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# **German Studies Association**

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# **Newsletter**

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**Volume XXXVII  
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# German Studies Association

## Newsletter

**Volume XXXVII**  
**Number 1**  
**Winter 2012**

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## Letter from the President

Once again this year I spent a few days in March in Washington, DC, attending the annual meeting of the National Humanities Alliance (NHA) on Monday, March 19, and participating in the annual Humanities Advocacy Day event on Tuesday, March 20.<sup>1</sup> The primary purpose of this event is to advocate for humanities funding on Capitol Hill as the annual federal budget negotiations get under way. This year my primary concerns were funding for the Fulbright Hays program, which was subjected to a massive 40% funding cut last year, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, which has been cut by over twenty million dollars of cuts in the last few years. In a piece of serendipitous timing, it just so happened that on the very same day the NHA was lobbying on Capitol Hill for funding for the Fulbright Hays program—the nation’s primary means of funding advanced study in foreign languages and cultures—the non-partisan Council on Foreign Relations issued a major report warning that the United States is threatened by a “rising tide of mediocrity” in the educational system, a mediocrity characterized, in particular, by Americans’ failure to take foreign language learning seriously.<sup>2</sup> The panel issuing the report, headed by former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and former New York City schools Chancellor Joel I. Klein, declared that “the dominant power of the 21<sup>st</sup> century will depend on human capital,” and that “the failure to produce that capital will undermine American security.” Joel Klein was reported by the Associated Press as saying: “I don’t think people have really thought about the national security implications and the inability to have people who speak the requisite languages who can staff a volunteer military, the kind of morale and human conviction you need to hold a country together. I don’t think people have thought about it in those terms.”<sup>3</sup> The panel therefore recommended that foreign languages be considered as part of core competence areas for American students.

We all know, of course, that national security is by no means the only reason for American students to learn foreign languages and study foreign cultures. We know that there are rich cultural, historical, and political traditions to which students gain access through learning foreign languages and studying foreign cultures, and we—or some of us, at least—suspect that learning foreign languages may help to keep the brain alert and supple as well. A 2004 University College of London study, for instance, suggests that learning foreign languages “boosts brain power,” as a BBC report noted.<sup>4</sup> In a political atmosphere

<sup>1</sup> For a report on last year’s NHA meeting and Humanities Advocacy Day, see my “Letter from the President” from Spring 2011 (Vol. XXXVI, No. 1), pp. 3-6, available online at: [https://www.thegsa.org/publications/.../GSA\\_newsletter\\_11-1.pdf](https://www.thegsa.org/publications/.../GSA_newsletter_11-1.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/answer-sheet/post/condi-rice-joel-klein-report-not-the-new-a-nation-at-risk/2012/03/19/gIQA18hKOS\\_blog.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/answer-sheet/post/condi-rice-joel-klein-report-not-the-new-a-nation-at-risk/2012/03/19/gIQA18hKOS_blog.html)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/apnewsbreak-rice-klein-panel-warns-of-national-security-risks-if-schools-dont-improve/2012/03/20/gIQAQcNYOS\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/apnewsbreak-rice-klein-panel-warns-of-national-security-risks-if-schools-dont-improve/2012/03/20/gIQAQcNYOS_story.html)

<sup>4</sup> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/health/3739690.stm>

dominated by bottom-line issues like national security and the economy, however, it does not hurt to have a report issued by the Council on Foreign Relations stressing the national security implications of foreign language learning. Such a report might help convince skeptical senators and representatives that support for the study of foreign languages and foreign cultures should indeed be a major national priority, not just for “soft” reasons of tradition and culture and avoiding Alzheimer’s disease (named, by the way, for the famous German psychiatrist who discovered the disease), but also for “hard” reasons of state. It would behoove all of us who advocate for the study of German specifically and of foreign languages more generally to study the report by the Council on Foreign Relations, and to make use of its reasoning in our own arguments.

