Blumenthal, *The Investiture Controversy: Church and Monarchy from the Ninth to the Twelfth Century* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1988).

ester University.”³⁸ The poem assumes the form of a one-sided conversation with a stuffed gorilla that the university recently sent to the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It directly engages the theories of Darwin and Lamarck and echoes the then commonplace alignment of people of African descent with apes and gorillas in popular and scientific thought. Although Ely’s poem does not feature an “ebon maid,” its suppositions regarding man’s relation to the gorilla are gendered and racialized.

After a rather wordy greeting, Ely queries:

Are you the key, O Monkey, to unlock
The sealed and scientific mystery?
Were Apes the parents of the human stock
Long ere the records of primeval history?
What countless ages did it take to span
The ethnic chasm from baboon to man?

In the parlance of nineteenth century scientists, the term “ethnic” had ethnological meaning. It referred to not only the racial, but also the cultural, linguistic, and religious characteristics of a people. For many intellectuals, the “ethnic chasm” between man and beast stood as the primary obstacle to accepting the ape-theory of the origin of man. Implicitly acknowledging as much in this stanza, Ely uses the remainder of the poem (in part) to offer scenarios by which man could have descended from simians.

For the purposes of this paper, I will limit my analysis to one stanza in the poem, which immediately follows a section that re-imagines the

expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. In this rumination, Ely states that evolutionists propose that the gorilla “with arts insinuating. . . beguiled. . . Mother Eve” and “whispered secrets” in her ear. Ely concludes that if this indeed occurred, then Eve’s “wild desires and vain ambition” resulted in not only the damnation of the entire human species but the deprivation of the gorilla’s power of speech. He also alludes that something was created as the result of the beguilement. Ely then asks the gorilla:

What were you made for? Surely, one must
think
You have some part to play in this creation;
Is it alone to live, to eat, and drink?
Could you not serve upon a rice plantation—
Raise sugar-cane, and cotton, for the masses,
And carry burdens, as do mules and asses?

In this one stanza, Ely summarizes centuries of images of Africans (free and enslaved) and decades of scientific conjecture that “Negroes,” especially women, were biologically closest to apes. First, Ely parrots the long-standing Western stereotype of Africans encountered on the continent as lazy and indolent. Recall, Hunt’s description of Africans’ propensity for eating, sleeping, and sexual intercourse, based on numerous “scientific” observations. Second, Ely aligns the gorilla directly with slaves, echoing popular antebellum and post-bellum arguments that African Americans were created to be servants—not citizens. Lastly, Ely evokes the popular image of black women as mules, drudges who disproportionately carry the burdens of the field laborers. It is not until later in the poem that Ely raises the question of “inalienable rights to all assigned.”

38 Black McKelvey, “Rochester’s Literary and Book Clubs: Their Origins, Programs, and Accomplishments,” *University of Rochester Library Bulletin* 41 (1989-1990). W. W. Ely, “To the Gorilla in The Rochester University,” *Ward’s Natural Science Bulletin* (April 1, 1882), 9.

If the gorilla and African were indeed biologically interchangeable, as implied in the examined poems, what social and political implications could be drawn from such a configuration?

This paper has demonstrated that evolutionary discourses—whether scientific or literary—on man’s origin’s implicitly and explicitly engaged “The Negro Question.” Moreover, it reveals that the imagined black woman occupied a critical space in the theorizing of race, gender, and sexuality in evolutionary thought. As the cultural history of science has revealed, science was political—often owing its advances to the pressing political issues of an era. In transatlantic Western thought, that included not only ascertaining the “Negro’s place in nature,” but the future of African Americans in American society and the body politic.

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Darwin, Charles. *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex*. 1871.

_____. *The Origins of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*. 1859.

Hunt, James. *The Negro’s Place in Nature: A Paper Read before the London Anthropological Society*. 1864. In *From Slavery to Freedom: The African-American Pamphlet Collection, 1824-1909*. Washington D.C.: The Library of Congress.

_____. “On the Negro’s Place in Nature.” *Journal of the Anthropological Society of London* 2 (1864): xv-lvi.

Huxley, T.H. “The Negro’s Place in Nature.” *The Reader* (March 1864) Ladies London Emancipation Society. “Professor Huxley on the Negro Question.” 1864.

Tiedemann, Frederick. “On the Brain of the Negro, Compared with That of the European and the Orang-Outang.” *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Soci-*

ety of London 126(1836): 497-527.

Secondary Sources

Aarim-Heriot, Najia. *Chinese Immigrants, African Americans, and Racial Anxiety in the United*

States, 1848-1882. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2006

©2003.

Blumentahl, Uta-Renate. *The Investiture Controversy: Church and Monarchy from the Ninth to*

the Twelfth Century. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania

Press, 1988.

Bratlinger, Patrick. "Victorians and Africans: The Genealogy of the Myth of the Dark

Continent." *Critical Inquiry* 12.1 "Race," Writing, and Difference (Autumn 1985): 166-203.

Clark, Elizabeth B. "'The Sacred Rights of the Weak:' Pain, Sympathy, and the Culture of

Individual Rights in Antebellum America." *The Journal of American History* 82.2 (September 1995): 463-493.

Collins, Patricia Hill. *Fighting Words: Black Women & the Search for Racial Justice*.

Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1998.

Curry, Richard O. "The Abolitionists and Reconstruction: A Critical Appraisal." *The Journal of*

Southern History 34.4 (November 1968): 527-545.

Drescher, Seymour. "Servile Insurrection and John Brown's Body in Europe." *The Journal of*

American History 80.2 (September 1993): 499-524.

Frederickson, George. *The Black Image in the White Mind: The Debate on Afro-American*

Character and Destiny, 1817-1914. New York: Harper & Row,

1970.

Hall, Catherine. "The Economy of Intellectual Prestige: Thomas Carlyle, John Stuart Mill, and

the Case of Governor Eyre." *Cultural Critique* 12 *Discursive Strategies and the Economy of Prestige* (Spring 1989): 167-196.

Haller Jr., John S. "The Species Problem: Nineteenth-Century Concepts of Racial Inferiority in

the Origin of Man Controversy." *American Anthropologist* 72.6 (December 1970): 1319-1329.

Kaplan, Sidney. "The Miscegenation Issue in the Election of 1864." *The Journal of Negro*

History 34.3 (July 1949): 274-343.

Kerber, Linda. "The Republican Mother: Women and the Enlightenment-American

Perspective." *American Quarterly* 28.2 Special Issue: An American Enlightenment (Summer 1976): 187-205.

Schiebinger, Londa. *Nature's Body: Gender and the Making of Modern Science*. Boston:

Beacon Press, 1993.

Simms, Rupe. "Controlling Images and the Gender Construction of Enslaved African Women."

Gender and Society 15.6 (December 2001): 879-897.

Stepan, Nancy Leys. "Race and Gender: The Role of Analogy in Science." *Isis* 77.2 (June

1986): 261-277.

Stocking Jr., George W. "What's In a Name? The Origins of the Royal Anthropological Institute

(1837-71) *Man New Series* 6.3 (September 1971): 369-390.

Watson, Alan. *Slave Law in the Americas*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1990.



**A Forum for
Public Debate**

A Forum for Public Debate

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

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"), the Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin, individual lectures on the United States, high-profile keynote addresses on U.S. and transatlantic affairs, debates and panel discussions.

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.

The Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin

The Seminar

In spring 2007, the American Academy in Berlin launched the Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin, which is coordinated by the HCA. The goal of this program is to select fellows and other visitors of the Academy to travel to various institutions in Baden-Württemberg in order to present their current work and discuss issues of transatlantic interest. The profound interest in the United States in Baden-Württemberg is reflected in the state's myriad cultural, political, and economic institutions, companies, museums, and libraries. Thus, when the American Academy decided to direct its network of American scholars, writers, journalists and policy experts to another German

Bundesland, Baden-Württemberg was the obvious candidate.

The Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy is funded by the state of Baden-Württemberg as part of the matching fund described in the Preface.

Spring Seminar

On April 25, the American Academy in Berlin launched its Baden-Württemberg-Seminar in cooperation with the HCA at the Neues Schloss in Stuttgart. Richard C. Holbrooke, Vice Chairman, Perseus Consulting, and Chairman, American Academy in Berlin, delivered the inaugural lecture „The World Crisis: An American Perspective.“



Richard Holbrooke (left) and Günther H. Oettinger, Minister President of Baden-Württemberg, after the inaugural lecture in Stuttgart.

Holbrooke is also a former U.S. Ambassador to Germany and to the United Nations. Following the speech, the host Günther H. Oettinger, Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg and Berthold Leibinger, Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Trumpf GmbH + Co. KG and supporter of the American Academy in Berlin, offered comments on the relationship between Baden-Württemberg and the US. Among the many guests present at this event were Prof. Dr. Dres. h.c. Peter Hommelhoff, Rector of the University of Heidelberg, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Detlef Junker, Founding Director of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies, and Dr. Gary Smith, Director of the American Academy in Berlin.