On Humanities Advocacy Day itself I was part of a delegation of Pennsylvanians that included Michael Berubé, the President of the Modern Language Association and a Professor of English at the Pennsylvania State University, Ingrid Bogel, the Executive Director of the Regional Alliance for Preservation, Janine Utell, Chair of English at Widener University, and Elizabeth Whitney Morton, Associate Director of Federal Affairs at the University of Pennsylvania. Our group met with staffers for both of our Senators, Robert P. Casey and Pat Toomey, as well as with staffers for three congressional representatives, Chaka Fattah of Philadelphia, Glenn Thompson of Titusville, and Michael Doyle of Pittsburgh (Doyle is my own representative). All of the staffers treated us politely and respectfully, and we engaged in spirited discussion about the value of the humanities generally and of foreign languages specifically. My sense was that, although the atmosphere on Capitol Hill continues to be tense after the bitter battles of last year, when—at midyear—a default on the federal debt seemed at least for a while to be a real possibility, this year the major players have stepped back from the brink and seem to be looking at things more soberly and objectively. Most of the knowledgeable people we spoke to expect continuing resolutions (i.e. stopgap budget measures) until after the November presidential election, which means that things will probably continue to be in flux and full of uncertainty for quite a while. But there does seem to be a growing bipartisan consensus on the value of foreign language learning not just at the university level but also at the secondary school level, and this growing consensus is a development that we should all support. At any rate we should be sure to make ourselves part of the national conversation about these issues because, as one of the speakers at the NHA’S annual meeting, Raynard Kington, the President of Grinnell College, noted, if we are not “at the table” we will surely be “on the menu.” (Actually, President Kington admitted that this is what he said to his own humanities faculty not long after assuming the presidency of Grinnell; evidently not all of them, as he tells it, were amused.)

Another of the speakers at the NHA conference was Richard H. Brodhead, the President of Duke University, who served last year as co-chair of a Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences set up by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In his keynote address Brodhead spoke about the vital importance

of the humanities for national security, business, and science, quoting General David Petraeus (who holds a Ph.D. in International Relations from Princeton University) on the subject of Iraq: “We have to understand the people, their culture, their social structures and how systems to support them are supposed to work—and how they do work.” In other words, as Brodhead, pointed out, “the preserve of the humanities.”<sup>5</sup>

I look forward to seeing as many of you as possible at the upcoming German Studies Association conference in Milwaukee (October 4-7). With the death of Christa Wolf at the beginning of December, 2011, it has been a sad year for German-language literature, and Christa Wolf and her life’s work will likely be on the minds of many of us as we come together in Milwaukee. But given Germany’s current significance in attempts to stabilize the euro, and its increasingly clear weight in European affairs, it has been a remarkable year for the Federal Republic as well. If one looks back on the last year, we witnessed Germany’s CDU Chancellor reverse course and pronounce the coming end of nuclear energy in Germany; decline to support a military action in Libya that was supported by most of Germany’s major allies; and become the key player in efforts to stabilize the euro, thus drawing on herself the wrath of many people throughout Europe, particularly in Greece. Toward the end of 2011, with the uncovering of the so-called “Nationalsozialistischer Untergrund” and its long string of horrific racist murders, the Federal Republic was once again forced to look inward and reexamine its core values.

In the first part of April, 2012, Günter Grass not only caused massive controversy with the publication of his poem “Was gesagt werden muss” in the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* but also once again confirmed the remarkable power of some German writers (particularly Grass himself) to attract media attention and controversy.<sup>6</sup> In the case of Grass, the controversy surrounding him has quite literally gone on for over half a century now, although of course the issues causing the controversy have changed from year to year and decade to decade. One thought that occurred to me after the publication of Grass’s poem, which dealt with the political tug-of-war between Iran and Israel over Iran’s nuclear program, was that, quite likely, neither the leaders of Iran nor the leaders or Israel had been waiting to determine their military or security policies based on the input of one German writer, no matter how famous; and that probably even Angela Merkel’s government had not been waiting with bated breath to hear what Germany’s only living Nobel laureate would have to say about the issue.<sup>7</sup> Of course it goes without saying that the government of Iran probably did not welcome Grass’s description of Iran’s president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

<sup>5</sup> For Brodhead’s full talk, see: <http://m.today.duke.edu/2012/03/humanitiestalk>.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/kultur/gedicht-zum-konflikt-zwischen-israel-und-iran-was-gesagt-werden-muss-1.1325809>

<sup>7</sup> Jeffrey Herf, the winner of last year’s Sybil Halpern Milton Memorial Prize of the GSA, provided a stinging political critique of Grass in *The New Republic*: <http://www.tnr.com/article/books-and-arts/102417/grass-poem-anti-semitic-gunter>

as a “Maulheld” and of Iran’s people as “unterjocht” and “zum organisierten Jubel gelenkt,” and that Israel’s government would certainly not be enthusiastic about Grass’s proclamation that “Die Atommacht Israel gefährdet/ den ohnehin brüchigen Weltfrieden.” But what I found remarkable about this particular controversy was that a German writer who—as far as I know—is an expert neither on security issues in the Middle East nor on nuclear weapons issues generally could so easily stir up such a storm. It was also worth noting—or at least so it seemed to me—that not many commentators seemed concerned with the aesthetic evaluation of a poem that featured lines like “ein weiteres U-Boot nach Israel” or “Es ist das behauptete Recht auf den Erstschlag,” which—whatever one may think about them politically—seem quite clearly to demonstrate why Grass has never been known chiefly for his poetry. As a literary scholar I had to ask myself: why did Grass choose to publish his thoughts about this issue in the form of an extremely awkward, clunky poem, and why, in the midst of the controversy surrounding the poem’s content, was the poem’s form barely mentioned? Over two decades earlier, during a previous controversy—the one about German reunification—Grass had based his reflections “Schreiben nach Auschwitz” on Theodor W. Adorno’s proclamation that “nach Auschwitz ein Gedicht zu schreiben, ist barbarisch.” I was probably not the only person in the wake of the 2012 Grass controversy who found himself wishing for a little more Adorno and a little less Grass.<sup>8</sup>

In comparison with the controversies and issues swirling around Germany, its politics, its economy, and its writers, Switzerland, which is not a member of the Economic and Monetary Union or even of the EU, seems like an island of stability and calm in the midst of a raging storm—particularly after the demise of the Libyan dictator Muammar Gaddafi, who, in 2009, had notoriously called for the dissolution of the Helvetian Confederation—, while Austria has been very much part of the economic and political Sturm und Drang associated with the EU.<sup>9</sup> No doubt all of this and much more will be on many people’s minds as we meet in Milwaukee in October.

Stephen Brockmann  
Carnegie Mellon University  
President, German Studies Association

<sup>8</sup> At any rate Jano Ferk of Austria’s Die Presse seemed to be on the same wavelength: [http://diepresse.com/home/meinung/gastkommentar/746907/Adorno-hat-recht\\_Keine-drittklassigen-Politgedichte-bitte](http://diepresse.com/home/meinung/gastkommentar/746907/Adorno-hat-recht_Keine-drittklassigen-Politgedichte-bitte)

<sup>9</sup> On Gaddafi’s call for the end of Switzerland, see, among others: <http://www.n-tv.de/politik/Gaddafi-Schweiz-aufloesen-article489036.html>

## Letter from the Executive Director

Dear members and friends of the German Studies Association,

As I am writing this, the GSA finds itself in the midst of a scandal. Some of its officials are accused of big-time partying at a conference in Las Vegas that cost \$823,000.

Before you rush to fire the officers and the Board, and then cancel your membership, the “GSA” in question is the General Services Administration, a US government agency, and most certainly NOT the German Studies Association!