Thomas Powers, Ellen Maria Gorrissen Fellow at the American Academy in Berlin, delivered the next two lectures of the spring program. Powers is an acclaimed journalist and writer, who won

a Pulitzer Prize for National Reporting in 1971 for his articles on Weatherman member Diana Oughton. He is also a specialist on issues of intelligence, security, terrorism, and counterterrorism, and author of three nonfiction books. The HCA hosted Powers' first lecture, "Heisenberg's War: Why Germany's Greatest Physicist Failed to Build an Atomic Bomb," on May 15. Powers based this speech on his book on the same topic.



Thomas Powers during the discussion following his lecture.

During his residency in Berlin, Powers worked on a nonfiction account of the ambiguous circumstances surrounding the death of the celebrated Oglala chief Crazy Horse at the hands of the US Army in 1877. Powers presented his work in progress at a corporate event sponsored by the Linden-Museum and the Deutsch-Amerikanisches Zentrum / James-F-Byrnes-Institut and held in the Linden-Museum in Stuttgart on May 16. His lecture "The Courage of the Crazy Horse: How an Oglala Sioux Confronted the World" explored the aforementioned role of the United States military in the death of Crazy Horse, a respected leader among the 19th century Oglala Sioux.

In June, two additional fellows delivered lectures as part of the spring program of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin. The first event took place in the Zentrum für Altertumswissenschaften, University of Heidelberg, on June 1. Susanna Elm, Ellen Maria Gorrissen Fellow of the American Academy in Berlin, elaborated on the "Pagan Challenge—Christian Response: Transforming the Late Roman Elites." Elm is professor of history at the University of California, Berkeley, where she also chairs the graduate program in Ancient Mediterranean History and Archeology.



Professor Susanna Elm

Her primary field of research is the social and cultural history of the later Roman Empire with a

focus on early Christianity and ancient medicine. She received her BA in history and classics from the Freie Universität, Berlin, and a DPhil in Literae Humaniores from Oxford in 1986. Her past accolades include a Rhodes Scholarship and fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin.

Julie Mehretu, an internationally acclaimed artist from New York City and Guna S. Mundheim Fellow of the American Academy in Berlin, delivered a talk in the Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart on June 28. Her paintings and drawings have appeared in numerous solo and group exhibitions at such venues as the Whitney Biennial, the Sao Paulo Biennial, the Barbican Gallery in London, the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and the Contemporary Arts Museum in Houston.



Julie Mehretu

Mehretu is known for her large-scale paintings and drawings and her technique of layering different elements and media. With visual allusions to architectural plans, topographic maps, aerial photographs, Japanese comic books, modernist abstraction, and European history painting, Mehretu's works often suggest conflicts and congeries of space and time and globalization. In her presentation, she gave insights into her work as an artist by explaining, for example, some of her paintings.

On July 4, C.K. Williams, poet and Alumnus of the American Academy, offered a poetry reading in the Literaturhaus in Stuttgart, supported by the Deutsch-Amerikanisches Zentrum / James-F-Byrnes-Institut.



C.K. Williams

Williams read from his book, "The Singing," and discussed several of his poems with Stuttgart-based writer Joachim Kalka who moderated this event. Apart from the featured book of his reading, Williams is author of numerous prize-winning books. Among his many awards and honors are the Pulitzer Prize, an American Academy of Arts and Letters Award, a Guggenheim Fellowship, the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Award, the PEN/Voelcker Award for Poetry, and a Pushcart Prize. Williams teaches in the creative writing program at Princeton University and lives part of each year in Paris.

The spring seminar closed with a lecture delivered by Ronald Steel, Professor of International Relations and History, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, and Alumnus of the American Academy. The talk "Atlantic Community, Dream and Reality" was commonly hosted in Freiburg on July 10 by the Carl-Schurz-Haus / Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut, the Colloquium Politicum of University of Freiburg and the Landeszentrale für Politische Bildung Baden-Württemberg. Steel's research speciality is in American

foreign policy, with particular focus on the conditions from which it emerges, the forces and attitudes that govern it, the powerful individuals and institutions who have given it direction, and the responses that it has engendered both at home and abroad.



Professor Ronald Steel

His articles on public and international affairs have appeared in leading American and foreign publications. Steel is also the recipient of awards from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation and the French-American Foundation, and of numerous book prizes.

Fall Seminar

After the well-received inception of the Baden-Württemberg-Seminar in spring 2007 which paired American Academy Fellows with various institutions throughout the state, the American Academy in Berlin in cooperation with the HCA presented the second part of this lecture series.

The fall program of the Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin opened at the HCA on September 19, with a presentation by Richard Reeves, Journalist and Senior Lecturer at the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Southern California, and Holtzbrinck Distinguished Visitor of the American Academy.



Richard Reeves (right) with Professor Detlef Junker at the HCA.

Referring to his arguments presented in his acclaimed trilogy on the presidencies of John F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, Reeves elaborated on the American Presidency. He is an author and syndicated columnist whose column has appeared in more than a hundred newspapers since 1979. A new column also appears on Yahoo! News each Friday. He has received dozens of awards for his work in print, television, and film. Educated as a mechanical engineer, he has been a correspondent for the Newark Evening News and the New York Herald Tribune and was the chief political correspondent of The New York Times from 1966- 1971. Named a "literary lion" by the New York Public Library, Reeves has won a number of print journalism awards and has been a Pulitzer Prize finalist and juror.



Diane McWorther

September 24, 2007 marked the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of Central High School in

Little Rock, Arkansas by nine African American teenagers. In commemoration of this historic event, Diane McWorther, a journalist from New York and Holtzbrinck Fellow of the American Academy in Berlin, delivered a talk entitled "Fifty Years after Little Rock: America's Social Amnesia about the Civil Rights Movement" in the Deutsch-Amerikanisches Zentrum/James-F.-Byrnes-Institut in Stuttgart. A native of Birmingham, Alabama, Diane McWorther talked about her own childhood in the American South, which provided the basis of her award-winning book, "Carry me home." As a journalist, she regularly contributes articles on race, politics, and culture to the New York Times, The Washington Post, The Nation, and People, among other journals and dailies, and contributes to the op-ed pages of USA Today and Slate.

Sylvester Ogbechie, Associate Professor of Art History, University of California, Santa Barbara, and Daimler Fellow of the American Academy in Berlin gave two presentations in Baden-Württemberg in October.



Professor Sylvester Ogbechie

First, he discussed "African Art and the Colonial Encounter" in the Linden-Museum Stuttgart on October 17. The Deutsch-Amerikanisches Zentrum/James-F.-Byrnes-Institut co-hosted this event. Second, Ogbechie went to Karlsruhe on October 26 to deliver the speech "Art History

beyond Europe: Perspectives, Protocols, and Prospects” at the Institut für Kunstgeschichte, University of Karlsruhe. Ogbecchie has an extensive scholarly background in classical, modern, and contemporary African and African Diaspora arts.

His research evaluates the colonial and post-colonial conventions of representation in the arts and visual cultures of African and African Diaspora populations. His articles and reviews have appeared in *African Arts*, *Arts Journal*, *NKA: Journal of Contemporary African Art*, *Revue Noire*, *Ijele*, *Farafina*, and several important art history anthologies. Ogbecchie is the founder and director of Aachron Knowledge Systems, which includes the publishing imprint Aachron Editions and *Critical Interventions*, a journal of African art theory and criticism.

In her lecture “Thinking Phantoms: Boredom and the Experience of Modernity” delivered on November 7, Elizabeth Goodstein, Associate Professor of Liberal Arts, Emory University, and German Transatlantic Program Fellow, American Academy in Berlin, elaborated on the ways in which feelings of boredom became associated with the post-18th century modern experience. This presentation took place in the Husserl-Archiv Freiburg and was co-hosted by the English Seminar of the University of Freiburg.



Professor Elizabeth Goodstein

Goodstein received her B.A. in Ideas and Methods from the University of Chicago and studied in Tübingen before receiving her MA and PhD in Rhetoric from the University of California, Berkeley. A former Rotary Scholar, Goodstein was an Alexander von Humboldt Research Fellow in 2002–2003. Her book, “Experience without Qualities: Boredom and Modernity,” was awarded several prizes. In Emory University’s interdisciplinary Graduate Institute of the Liberal Arts she teaches modern European thought and culture.

On November 15, Jason Johnston, Robert G. Fuller, Jr. Professor, Director, Program on Law, Environment and Economy, University of Pennsylvania Law School, and Bosch Public Policy Fellow, American Academy in Berlin, was invited to speak at the Alfred-Weber-Institut für Wirtschaftswissenschaften in Heidelberg. His presentation, entitled “Climate Change Policy for Realists,” was hosted by the Max-Planck Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht, and the Juristische Fakultät, Universität Heidelberg. Focusing primarily on environmental law and policy, Johnston has undertaken a number of theoretical as well as empirical projects.