Indeed, in apparent contrast to the General Services Administration, the German Studies Association has always tried to be a frugal and responsible steward of our members’ trust and our members’ dues and fees. Hence our decision, supported by the Board, to produce and distribute this volume of the *Newsletter* entirely electronically, in .pdf format and on the website, and not to distribute a paper edition. As I noted in my cover letter, we know that our decision to go paperless with the *Newsletter* will be controversial, and that many members will greet it with dismay. I myself would prefer to read the classic paper version. But we face the reality of rising costs, and we want to do all in our power to keep down our dues, fees, and expenses. So an all-electronic version of the *Newsletter* seemed to represent a reasonable decision. A number of academic societies represented in the American Council of Learned Societies have made similar decisions. To be sure, others still publish both print and electronic versions of their newsletters, while at least one, after an outcry from its members, returned to a paper format. Please let us know what you think. We always take your views seriously; and, if the membership wants to return to a paper format, we will of course do so. But please bear in mind that such a decision would entail real and additional costs for printing, production, and mailing.

The last few months have been busy and momentous. After some initial glitches and delays, which often happen in the context of significant transitions, our relationship with the Johns Hopkins University Press is proceeding very smoothly and gratifyingly. I hope you all share our enthusiasm for the new look of the *German Studies Review*; the printed version of the 2012 conference program, which you will receive this summer, will have a similar appearance. The website has been totally redesigned in conjunction with Johns Hopkins University Press, and the Press is also administering our dues-payment system. Should you have questions about your dues or similar membership-related matters, please contact Ms. Alta Anthony at Johns Hopkins University Press (AHA@press.jhu.edu). Membership questions as well as technical questions regarding the conference may also continue to be directed to Mr. Charles Fulton, our tech support and help desk manager (helpdesk@thegsa.org or techsupport@thegsa.org). As noted, any transition of this magnitude is difficult; but we are convinced that the results have been outstanding, and more than worth the trouble, given the new opportunities for e-subscriptions, access to Project MUSE, and many other features that our relationship with Johns Hopkins has given us.

This issue contains our annual list of dissertations in German Studies from the years 2010 and 2011, with a few from 2012. We hope that you continue to find this list useful. We also are including an article by Professor Frank Trommler and some announcements of interest to the membership.

This issue of the *Newsletter* also contains information on the forthcoming Thirty-Sixth Conference of the Association, which will take place from October 4-7, 2012, at the Hilton Milwaukee City Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Program Committee, ably directed by Professor Jared Poley (Georgia State University), has put together another outstanding program, one which promises to be the largest or second-largest in our history. I hope to post the tentative program on the website by 25 April. It will remain there for a month for you to review, after which I'll send the final version to Johns Hopkins University Press for printing and distribution.

Once again we had so many eminently qualified proposals that we felt obliged – here we go again!, you'll rightly say – to include two extra Sunday time blocks. As in each of the last three years, we faced an unhappy choice of either opting for Sunday afternoon or rejecting lots of qualified proposals. A special GSA task force, named by President Stephen Brockmann, is considering creative alternatives that might allow us to deal with the "Sunday issue."

The GSA continues to be active in its engagement with and support for related and affiliated organizations. As President Stephen Brockmann notes in his letter, the GSA is well represented in its support of the National Humanities Alliance. In May 2012 it will join in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D. C. The GSA has been a member of the Friends of the German Historical Institute for many years. We've welcomed the decision by the Conference Group for Central European History in the American Historical Association to rename itself the Central European History Society. We're looking forward to welcoming the editors of *Deutschland-Archiv* and *German History* to the Milwaukee conference. And we congratulate Keith Cothrun on his new position as Executive Director of the American Association of Teachers of German.

As I am writing this, electronic elections are taking place to choose a new GSA Vice President, to elect new members of our Board, and to accept or reject a proposed bylaws change. We'll inform you of the results as soon as we have them.

Last, but most certainly not least, all of us would like to thank the three members of the Board who departed at the end of 2011 after three years of service: Pieter Judson, Joyce Mushaben, and Jacqueline Vansant. Their contributions to the GSA and to the profession are very great and much appreciated.

As always, I welcome your ideas and suggestions. The GSA is *your* organization, and it is important to hear from you.

Best regards,

David E. Barclay  
Kalamazoo College  
Executive Director, German Studies Association

**The Thirty-Sixth Annual Conference of the GSA**  
**Hilton Milwaukee City Center**  
**Milwaukee, Wisconsin**  
**October 4-7, 2012**

The Thirty-Sixth Annual Conference of the German Studies Association will take place from October 4 to October 7, 2012, at the Hilton Milwaukee City Center, 509 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203. Milwaukee has long been a favorite meeting location for GSA members. This will be the third GSA conference in this beautiful city on the shores of Lake Michigan. In 1989 and again in 2005 we met at the Hilton Milwaukee City Center, and we are pleased to return to this venerable hotel, which combines 1920s elegance with ultramodern amenities. The hotel is close to many attractions, including a number of sites associated with Milwaukee's celebrated German heritage, among them an impressive nineteenth-century Turnhalle. The Milwaukee Art Museum – one of several art museums in the city – is home to the famous Quadracci Pavilion designed by Santiago Calatrava. The city is also the home of everything from Harley-Davidson motorcycles to sausage and microbreweries. We are considering various excursion options for our members, including walking tours of German Milwaukee.

After three straight well-attended conferences in Washington, Oakland, and Louisville, the thirty-sixth annual meeting also promises to be large, with over three hundred sessions and roundtables, and more than a thousand participants. Once again, as in each of the last three years, we will – unfortunately – be obliged to extend the conference into late Sunday afternoon in order to accommodate all the sessions that the Program Committee has approved. We know that this situation continues to create real problems for many of our members, even as we recognize that the steady growth of our conference testifies to the intellectual strength and vibrancy of German Studies. A GSA task force, appointed by President Stephen Brockmann, is considering possible alternatives to the Sunday schedule.

We've already reserved extra hotel sleeping blocks at the conference rate for those who will be staying over on Sunday night. We will have a block of thirty meeting rooms at the Hilton Milwaukee and the adjacent Frontier Airlines Center (connected to the hotel by skywalk) on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Last year the German Studies Association commemorated its thirty-fifth anniversary with a special roundtable with the title "In eigener Sache: The Early Years of the Western Association for German Studies." As we look toward our fortieth anniversary in 2016, we are continuing our series on WAGS/GSA history with **two more special events**. The first, "**Remembering Our Own History: A Conversation with Gerald Kleinfeld at 75,**" will be moderated by Professor Marion Deshmukh of George Mason University, and will represent an opportunity to hear our Founding Executive Director reflect on the GSA's entire history. The second event, like last year's, will be moderated by

Professor (and former GSA President) Katherine Roper of Saint Mary's College of California. This one will carry the story of WAGS and the GSA into the 1990s, and is titled "**In eigener Sache: Roundtable on Our History -- From WAGS to GSA, 1980s and 1990s.**" The GSA veterans who will participate in this roundtable include Professors Evan B. Bukey (University of Arkansas), Patricia A. Herminghouse (University of Rochester), Konrad Jarausch (University of North Carolina), and Frank Trommler (University of Pennsylvania).

This year's conference will also include a number of special roundtables dealing with several urgent issues from today's headlines, such as one on "The Future of the European Union and the Euro" and another on "What Has To Be Said About Günter Grass."