Professor Jason Johnston

His studies have been published in American law journals such as the *Yale Law Journal*, *Virginia Law Review* and *Columbia Law Review*. Johnston obtained both his J.D. and Ph.D. in economics

from the University of Michigan and held a senior fellowship in civil liability at Yale Law School and a professorship at Vanderbilt Law School before joining the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Another lecture was given by Sidra Stich, Director, art-sites Press, San Francisco, and Coca-Cola Fellow, American Academy in Berlin, on November 15 in the Kunstverein Neuhausen.



Sidra Stich

By presenting a case study of Turin, she elaborated on “Public Art at the Helm of Urban Transformation”. In her project of the same title, she studies the metamorphosis of Turin from an industrial hub into a thriving contemporary arts capital rich with museums, galleries, and new architecture, and assesses the way in which the shifts in the urban infrastructure have affected the city’s image and identity. Sidra Stich is a San Francisco-based art historian and museum curator specializing in modern and contemporary art, architecture, and design. She is also a travel writer and the director of art-SITES, a publishing venture that offers guides to the arts and culture scenes of various cities such as London, Paris, and San Francisco, as well as countries such as Britain, Italy, Spain, and France.

Mark Butler, Assistant Professor of Musicology, University of Pennsylvania, and Daimler Fellow,

American Academy in Berlin, delivered a talk entitled “Performativity and the Ideologies of Liveness in Electronic-Music Performance” in Tübingen on December 6.



Professor Mark Butler

This event was hosted by the Ludwig-Uhland-Institut für Kulturwissenschaften, University of Tübingen, and the Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut Tübingen. Mark Butler is a music theorist whose research on popular music integrates theoretical, historical, and anthropological approaches, with particular emphasis on the use of ethnographic methodology to address music-theoretical questions.



Gary Shteyngart

On December 18, writer Gary Shteyngart from New York closed the fall series of the 2007 Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin with a reading in the Literaturhaus in Stuttgart, supported by the Deutsch-

Amerikanisches Zentrum /James-F.-Byrnes-Institut. In particular, he read from his novel, "Absurdistan."

Gary Shteyngart was born in Leningrad, Russia in 1972 and immigrated to the United States seven years later. "Absurdistan," his second work, offers a comic and satirical account of American values in contrast to the melancholy and hilarity of the former Soviet Union. It was named one of the ten best books of the year by The New York Times Book Review and TIME magazine. Gary Shteyngart is a Citigroup Fellow of the American Academy in Berlin.

Outlook

The Baden-Württemberg Seminar of the American Academy in Berlin will resume with its spring program in 2008. Among others, Claire Finkelstein, Professor of Law and Philosophy, University of Pennsylvania Law School, and Siemens Fellow, Nicholas Eberstadt, Henry Wendt Scholar in Political Economy, American Enterprise Institute, and Bosch Fellow in Public Policy, and Kenneth Gross, Professor of English, University of Rochester, and Ellen Maria Gorrissen Fellow, will deliver lectures throughout Baden-Württemberg.



THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BERLIN

HANS ARNHOLD CENTER

To learn more about our cooperation partner, please visit the American Academy in Berlin at www.americanacademy.de.

Lecture Series "Typisch Amerikanisch"

The annual lecture series "Typisch Amerikanisch" ("Typically American") has been hosted by the HCA every winter term since 2002. The series aims at providing its audience with multidisciplinary perspectives on issues dealing with American culture and society, past and present.

Each annual series is organized around a different central theme. Scholars, professionals, and other experts from Germany and abroad are invited as guest lecturers. Thereby, each series offers lectures from various academic disciplines and other areas of expertise, exploring and illuminating the respective main topic from multiple angles.

"Typisch Amerikanisch" 2006/07: Latin America and the United States

The fifth series of "Typisch Amerikanisch" focused on the relations between Latin America and the U.S. As the HCA had only recently moved and was still settling down in its new home at the Curt und Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais, this series featured only two lectures.

The first lecture was given by Prof. Dr. Dieter Nohlen on November 15, 2006. Nohlen, who has taught political science at the University of Heidelberg from 1974 until his retirement in 2005, is one of Germany's most renowned experts on Latin American politics. In his research he also dealt with democratization processes, party and election systems, institutional reform, and development politics in Third World countries. He published and (co-)edited numerous books as well as countless articles in German, Spanish and English. Dieter Nohlen has also taught in Chile and in Spain. From 2001 to 2002, Nohlen served as Founding Director of

The first series in 2002/03 introduced the Heidelberg audience to the activities of the newly established HCA. It featured ten lectures, one from each department contributing to the HCA's founding initiative. F

urther previous series focused on " Power, Mission, and Morals - U.S. Foreign Policy" (2003/04), "Nation and Multiculturalism in the U.S" (2004/05), and "The U.S. and the Global Economy" (2005/06). For more information on past series as well as on former guest speakers, please log on to the HCA's website.

Heidelberg University's "Heidelberg Center Latin America" in Santiago de Chile.

In his lecture, "Perception and Interest: The U.S.-Latin American Relations," Prof. Nohlen presented a tour de force survey over the inter-American relations of the past century. He started out by criticizing the common misconception of Latin America as a homogeneous region. To understand the relations between the Americas, Nohlen said, one has to understand the differences between the individual Latin American countries. Also, U.S. security and trade interests in the region are not as constant as they are frequently portrayed. That is why both popular conceptions of the U.S. as an interventionist or as a neglecting power in the region fall short.

During the first half of the 20th century, economic and security interests of both sides alternately dominated the inter-American rela-

tion. U.S. President Kennedy tried to combine these interests by promoting economic cooperation between North and South America in the 1960s. Latin American countries perceived this as a means to consolidate U.S. economic predominance in the region and reacted with import and investment quotas and export subsidies as well as a wave of socialization and nationalization of key industries directed against the U.S. This growing economic rivalry led to the U.S.' misconception of their security interests being compromised.



Professor Dieter Nohlen

During the 1980s, the "Lost Decade" of Latin America, severe debt crises and hyperinflation brought the South American economic development to an abrupt halt. The 1990s saw structural reforms and a change towards neoliberal economic policies in many Latin American countries, again strengthening the U.S. influence in the region. In the context of globalization and neoliberalism failing to reallocate wealth and reduce poverty these policies soon became discredited and yet again were seen as an expression of U.S. predominance.

Currently, North and South America are growing apart again. First, the Bush administration's intervention in Iraq is widely criticized all over the region. "Latin Americans will always distrust any form of U.S. interventionism per se," said

Nohlen. Second, the U.S. misperceive the recent leftists' election victories in many Latin American countries as a renewed strengthening of socialism in the region. Nohlen countered that these days in general all election campaigns in Latin America feature anti-neoliberal rhetoric, even those of conservative parties. Additionally, politics in Latin America are not to be divided into right and left, but rather into adhering to the principals of representative democracy and strengthening government institutions on one hand and populist mass mobilization on the other. Therefore it is another misperception of the U.S. not to see that the real danger of the leftist victories lies in their lack of potential to further consolidate democracy in the region. Both, North and South America, concluded Nohlen, will have to address the growing poverty crisis in many Latin American countries to overcome the growing estrangement and the asymmetric imbalance within the Western Hemisphere.

The second lecture was given by Alberto Hart, Deputy Chief of Mission of the Peruvian Embassy in Germany, on December 7, 2006. He holds a B.Sc. from the Peruvian Naval Academy in La Punta and an M.A. in Management from Strayer University, Washington, D.C. From 1977 to 1979 he studied at the Peruvian Diplomatic Academy before entering the Peruvian Diplomatic Service. Since then he has held diplomatic positions in Portugal, Morocco, and the United States as well as various administrative positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lima. From 1995 to 2001, Alberto Hart also served as Assistant Executive Secretary of the Inter American Drug Control Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS). In May 2004, he was appointed to his current position in Berlin. He was awarded numerous international decorations, especially for his work in drug control.

Alberto Hart's lecture "Peru and the United States" gave a concise case study of this year's main topic. He started by exploring the fundamentals and priorities of the Peruvian foreign policy before giving an abstract of the history of Peruvian-U.S. relations.



DCM Alberto Hart

Early bilateral relations since 1810 focused mainly on trade agreements. During the Peruvian-Chilean War of 1879 to 1881, the U.S. played a vital role in mediating the peace treaty. In the early 20th century, the U.S. became the most important trading partner and foreign investor for Peru. After the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, bilateral trade grew about 60% within a year, further strengthening the close economic relations. During World War I and II, Peru and the U.S. established close political ties, adding to the economic relations and leading to the "golden age" of Peruvian-U.S. relations in the 1950s. After the 1963 military coup in Peru the U.S. broke off diplomatic relations for two years. Further relations over the 1960s were troubled by yet another military coup, disputes over the expropriation of American oil companies, and Peru's ties to the Soviet Union and other communist countries. After the restoration of democracy in Peru in 1980, bilateral relations grew closer again, now focusing on the "five D's": Drogas (drugs), Democracia (democracy), Derechos Humanos (human rights), Desarrollo (develop-

ment), and Defensa (defense). Following a short setback after President Fujimori interrupted the democratization process in 1992, bilateral relations since 2000 have developed to levels never reached since the "golden 1950s". Both countries cooperate closely in all areas of the "5 D's". Especially economic relations are currently at an all time high, leading to the 2006 signing of a Peru-U.S. free trade agreement. Additionally, the U.S. are actively supporting Peru in strengthening its government and judiciary institutions, including U.S. financial aid to further consolidate democratization in Peru.