Our annual conference is enriched each year by the support and participation – in sessions, roundtables, and receptions – of a number of **affiliated societies and organizations**. Among the organizations represented this year are: the American Association of Teachers of German (AATG); the American Friends of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation; the Austrian Cultural Forum New York (ACFNY); the Berlin Program in Advanced German and European Studies; the Central European History Society (formerly the Conference Group for Central European History); the Coalition of Women in German (WiG); the DEFA Film Library at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst; the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD); the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C.; H-German; the Lessing Society; the Ludwig Boltzmann-Institut für Kriegsfolgen-Forschung, Graz; the North American Goethe Society; the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History; the Transatlantic Network in the Environmental Humanities; and Young Medieval Germanists in North America (YMAGINA). We are deeply grateful to all these organizations for their continued support.

As usual, many **sessions and roundtables** in Milwaukee will focus on large thematic clusters. Among them are seven sessions on "Asian-German Studies"; six on "Remembering Christa Wolf"; five each on "German and Balkan Encounters," "Recent Expressions of Heimat," and "Spectacle"; four each on "Forgetting Plurality: Writing Confessional Histories after the Reformation," "The German Occult," "Jenseits von Bayreuth. Richard Wagner heute: Neue kulturwissenschaftliche Lektüren," "Law and Legal Cultures," "Negotiating an Aesthetics of Terrorism," "Observation in Science and Literature," "Poetic Thinking," and "Talking Past Each Other/Talking to Each Other: Disjunctures in Communication among German, American, and British Historians"; and three each on "Cultures of Work," "Defenses of the Aesthetic," "Epistemic Transitions and Social Change in the German Humanities, 1918-1960," "Feminism, Motherhood, and Domesticity in Contemporary Germany," "Germans in East Africa," "Music and Interdisciplinarity," "The Muslim Turn," and "Violence and Redemption." In addition, this year's conference will feature many two-session clusters on a variety of important themes.

Several of these thematic clusters are sponsored by the GSA Networks, which began their work in 2010 and have already contributed significantly to new interdisciplinary approaches in German Studies. Among the networks that have contributed to the 2012 conference are the Alltag Network, the Legal Cultures Network, the Memory Studies Network, and the Visual Culture Network. We are grateful to the Interdisciplinary Committee, which coordinates the work of the GSA Networks, and to the members of the Networks themselves for all their efforts.

Again, we are looking forward to an exceptional series of **luncheon and banquet speakers** this year, and we hope that as many of you as possible can attend these important events. Each luncheon will cost \$33, and the banquet costs \$42. The speakers are:

#### **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, LUNCHEON:**

We are pleased to welcome **Professor Maiken Umbach** as our first luncheon speaker. She will talk on **“The Sense of Time and the Sense of Place in German Photography, 1933-1945.”** Maiken Umbach is Professor of Modern History at the University of Nottingham, UK, and senior editor of the journal *German History*, published quarterly by Oxford University Press. She was educated at the University of Cambridge (MA 1991, PhD 1996), taught for fifteen years at the University of Manchester, and has held fellowships and visiting appointments at the Center for European Studies Harvard, University College London, UPF Barcelona, the Australian National University Canberra, and the Free University of Berlin. She has published widely on the role of place and space in modern Germany and in transnational settings. Books include *German Cities and Bourgeois Modernism, 1890-1930* (2009); *Vernacular Modernism: Heimat, Globalization and the Built Environment* (2005); *German Federalism: Past, Present, Future* (2002); and *Federalism and Enlightenment in Germany, 1740-1806* (2000). Forthcoming are *Decentred Dictatorships: The Regional in Hitler’s Germany and Franco’s Spain* (Oxford University Press, 2013) and *Heimat, Region and Empire: Spatial Identities under National Socialism* (Palgrave, 2012). Professor Umbach is now working on a new project on the relationship between public and private photography in the Third Reich.

#### **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, BANQUET AND PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:**

**Professor Stephen Brockmann**, President of the German Studies Association, will present the biannual **Presidential Address** at the GSA banquet. He too will be speaking on an extremely timely topic: **“Remembering What Remained.”** His address will explore the memory of the German Democratic Republic and of the literary debates that ensued in the wake of the GDR’s collapse and German reunification, particularly the debate surrounding the publication of Christa Wolf’s *Was bleibt* in the summer of 1990. In many ways Wolf’s last major work, *Stadt der Engel oder The Overcoat of Dr. Freud* (2010),

was an attempt to remember those debates, as well as an experiment in making sense of the possibility of forgetting—since, prior to 1991, Wolf had famously forgotten the fact of her own involvement with the Stasi from 1959-1962. The talk will also explore conceptions of the role of literature in the former GDR, as well as Wolf's own approach to the role of literature.

Stephen Brockmann is Professor of German at Carnegie Mellon University and the author, most recently, of *A Critical History of German Film* (2010), as well as of *Nuremberg: The Imaginary Capital* (2006), *German Literary Culture at the Zero Hour* (2004), and *Literature and German Reunification* (1999). From 2002-2007 he was the managing editor of the *Brecht Yearbook*. In 2007 he won the DAAD/AICGS Prize for Distinguished Scholarship in German and European Studies/Humanities. He is serving as President of the GSA in 2011 and 2012.

### **SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, LUNCHEON:**

The GSA is pleased to welcome Professor **Lorraine Daston**, Director of the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin, and Visiting Professor in the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago. Professor Daston will speak on “**Science, Humanities, Wissenschaft, Wissen: Remapping Knowledge,**” a topic that will be especially timely in view of continuing debates about the future of the humanities and the place of the humanities in higher education. Professor Daston's books include *Classical Probability and the Enlightenment* (1988), (with Katharine Park) *Wonders and the Order of Nature, 1150-1750* (1998), *Things that Talk: Object Lessons from Art and Science* (2004), and (with Peter Galison) *Objectivity* (2007). She is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Corresponding Member of the British Academy, and member of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences. Her current research concerns the history of rules, algorithms, and the mechanization of rationality.

## REGISTRATION INFORMATION

As in previous years, it will be necessary to register for the conference online this year. Please go to our website ([www.thegsa.org](http://www.thegsa.org)) to do this. **THE ONLINE CONFERENCE REGISTRATION AND HOTEL RESERVATION LINK WILL BE AVAILABLE AFTER MID-APRIL AND UNTIL 10 SEPTEMBER OR UNTIL ROOMS AT THE HOTEL SELL OUT.** A confirmed conference registration will lead you to a link that will enable you to make a reservation at the conference hotel, the Hilton Milwaukee Center City, at the special conference rate. **PLEASE DO NOT CALL THE HOTEL DIRECTLY OR THE GSA TO ASK FOR THE RATE. YOU MUST FIRST REGISTER FOR THE CONFERENCE TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR THAT RATE.**

Conference registration rates are unchanged from 2009, 2010, and 2011:

### **MEMBERS:**

\$ 85.00 BEFORE SEPTEMBER 10

\$ 95.00 AFTER SEPTEMBER 10

### **NON-MEMBERS:**

\$ 150.00 BEFORE SEPTEMBER 10

\$ 160.00 AFTER SEPTEMBER 10

**INDEPENDENT SCHOLARS/NO INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION:** \$ 35.00

### **GRADUATE STUDENTS:**

\$ 20.00 (GSA MEMBERS)

\$ 45.00 (NON-MEMBERS OF GSA)

**LUNCHEON RESERVATIONS:** \$ 33.00 per luncheon

**FRIDAY BANQUET RESERVATION:** \$ 42.00

**AUDIOVISUAL EXPENSES (PLEASE PAY ONLY IF YOU HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR USE OF AN LCD PROJECTOR):** \$ 20.00 per person using projector

**EXHIBITORS:** \$ 150 per table

**HOTEL RATE:** \$ 159.00 (single and double)

## PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

The GSA simply would not be able to function without the work of the Program Committee. There is very time-consuming work, and all of us are in their debt. Special thanks go to this year's tireless Program Director, Professor Jared Poley of Georgia State University.