Still, there remain many divergences in critical issues. Peru dissents the U.S. intervention in Iraq; it does not agree with the Cuban embargo; it has not agreed to sign a bilateral agreement to except U.S. military personnel from the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. Moreover, Peru and the U.S. pursue very different strategies in one of the key areas of cooperation - drug control. Peru objects to active U.S. military personnel on its territory as well as to the American strategy which relies on radical eradication measures. Instead, it favors an integrated approach, taking into account factors such as alternative development and sustainable income for the coca farmers, interdiction, prevention, education and rehabilitation.

Alberto Hart summarized that the U.S. remain to be the most important partner of Peru. Bilateral relations are very close, but crucial differences remain. In conclusion, Mr. Hart said, he wished that Peru would show up more visibly on the diplomatic radar of European countries, in particular as Peru is closer to European positions on issues such as environmental policy or multilateral resolution of international conflicts than it is to the U.S.

MAS Commencement 2007

On October 23, the HCA celebrated the graduation of the MAS class of 2007 in the Alte Aula of the University of Heidelberg. Of the 14 graduates, coming from China, Germany, Georgia, Japan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Romania, Russia and the United States, 11 were present to receive their diplomas.

The HCA continued its tradition of wearing formal academic attire for the occasion, started in 2005. Graduates as well as HCA faculty and staff wore traditional gowns and hoods for the ceremony.

The graduates were welcomed and congratulated by Prof. Dr. Bernhard Eitel, Rector of the University of Heidelberg, Prof. Dr. Heinz-Dietrich Löwe, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, and Jo Ellen Powell, Consul General of the United States of America in Frankfurt, and Prof. Dr. Detlef Junker. The keynote speaker of the evening was General Dr. Klaus Naumann (ret.), who shared his thoughts on the future of NATO. Robert Lee, one of the graduating students and winner of the HCA book prize, gave the valedictory. Sara Jeffe (violin), Dorothea Krimm (violin), and Lilian Peter (piano) provided the wonderful musical accompaniment to the commencement, playing pieces from two piano trios by Joseph Haydn.

Rector Eitel heartily congratulated the graduates on their academic and personal achievements. At the same time, he congratulated the HCA on its many successes during its existence since 2002. In particular, he emphasized the importance of the public-private structure of the HCA and expressed a special debt of gratitude to the many private supporters of the center.

Prof. Löwe also congratulated the graduates and emphasized the increased importance of multicultural abilities and understanding in our world. Expressing the fear that many students today seem to lack a deeper understanding of the United States, he particularly emphasized the importance of programs such as the MAS.

Consul General Powell joined the previous speakers in "celebrating the hard work of the MAS graduates." After highlighting the strong ties between Germany and the United States over the past 50 years, she welcomed the internationality of the MAS program. Drawing on her own experiences as a diplomat, the Consul General argued that "as the distances between countries grow less and less, tolerance becomes more important." In a globalized world, the increasing flows



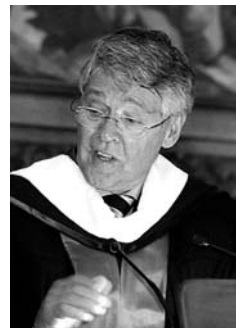
Professor Bernhard Eitel, Rector of the University of Heidelberg



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



Jo Ellen Powell, U.S. Consul General



Professor Detlef Junker HCA, Founding Director

of ideas necessitate a corresponding increase in intercultural exchanges and understanding.

Prof. Junker expressed his warm congratulations to the graduates of the MAS Class of 2007 and welcomed the 19 new students of the Class of 2008, as well as the 5 students who had joined the Ph.D. in American Studies program. He said that the HCA could look back on an exciting and successful year and thanked all those involved in running and supporting the center. Prof. Junker then introduced the keynote speaker, General Dr. Klaus Naumann (ret.), "the most highly decorated German soldier after the end of World War II" and the Chairman of the North Atlantic Military Committee from 1996 until 1999.

In his keynote address, General Naumann argued that NATO still represents the best hope to achieve a secure and peaceful international order in the future. Moreover, many of the basic values

which held the alliance together during the Cold War are still valid. Europe and the United States have a common interest in stability, democracy, free trade and the rule of law. However, a stable international order cannot be taken for granted and necessitates a revived and strengthened NATO. Otherwise, NATO could prove to be no more than "a historical anomaly." The complete text of General Naumann's speech is printed below (see p. 142).

Following the keynote address, the Class of 2007 was awarded with their diplomas. Robert Lee from the United States was awarded with the HCA Book Prize for earning the highest class rank. He also gave a brief and entertaining valedictory, the text of which is printed below (see next page). Following the commencement ceremony, all participants were invited to a reception with food and drinks in the Bel Etage of the HCA celebrating the MAS Class of 2007.



The graduates of the MAS Class of 2007 in the "Alte Aula" of the University. Back (l. to r.): Mao Jiawei, Christian Maul, Natalia Obelets, Seth Tinkham, Meghan Damali Thomas, and Robert Lee. Front (l. to r.): Marina Borisova, Heather Hester, Dorothee Unger, Svetlana Makeyeva, Eteri Churadze. Not present at the commencement ceremony: Leon-Eduard Bruckner, Heather Ann Debby, and Toshiko Yamada.

MAS Commencement 2007 Valedictorian Speech Delivered by Robert Lee

Fellow graduates, new and current HCA students, faculty, staff, parents, and friends. Not much more than a year ago, if someone had told me that today, I would be standing at a commencement in a country that doesn't have commencements, listening to a valedictory for a program that doesn't have valedictorians, I would have thought what most of you are probably thinking right now: I hope it's short.

Being asked to speak tonight was an unexpected honor for me, one that makes sure these comments will be brief, but also comes with the burden of beginning a new tradition and an opportunity to help shape it. As most of you know, these speeches usually include warm memories of the past, visions of the future, and advice about how your new degree will help bridge the transition between the two. Let me just admit up front: this one won't be any different.

What will be different, I think, comes from the HCA itself. The MAS program is distinguished from most other American Studies programs because of the international diversity of its students.

The class 2007 came from nine countries, and arrived here after studying both traditional disciplines covered by American Studies, like history and literature, and less common ones, like creative writing, psychology, and German law. In the future, some of us will go into academia, others will work for businesses or NGOs, and still others will take positions in the legal, non-profit, and cultural industries. Of course, many of us will first take a well deserved vacation. Some of you might have heard this referred to as unemployment. All this diversity—of nationalities, of experi-

ences, of goals—begs the question: what binds us together? What advice can be given that both reflects our shared experience and divergent futures? Of course one answer is our study of America and our use of English. But I'd like to suggest another: the sheer unexpectedness of this experience.

If you look around, it's stunning to think how unlikely and how unique it is that we are here tonight. A few years ago the HCA didn't even exist. Now we have had the opportunity to study America in Germany, in a building that's older than the United States itself. Given the violent history of the twentieth century, bringing students from the United States, Germany, Russia, Georgia, China, and the list goes on, together to debate racism and nationalism—as we did in our methodology class—represents in many ways a small miracle.

I don't think I can emphasize enough how unexpected this experience was for me. Before last year, I never really gave serious thought to studying in Germany. It just wouldn't have seemed possible, linguistically or practically. I certainly never thought I would come here, in part, thanks to the world's leading pouch brand beverage, Capri Sun, made by the Wild Corporation, whose generosity made studying at the HCA possible for a number of students.

When our class visited the Wildwerk last year, I learned two things. First, "Vild" is not pronounced "Wild," and I had to stop calling myself a "Wild Scholar." Second, and more importantly, I learned that Capri Sun was not an American product, as I had simply assumed from its presence in my lunchbox years before.

My false assumption, mundane as it sounds, I think reinforces an important lesson informally taught by the MAS program: while the world is deeply connected in often unexpected ways, both big and small, our understanding of those connections is inevitably filtered through our personal experiences, our nationalities, our religions and our political perspectives.

This of course is not a new observation. The British philosopher John Stuart Mill recognized the circumstances of our upbringings at particular places and in particular times as a major source of conflicting worldviews. Too often, he noticed, people forgot the assumptions and experiences that supported their opinions, a result of what he called human fallibility. He concluded that we should only trust a person who “has kept his mind open to criticism of his opinions and conduct. Because it has been his practice to listen to all that could be said against him.”

By providing a forum in which students can keep their minds open, be exposed to foreign cultures, and engage dissenting opinion, the MAS program has provided us with a valuable reminder of our own fallibility. Sometimes this reminder came in the form of exposure to new information. Outside of class, I unexpectedly learned what it was like when Coke arrived in post-Soviet Georgia and discussed the still-extant problem of bride-stealing in Kyrgyzstan. I know my peers have had similar experiences, and I think we’re better for it.

In class, the more serious results of human fallibility and its consequences emerged in our discussions of America. We read Federalist No. 10, for example, in which James Madison recommended republicanism as an antidote to the factionalism endemic to any free society. We also heard quite a bit—to put it lightly—about

the Puritans, whose differences with the Anglican church forced them to flee first to Holland, then to America. John Winthrop famously declared them a “City Upon a Hill” and they soon forgot their own oppression and proceeded to exile Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams for disagreeing with them.

We should learn from this, even if it seems sometimes that America hasn’t. Since Ronald Reagan famously appropriated Winthrop’s sermon, the reach of American culture and the effects of American politics have become increasingly globalized. This certainly may have benefits in the form of shared technological or medical research, or improved economic growth. But there is also the threat of what Madison or Mill might have called a new tyranny of an American minority.

The particular moment in which we live makes debating the reach of American influence critical. I’m not going to talk at length about the war in Iraq, U.S. environmental policy, or the erosion of civil liberties in America, but I will say that I see these as tragic evidence of a continued American fallibility and that I think that, at some point, if they haven’t yet, they will eventually touch our lives. Consequently, a familiarity with America’s culture and history sets up the graduates of the MAS program to agree with or dissent from America’s actions in the world in ways that are most likely to be heard atop what many Americans still see as a “City Upon a Hill.”

It’s up to us to decide how each of us will take advantage of this opportunity and to eventually turn a graduation that might now seem like an unexpected pit stop into a meaningful milestone on whatever paths we take. Congratulations and good luck.

Lecture “War Cultures: American Military Imaginaries and Arab Cities”

On October 29, 2007, Derek Gregory, Professor of Geography, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, gave a guest lecture on “War Cultures: American Military Imaginaries and Arab Cities.” The lecture was hosted in cooperation with Heidelberg University’s Department of Geography.



Professor Derek Gregory

Derek Gregory traced the changing ways in which the U.S. military has conceived of Iraqi cities during the ‘war on terror’. He began by recalling the genealogy of the city-as-target to show how its imaginative geographies of abstract spaces. Cities have always been vitally important in military occupation: they are not only centres of population and resources, but also centres of command and control and also, often, centres of rebellion and resistance. Late modern warfare has revised the concept of a target in three crucial ways. First, every target is inscribed in a network or chain of events that inevitably exceeds the opportunity that can be seized. The second refinement of late modern war has been to produce an electronic disjuncture between ‘the eye’ and ‘the target’. ‘Their space’ is reduced to a space empty of people; the visual technology of late modern warfare produces the space of the enemy as an abstract space on an electronic screen of co-ordinates and pixels. News media and video games cooperate closely with the military to naturalize the reduction of the space of the enemy to a

visual field through satellite photographs, bomb-sight views and simulations. A public is produced that is made accustomed to seeing Baghdad and other ‘alien cities’ as targets. These images, however, do not display their people and their neighbourhoods.

As it became clear that the insurgency could not be defeated by military violence alone, the U.S. military started to include civilians into their imaginary concept of the (Arab) city. This had been achieved through an emergent focus on military-civilian interactions – a process which Gregory termed “cultural turn”. The emphasis on cities as inhabited repositories of cultural meaning has been codified in new U.S. Army doctrines on counterinsurgency and urban warfare. Gregory elaborated on the translation of these doctrines into pre-deployment training such as war games and their circulation through American and international public spheres as an important means of legitimation. In spite of U.S. military’s focus on cultural knowledge and interactions, he stated that the cultural turn was not much of a turn at all, as it was for example consistent with the neoliberal way of war.

Born in Kent, England, Gregory graduated with a double starred First in Geography in 1972 in Cambridge. In 1973 he was appointed as a University Assistant Lecturer in Geography and elected Fellow of Sidney Sussex College before his appointment as Professor of Geography at the University of British Columbia at Vancouver in 1989. His work has been distinguished by a focus on processes of historical and geographical change and by an attention to critical theories capable of illuminating the ways in which place, space and landscape are implicated in the operation and outcome of social processes.

Guest Lectures

The HCA had the great privilege to welcome renowned scholars as guest lecturers in 2007.

Prof. Dr. Oliver Scheiding

(University of Mainz)

“Mapping America and the Colonial Imagination”

In Cooperation with the English Department

December 14, 2006

Prof. David B. Oppenheimer

(Golden Gate University School of Law,
San Francisco)

„Martin Luther King’s Legal Legacy”

In cooperation with the German-American
Lawyers’ Association (DAJV)

January 25, 2007

Prof. Jane Dailey

(University of Chicago)

“Sex and the Civil Rights Movement”

In cooperation with the Curt Engelhorn Chair
of American History

April 11, 2007

Prof. Edward J. Eberle

(Roger Williams University, Bristol, USA)

“Religion in Public Schools: Germany and
the U.S. in Comparison”

In cooperation with the German-American
Lawyers’ Association (DAJV)

April 26, 2007

Prof. Robert S. Summers

(Universities Cornell/Oxford)

“Interpretation of Statutes in a Comparative
Perspective”

In cooperation with the Faculty of Law

May 2, 2007

Prof. David P. Thelen

(Indiana University, Bloomington)

“Using History to Come to Terms with Evil
in the Past”

In cooperation with the Curt Engelhorn Chair
of American History

May 25, 2007

Prof. Fred L. Gardaphé

(SUNY at Stony Brook)

“From Wiseguys to Wise Men: The Gangster in
Italian American Culture”

June 19, 2007

Maria Höhn

(Vassar College)

“Love Across the Color Line: Debates
about Interracial Marriage in Germany
and the U.S., 1945-1968”

July 11, 2007

Prof. Frank Dikötter

(University of London/University of Hong Kong)

“The Racialization of the Globe:
Historical Perspectives”

Keynote Address of the international conference

“Global Dimensions of Racism in the
Modern World”

July 12, 2007

Prof. Akira Irye

(Harvard University)

“A Delicate Balance” – Protest Movements,
Global Transformations, and the World Orders
since the 1960s”

Keynote Address of the Conference “The Estab-
lishment Responds”

November 22, 2007

The “Night of Science”

The first “Night of Science” took place in the Rhein-Neckar region on November 10, 2007. A hundred and thirty institutes, faculties, colleges, university clinics, and business companies opened their doors to visitors in Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, and Heidelberg. Twenty-four thousand people visited different institutions and could choose among nearly eight hundred program highlights.

The Heidelberg Center for American Studies took the opportunity to present the institute to a broad public. The guiding theme of the evening was the upcoming presidential election campaign in the United States. Who will be the next U.S. President? Who are the possible candidates? What is the history of the American electoral system and how does it work? These and other issues were presented and discussed during the night. With the help of highly informative and illustrative posters, our visitors were able to learn more about the U.S. election system and its history, current candidates, and their programs.

They could also refresh their memory about the geography and history of the United States by taking part in quizzes for both adults and children.

High points of the evening were two podium discussions: representatives of the Democrats Abroad, John McQueen, and Republicans Abroad, Eric Staal, talked about their parties’ views on U.S. domestic and foreign policies. About 150 visitors witnessed hot debates on Iraq and the current Iran crisis. Prof. Detlef Junker, founding director of the HCA, introduced the HCA, Dr. Wilfried Mausbach, the HCA Managing Director, and Dr. Martin Thunert, the HCA’s resident political scientist, chaired the provocative debates.

The night was a smashing success for the HCA. An estimated 800 guests frequented our halls this evening, and we hope to welcome at least as many visitors to the Night of Science 2008.



Campaigning at the HCA (l. to r.): Eric Staal (Republicans Abroad), Dr. Martin Thunert, and John McQueen (Democrats Abroad) during the debate.



HCA

Special Feature

Is There A Future For NATO? Reflections on Transatlantic Security Relations



Speech delivered by General Dr. h.c. (Ret.) Klaus Naumann at the MAS Class of 2007 Commencement on October 23, 2007, at the Alta Aula" of the University of Heidelberg.

Before I will deliver my commencement speech I would be remiss did I not warmly congratulate the Heidelberg University on its success in the "Exzellenz Initiative". But I should also congratulate the university for having established the HCA since it is and will remain truly indispensable to understanding the most powerful and indeed most important player in today's world, the United States of America. Last but by no means least I warmly congratulate the graduates on their academic achievements by simply saying BZ which means in all NATO navies parlance: well done.

I had a military career which ended in a ten years period of unprecedented historic changes and

culminated, as a matter of fact, in war, the 1999 Kosovo air campaign. Therefore you can imagine that I have seen many first times but to experience another first time eight years after retirement as I do today by delivering for the first time a commencement address underlines that the one principle which was the basic guidance throughout my military life is still valid: Be prepared for the unexpected.

I was asked to reflect on transatlantic security relations and to answer the question whether there is a future for NATO, for a Cold War child living now in a world full of changes, uncertainties and risks.

NATO prevailed in the Cold War, the longest of the three wars fought in the 20th century over the order for Europe. It prevailed since its initially twelve and then 16 members shared the same values and convictions and they were united in their determination to resist and, if necessary, to fight in the defence against an attack on one of the members or all of them. All for one and one for all, that was the iron rule which all member nations observed throughout forty years of a chilling confrontation.

For most of you this confrontation is history. But for my generation it is a past which is still alive in our memories since the East-West conflict had a day to day impact on most of our lives. For my generation the days when the Berlin Wall came down and the division of Europe came to an end were moments in which miracles occurred and in which we saw history in the making. But for today's graduates even these events which I see as yesterdays events are already history. I therefore thought I should very briefly provide you with a run down of NATO's evolution, then discuss where the world and in it NATO stands today, six years after the so called war on terror began, and end with remarks on transatlantic security relations and the future of NATO.

NATO's Evolution

The North Atlantic Alliance was created in April 1949 by 12 founding members. The Alliance was designed as a politico-military organisation to consolidate the battered democracies of post World War II Europe and to defend Europe against the threat of Communist aggression from the growing military capability of the former Soviet Union. Lord Ismay, the first Secretary General, coined the famous phrase: NATO has to keep the Russians out, the Americans in and the

Germans down. Since its foundation, NATO has been in a continuous process of adaptation. The evolution of NATO's strategy bears witness to a process of permanent change. What remained unchanged, however, were NATO's common values and visions which include freedom and security; a just and lasting peace; democracy, human rights, individual liberty and the rule of law; cooperation and solidarity; free market institutions and free enterprise. It was these values that gave the people locked in behind the Iron Curtain hope and inspiration and it was NATO's dual concept of dialogue and credible defence which led eventually to the fall of that Curtain. The lasting achievement of these forty years of confrontation and of unwavering American support for Europe is a truly remarkable feat: war among the European NATO members became impossible.

At its London Summit of 1990, NATO declared the Cold War over and extended a hand of friendship to Central and Eastern Europe. The new and broad approach to security, based on cooperation and dialogue with non-NATO member countries began. London is the port of embarkation in which NATO's long and still unfinished journey towards the Europe whole and free began which had been the vision of its founding fathers back in 1949. During the first leg of this journey NATO launched the Partnership for Peace (PfP) initiative, invited Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary to begin accession talks and also formalized relationships with two strategic partners, Ukraine and Russia.

The 15th NATO Summit held in Washington in April 1999, exactly there where the Washington Treaty had been signed 50 years ago, saw the accession of the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary, the decision on a new Strategic Concept, and the unbending resolve of the Alliance to

bring its unprecedented air campaign in Kosovo to a successful end.

This campaign, although being a success at the end of the day, ushered in the crisis which to some extent still lingers unresolved. It revealed the growing capability gap between the US and the other Allies and that had an impact on the initial operations in Afghanistan, when the US declined in 2001 NATO's offer to support, although the Alliance had for the first time ever invoked Article V after 9/11. Then the "near death" experience of the crisis over Iraq followed and split NATO into two camps. NATO is still suffering from that wound although, superficially seen, most of the damage was repaired when new governments took office in Berlin and most recently in Paris.

Today NATO and its 26 nations are fighting the resurrected Taliban in Afghanistan, its leading power is entangled in an Iraq which is at the edge of a civil war and NATO forces are engaged in the Balkans and elsewhere without any perspective for an end to these deployments. It is by no means a rosy situation in which the alliance finds itself. Moreover, NATO is still way off from having the forces that a 21st century alliance would need today: forces that reach further, strike faster and can take on the full range of NATO's missions. In addition, and most importantly NATO has to go an extra mile to adapt its political machinery which is still too much Cold War oriented.

Towards the end of 2007 NATO therefore is an alliance which performs not too badly in its ongoing peace support operations, but which is no longer the obvious first choice in a crisis. Therefore if NATO does not change soon and profoundly it will in the long run not be seen as

being indispensable. Nobody can accept such a situation since both the U.S. and its European and Canadian allies may need NATO in the future more badly than ever before. It is after all, the one and only instrument which ties the US in a legally binding way to Europe. And which crisis in this world can be solved without the US? Many, notably many in Europe, question the notion of a "Pax Americana" from which nobody benefited more than Europe but on a global scale this notion is still alive and vibrant, in particular in Asia.

Today's World

This brings me to the world in which we live. It is an unpleasant world since the bi-polar order, to which we became acclimated to, has vanished. We live in a world in disorder and without a new world order. Possibly the well structured and internationally organised world, which was after all a result of a century of wars fought primarily in Europe, was an anomaly of history but we got used to it and we tried to strengthen and to foster it. Today there is but one truly global power, the United States of America. Nobody can really challenge the US and militarily the US could defeat any other country in the world. But this position of being the sole superpower is an experience which is new for the American people and the US Government as well. Sure, a clear majority of American citizens does not want to see any changes as far as the US status as the global power is concerned; but to which extent the same majority is prepared to shoulder the burden of pursuing global interests more or less alone is and will remain an unanswered question. The other question is to which degree the sole superpower is authorised to decide what needs to be done. It is this question which is at the root of the decline of American credibility. Is the world's

sole superpower subordinated to international law or is it in a position to determine what should become law? This was the question, as you may recall, which divided the transatlantic family of nations during the Iraq Crisis and which could probably divide it again should we see a real crisis over Iran. Is the law the master of power or is power the master of the law, this is the question which the US and its allies never discussed seriously.

The Europeans on their side have no reason to be arrogant or self complacent. They should remember that they acted throughout their history in a similar way when they were, once upon a time, rules-setting global powers and they should recall that is always the weak who invokes the power of the law when dealing with the powerful.

Europe and the US will not find a solution by discussing legal issues. They need to discuss whether they still have common interests and to which extent they still share common values and convictions. There is no longer the identity of interests which existed throughout the Cold War dictated and enforced by the Soviet threat. This threat is gone; although, it seems as if President Putin his difficulties to understand that respect and friendship cannot be won by intimidation. But there are new risks and dangers and there is still no better answer than meeting them collectively. Yet, to get nations sharing risks and burdens in a situation in which the threat is not really felt requires first and foremost that the transatlantic allies remember that it is not friendship which ties nations together but interests. And common interests they still have. First, they still share the same values and convictions and they are convinced that these values deserve to be protected. Secondly, they have the common interest to preserve peace and stability in their

common transatlantic area of interest. Moreover, both the US and the EU are global economic actors. Therefore, although being occasionally competitors they, thirdly, share an interest in preserving and protecting free trade and free access to markets and resources.

In pursuing these interests both sides continue to need each other. The Europeans need the Americans since they have global interests but no global capabilities, and the Americans need the Europeans since they will never be able to sustain their efforts without the Europeans. The US is thus for the Europe of the EU the indispensable guarantor of stability, and the EU is for the US the indispensable provider of sustainability.

But Europe is still a partner in disarray. Today's Europe is deeply divided on its role in the future and it has no common answers to the challenges it is confronted with. As I do not belong to those who praise Europe's achievements permanently without having reason for that, I have to say that the recent Lisbon Summit did not bring about fundamental change. It did not achieve much more than repairing some of Europe's mechanisms. Therefore I am afraid Europe will for quite some time continue to look inward since it may face tremendous social conflicts because of its ageing and shrinking population.

In a nutshell, it will be far away from being a full fledged global player and it might for quite some time not be able to speak with one voice in Washington. That, however, is the truly mandatory prerequisite to be listened to by the US who obviously begins to understand that it needs allies.

Having briefly looked at the one side of the coin, the transatlantic relations, I have to turn to the

other side, to the challenges the nations on both side of the Atlantic are confronted with. There are six principal challenges which I can see as facing the transatlantic community:

--The first is demography. Population growth and change across the globe will swiftly change the world we thought we knew. This poses a big challenge for welfare, good governance and resource supplies.

--Then there is climate change and coming with it the return of geo-politics. This greatly threatens physical certainty, and is leading to a whole new type of politics – one predicated perhaps more than ever before on our collective future.

--Third, energy security continues to absorb us. The supply and demand of individual nations and the weakening of the international market infrastructure for energy distribution make this situation more precarious than ever.

--There is, fourth, also the more philosophic problem of the rise of the irrational – the discounting of the rational. Though seemingly abstract, this problem betrays deeply practical signs. There are soft examples, such as the cult of celebrity, to demonstrate the decline of reason. And then there are the harder examples, such as the decline of argument and evidence, a drift away from science in a civilisation that is deeply technological. There is also of course the ultimate example provided by the rise of religious fundamentalism.

--Another challenge is the weakening of the nation state. This coincides with the weakening of world institutions, including the UN and regional organisations such as the EU, ASEAN and NATO. In a situation in which the world

needs order there is no really functioning system of institutions, let alone any internationally acknowledged global actor.

--Finally there is also what one might refer to – despite all its benefits – as the dark side of globalisation. Interconnectedness has its drawbacks. These include the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and international terrorism, but also organised crime. Migration continues to provide challenges across the world. And dramatic diseases such as HIV/AIDS and SARS have the potential to spread around the world faster than would ever have been possible in earlier times.

In addition to these global challenges, the transatlantic partners have to watch developments which will have an impact on their freedom of political manoeuvre. The rise of India and China and not so much the return of a more assertive Russia is just one example of where a lack of certainty may now exist. Their rise will naturally correspond with an increase in their demands for raw materials, notably for energy. Their response in this situation to climate change issues is far from assured. The issue of energy alternatives will take more time than perhaps any other problem highlighted here. At least another decade will pass before alternative energies are developed and implemented in a manner that could be deemed significant. One prediction which people have made in the past can be dismissed, and that is the issue of loss of identity through convergence. Partly due to troubles in the Middle East, but also due to micro-national squabbles in the West, we might notice that globalisation is unlikely to erode identities. The surprising re-emergence of identity might well be held up as a warning to all potential seers.

Though there will be issues which stable states might be able to deal with, unmanageable problems in Africa and in Afghanistan may tempt us strongly towards either intervention or isolation. Either way these problems will ambush us. The temptation of isolationism might come back as a political problem. Its previous expressions may appal us even as the desire to intervene appeals to us.

State failures if they are allowed to happen, could yet combine with other factors such as urbanisation and the rise of fundamentalisms to usher in a new illiberal age. That age would be not just uncertain but deeply perilous. It is a future which we must avoid, but in order to avoid it we must first admit the uncomfortable fact that it is possible.

The Need for Transatlantic Cohesion

Looking at such a complex situation one has to conclude that none of the existing organisations nor any nation acting alone will be capable of coping with the challenges of a largely unpredictable future. One has to stress as well that none of the problems we are likely to face can be solved by the use of military power alone which means that a NATO which does not change profoundly could not be the option of choice in future crisis and conflict management. On the other hand neither the US nor the European nations can guarantee their citizens well being and security but nations and states need certainty to flourish. Therefore there is a continuing need for transatlantic cooperation, partnership and cohesion. Possible we will have to acknowledge that the post- World War II structure was an historical anomaly which will sooner or later be replaced. We recognise that this is a somewhat unnerving

thought, particularly unnerving for Europeans, because it suggests that the 20th century concept of international rule of law could fall victim to a new sort of power politics. An important task for the years to come will therefore be to ensure either that existing organisations will be strengthened or - should this not be possible - to at least make sure that looser international structures do not lead to a new sort of amoral, power driven balance.

This poses a severe problem. With multiple new centres of power, the highly ideological nature of international discourse these days and the continuous resort to violence, the more or less orderly Post-Cold-War world has today become unruly, unjust and very violent. In the Western world our value-based system is still predominant, but there are doubts about the future. The Western World is far from understanding how it should adjust to the post-Cold War world. Meanwhile, new challenges such as terrorism, immigration, environment, demography and globalisation strain our unity. It would be a dramatic mistake not to act now to seek a new order while saving as much as possible of the international order – an order in which the rule of law prevails and in which good governance and democratic rule form the basis.

Several conclusions

--First, whatever the future may bring, it is essential that the West begins to redefine its role in the world. A first step would be abandoning the outdated two pillar concept: Europe and America deepening cooperation among each other. Enlargement of NATO and the EU created a different political reality, a common democratic space from Finland to Alaska. Building this space into a community with a sense of purpose in the world is our most urgent, although long term, task.

--Second, governments are rapidly losing control of events. The process of „open-sourcing“ of international action is irreversible. None of the actors, be they government, business, or NGO's, really understand what is going on. Nobody acts towards a common vision. A redefinition of the terms would be an essential element of building a community— a better alliance among democratic nations from Finland to Alaska.

--Third, existing international structures must be adapted to meet new needs. The UN is far from adapting, but its sub-organisations are working well. The international financial agencies such as the World Bank and the IMF are starting to seem less relevant in a world of private-capital. The entire discipline of international security is out of control. Only NATO has made some progress towards adaptation of some of its military components. The EU has enlarged and seems to understand that it has to be serious about the security domain as well. Meanwhile, outside the Euro-Atlantic zone, private militias are determining the course of events in many parts of the world. Nuclear proliferation is a growing danger, and international organised crime and terrorism may well seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, neither the state monopoly on the use of force, nor the established rules of humane behaviour are being adhered to.

--Fourth, focussing on the traditional instruments of security no longer suffices. What is needed are international organisations which dispose of all instruments of politics or which are able to gain access to them thanks to cooperation with organisations which compensate for their shortcomings. Unfortunately, neither suitable organisations nor suitable arrangements for cooperation exist at this time.

-Fifth, as in every period of rapid and fundamental change, there will be winners and losers. But the Western nations can no longer rest assured that they will come out as winners if they simply 'let things happen'. Therefore they must act now, and do so with urgency, otherwise political extremism and nationalism could well haunt the Western World again.

These conclusions, preliminary and incomplete as they may be, could fuel a hundred or more academic seminars and political conferences. But unless the terms of future discussions are defined by a common vision much of such debate will be useless. The vision in mind, a step by step approach, must be set in motion to achieve the long term objective of a zone of restored certainty for free and democratic societies.

My vision is, as I said, of a zone of common security and common responsibility from Finland to Alaska. It is a vision which is not yet shared by a large majority in the nations of that region but for which one can win majorities. Hence the first step is to convince nations that this is the vision which will best protect their values and convictions, their well being and their way of life, the vision which, in a nutshell, will guarantee security to all of them.

With such a vision in mind one has next to develop a Grand Strategy for transatlantic security and one has to identify which steps should be taken to get the existing organisations ready for the strategy's implementation. The end result could well be a new transatlantic bargain which a community of common security and responsibility will need.

This does by no means suggest abandoning what has worked well. But what has worked well

must be helped to work better. There is no time – with the threats currently faced – to start again from scratch, and I strongly advise not to do so. We cannot afford to design an entirely new, all-encompassing political architecture, a new grand bargain between the transatlantic partners and then work towards its implementation. This would be to play with the security of our nations. Living in a situation of uncertainty and being confronted with a host of multi-faceted and multi-dimensional risks and dangers, we have to be prepared to react to the unexpected at very short notice and at the same time work hard to prevent the emergence of new confrontations. In such a situation there is no alternative to keeping what is most important and efficient, building on what we have, and preserving those things that are indispensable. This means first and foremost to preserve NATO. But this must never mean to leave things as they are. The policy of simply carrying on is a recipe for transatlantic failure. NATO's nations must understand that NATO will have a future only if they are willing to modernise the alliance and to widen its set of tools beyond the military.

NATO, the EU and other existing organisations should be refined, not suppressed. If these institutions were able to work together better then we would have a very significant base from which to work. Of course, central to the refining of those institutions is the part played in the process by America. America remains Europe's most important ally and also its closest ally.

For America to play its role to the utmost effectiveness, the transatlantic bargain between the European countries and Canada and their American ally must be renewed. All of America's European allies acknowledge that their relationship with the US is indispensable. But in order

to convince the US to enter into a renewed bargain, Europe needs, in return, to become a truly indispensable partner to the US. There is a deep onus on the Europeans to prove their worth here, not least in improving their own capabilities. But first and foremost the Europeans have to demonstrate the resolve of taking on issues which may require truly tough decisions and to see those issues through. If the Europeans do not do so then there is no incentive for America to enter into such a bargain. The weaker Europe is, the stronger the unilateralists in the US will be. It is therefore unavoidable to bring about renewal; Europe will have to pay the price of enhancing its own capabilities which clearly goes beyond the military domain. Once that is underway then the transatlantic partners can agree on a better balance in sharing decision making and carrying the burden of implementation.

But the prerequisite for such a first step in managing change is to guarantee security for the period of political change. To this end the transatlantic partners have to coordinate their efforts in defending the New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA) collectively which includes better coordination in home land security and which has to encompass missile defence as a collective effort as well. Having thus established a solid foundation the move towards the real management of political change can begin.

My vision is, I repeat, a zone of common security and collective action from Finland to Alaska where membership has de facto created a zone in which partners such as the US, NATO and the EU often have by and large identical political interests but pursue occasionally different objectives with different strategic outlooks, responsibilities and capabilities. They are tied together as signatories to quite a few international treaties and

agreements which tie them together but their political coordination and cooperation needs to be improved. I am convinced that there is no security for Europe without the US but as I have stated before, there is no hope for the US to sustain its role as the world's sole superpower without the Europeans as allies on its side. Such an alliance serves the strategic interest of both sides, the US and the EU. A first step towards it could be the coordination of common responses in crises where common interests are at stake. The aim would be to better liaise for the common good, to coordinate who takes the lead on which issue and to ensure that the three entities—the U.S., NATO, and the EU—support each other. Of course, this could not happen without capabilities. Without capabilities such institutions are nothing.

But in this case the parties do have capabilities. It is therefore my hope that those capabilities can be better harnessed and directed. I readily admit that this idea depends entirely on the American preparedness to become more involved in the international debate than the US has been in recent years.

This could be the first step towards a new transatlantic bargain. Should it turn out to function then one could develop the necessary instruments for the foundation of a transatlantic forum of cooperation, mutual assistance and security of a hitherto unknown degree of integration, i.e. a new transatlantic charter for peace, security and stability. That is what I mean when I speak of a new transatlantic bargain on collective defence and common security. This is my vision driven by but one desire to restore certainty and to guarantee peace without imposing anything on anyone. It is a vision which goes far beyond security and defence.

It is a vision which departs from the firm conviction that none of our nations is any longer capable of dealing with the complex and challenging world in which we live on its own and that all of our nations have but one chance: We have to stand shoulder to shoulder, we have to share risks and burdens and we have to show the common resolve to see our commitments through and to prevail. It is a vision which, when implemented, will make it easier to provide security for the citizens of all nations between Finland and Alaska while helping to prevent war and armed conflict elsewhere, or at least to contain and end it as quickly as possible. We could thus create the breathing space our nations will need to cope with the tremendous challenges the next decades will bring. We might thus, in the mid to long term thus be capable of restoring certainty - something which we see as the most important prerequisite for functioning societies. Certainty is not all we need, but without it there will be no progress, no growth, no bright future for you or even your children. For this very reason I call on you, the youth of our nations, to contribute to the best of your abilities to the revival, the repair, the strengthening and the deepening of our truly indispensable transatlantic partnership. It is a rock solid investment into your future for which I wish you the very best.

The Commencement Speaker:

Elected as the Chairman of the North Atlantic Military Committee by the Chiefs of Defence of NATO at their December 1994 meeting, General Naumann assumed the appointment on 14 February 1996.

General Klaus Naumann was born in Munich, 25 May 1939 and joined the Bundeswehr after his secondary school graduation in 1958. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Artillery his further military education includes attendance in 13th Army General Staff Officer Training Course at the Federal Armed Forces Command and Staff College in Hamburg, and the 1983 course at the Royal College of Defence Studies, London.

During his years as a junior officer, he served in different positions such as a Fire-Control Officer, Personnel Officer and S-3 of an Armd Art Demo Bn. He has held a variety of command and operational positions. He was a Battery Commander in Armd Bn 135 in Wetzlar, a Brigade Operations Officer, Battalion Commander Armd Art Bn 55 in Homberg and Brigade Commander of Mech Inf Bde 30 in Ellwangen. In Bonn, he had two Assistant Branch Chiefs tours, and an assignment as Executive Officer to the Vice Chief of Staff, Federal Armed Forces at MOD. He also served on the staff of the German Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee in Brussels, where he was Chief of the Military Policy, Nuclear Strategy and Arms Control Section. Promoted to Brigadier General on 1 April 1986, he became Deputy Chief of Staff (Planning), followed by a two star assignment as Deputy Chief of Staff (Politico-military affairs and operations) both at Armed Forces Staff, MOD Bonn. Thereafter, General Naumann was Commanding General of I Corps in Münster from where he was moved to the position of Chief of Staff, Federal Armed Forces, on 1 October 1991. He was promoted to Four Star General on that very day and held that position until 14 February 1996.

Among his many publications, he is the author of the book „Die Bundeswehr in einer Welt im Umbruch (The Bundeswehr in a world of transition)“.

General Naumann received numerous international awards and decorations. He is married and has two children.



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, and again some alumni became frequent visitors to several of the HCA's academic and social events during the last year.

After the MAS Class of 2007 successfully graduated this autumn we were able to welcome 14 new alumni this year and we hope that the Alumni-Network will grow and prosper even more during the next years.

At the beginning of the year a survey had been sent to the Alumni evaluating the interest in a regular meeting in Heidelberg. There was a very positive reaction to the idea of an Alumni meeting taking place close to the commencement

ceremony. The Alumni voted for such a meeting to be held at the Curt and Heidemarie Engelhorn Palais for a rather informal interexchange among them. This might be combined with another special event which enables them to re-enjoy the spirit and sites of the Heidelberg area. But having started our Alumni-Network in 2004 only, most of our Alumni are still in the situation of continuing their education or just having started their professional career and are not able to come to Heidelberg every year. Therefore we agreed on a reunion meeting every second year only. Since this year's meeting had to be cancelled due to adverse conditions we are going to organize the next HCA Alumni Reunion for October 2008.

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.

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 German-American Center / James-F.-Byrnes Institute e.V., Stuttgart; the Marie-Curie-Actions for the Promotion of Scientific Excellence of the European Commission; the Fund for American Studies, Washington, D.C.; Fritz-Thyssen Foundation; the German American Institute Heidelberg (DAI); the Carl-Schurz-Haus / German American Institute Freiburg (DAI); the German American Institute Tübingen (DAI); the German-American Lawyers-Association (DAJV); the Linden-Museum Stuttgart / Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde; the Literaturhaus Stuttgart; the Georg von Holtzbrinck Publishing Group, Stuttgart; the Department of Art History, University of Karlsruhe; the Husserl-Archiv and the English Seminar, University of Freiburg; the Max-Planck-Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law; the Staatsgalerie, Stuttgart; the Zentrum für Altertumswissenschaften, University of Heidelberg; the American-European Friendship Club, Heidelberg; the American German Business Club, Heidelberg; the German-American WomensClub Heidelberg; the Institut für deutsches und europäisches Gesellschafts- und Wirtschaftsrecht (IGW), University of Heidelberg;

the Democrats Abroad Germany; the Republicans Abroad Germany; the Kunstverein Neuhausen; the Ludwig-Uhland-Institut für Kulturwissenschaften, University of Tübingen; the Trumpf GmbH + Co. KG; the Colloquium Politicum of the University of Freiburg; the Landeszentrale für politische Bildung Baden-Württemberg; the German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; 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).

Media Coverage

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

3Sat TV, Deutschlandfunk Radio, Deutsche Welle Radio and TV, Die Zeit, Die Welt Online, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Heidelberg International

Alumni Review, Mannheimer Morgen, Netzzeitung, Radio Eins-RBB, Radio Aktiv, Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung, RNF TV, Stern-Online, Stuttgarter Zeitung, Süddeutsche Zeitung, WDR Radio, The Week in Germany, UniSpiegel, Wormser Zeitung, and various online media.

HCA Interns

In 2007, the HCA successfully continued its internship program, which began in the fall of 2005. Once again, we were very fortunate to have a number of excellent interns during the year, who provided valuable support for our work. We would like to thank:

Taylor Kent (Elon University, North Carolina) spent three months at the HCA during her participation in the American Junior Year at Heidelberg University Program. Kent assisted the HCA staff with various aspects of the EU Project on "European Protest Movements." (see p. 82)

Marten Deuter (Heidelberg University) spent six weeks at the HCA supporting the MAS Depart-

ment in preparing and executing the MAS orientation week for the Class of 2008.

Sarah Hale (Saint Louis University, Missouri) assisted the organizers in preparing for and hosting the conference "The 'Establishment' Responds: The Institutional and Social Impact of Protest Movements During and After the Cold War." Hale spent two months at the HCA during her participation in the American Junior Year at Heidelberg University Program.

If you are interested in applying for an HCA internship or for further information please contact: Rebekka Weinel, M.A., at rweinel@hca.uni-heidelberg.de

HCA Founding Director Detlef Junker appointed Distinguished Senior Professor of the University of Heidelberg

The whole thing came as a complete surprise. On May 9, 2007, Professor Detlef Junker, Founding Director of the Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA), had invited the Rectorate of the University of Heidelberg to inspect his new premises. The intention was first to demonstrate the progress made in the renovation of the Curt und Hedemarie Engelhorn Palais, Hauptstraße 120, since the Center moved there in summer 2006. The renovation work is in fact almost complete. Prof. Junker also wanted to take this opportunity of thanking Rector Prof. Dr. Peter Hommelhoff once again for his commitment to the HCA, as a number of institutional barriers had to be negotiated before the Center could be established. What Detlef Junker did not know was that the Rector, accompanied by vice-Rectors Professor Silke Leopold and Professor Vera Nünning and CAO Dr. Marina Frost, had some very gratifying news for his host.

After a tour of inspection of the impressive new premises, the Rector returned the compliment by thanking Detlef Junker for his outstanding role in establishing the new Center. He went on to disclose the fact that Professor Junker was the figure on which the modalities for the new "distinguished senior professorship" had been modeled. This professorship is designed as a distinction for researchers and academic teachers with a record of outstanding service to the University as a whole. It also enables the University to draw especial benefit from their rich fund of experience when they have retired or become emeriti.



Professor Peter Hommelhoff (left), Rector of the University of Heidelberg, presents the certificate of appointment to HCA Founding Director Detlef Junker.

Detlef Junker, said Hommelhoff, had been something like the prototype for the functions a senior professor might be requested to perform.

The only minor fly in the ointment was the fact that this honorable title, bestowed for the first time on the geographer Professor Peter Meusbürger in February, had not yet been officially conferred on Heidelberg's USA expert. Accordingly, the Rector produced the corresponding document and to the surprise and delight of the recipient and the applause of the staff members present declared Detlef Junker new Distinguished Senior Professor of the University of Heidelberg.

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, interdisciplinary research, and public forum, please log on to our website at www.hca.uni-hd.de and subscribe to our quarterly newsletter.