The Program Committee members are:

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For registration, hotel reservations, and for a preliminary draft of the online program, please go to the website at [www.thegsa.org](http://www.thegsa.org). We look forward to seeing you in Milwaukee!

## The GSA and Related/Affiliated Organizations

*[From time to time the GSA Newsletter publishes articles under the heading of "The GSA and Related/Affiliated Organizations" about organizations, societies, institutes, and research facilities that may be of interest to our readers. Thus we are pleased to publish Professor Frank Trommler's description of the Fritz-Hüser-Institut in Dortmund.]*

### Fritz-Hüser-Institut für deutsche und ausländische Arbeiterliteratur in Dortmund

Frank Trommler  
University of Pennsylvania

Die Arbeit des Fritz-Hüser-Instituts in Dortmund, eine Fundgrube für die Literatur-, Kultur- und Sozialgeschichte des industriellen Deutschland, verdient auch diesseits des Atlantik breitere Aufmerksamkeit. Als "Archiv für Arbeiterdichtung und soziale Literatur" von dem Bibliotheksdirektor Fritz Hüser (1908-1979) nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg in Dortmund aufgebaut, wurde es 1961 als Gründungs- und Tagungsort der Gruppe 61 in der deutschen Öffentlichkeit zum ersten Mal breiter beachtet. Hüser's Lebensanliegen, der von der Literaturszene der Gruppe 47, aber auch von Germanisten und Lehrern ausgeschlossenen Welt der Arbeit und des sozialen Alltags zu Druck und Stimme zu verhelfen, fand in den sechziger Jahren, nicht zuletzt mit dem Starautor Max von der Grün, so viel Resonanz, dass es eine Bewegung entfachte, die mit den Werkkreisen Literatur der Arbeitswelt um 1970 überall in der Bundesrepublik Fuß fasste. Hüser's Werk richtete sich vor allem auf das Sammeln der zahlreichen gedruckten und ungedruckten Zeugnisse aus der Arbeitswelt, die sonst nur in der DDR Archivierung fanden. Der regionale Bezug zum Ruhrgebiet, zur Stadt Dortmund, zum Land Nordrhein-Westfalen und neuerlich zum Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe ermöglichte die vielumkämpfte Finanzierung, mit der die Sammlung nach Hüser's Pensionierung 1973 als "Institut für deutsche und ausländische Arbeiterliteratur" weitergeführt und unter seinem Nachfolger Rainer Noltenius ab 1983 als "Fritz-Hüser-Institut für deutsche und ausländische Arbeiterliteratur" zu einer zentralen Arbeitsstelle ausgebaut wurde. Heute ist das Institut unter der Leitung von Hanneliese Palm eine modern geführte, benutzerfreundliche und mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln gut erreichbare Forschungsstelle in Dortmund, die von der Arbeiterliteratur und -geschichte und der Sozialgeschichte der Industriearbeit bis hin zu der Vagabundenkultur der zwanziger Jahre und Migrantenkultur der letzten Jahrzehnte die "andere Seite" der deutschen Gesellschaft erschließt.

Die Vielfalt der Sammlungsbereiche entspricht der Vielfalt dieser "anderen Seite", die allerdings nur im geläufigen Bildungsdenken als "anders" angesehen wurde und wird – ungeachtet der Tatsache, dass das Arbeiter- und Angestelltenleben mitsamt des Arbeitslosenlebens, das auch Sammlungsgebiet darstellt, den größeren Teil der deutschen Alltagsgeschichte des letzten Jahrhunderts ausmacht. Der interdisziplinären Ausrichtung der German Studies, die Entde-

ckungen in weniger erschlossenen Sphären kultureller Aktivitäten einschließt, liefern Archiv und Bibliothek reiches Material. Wie reich, lässt sich auf dem Internet (<http://fhi.dortmund.de>) bereits dem Überblick über die 27 Sektionen entnehmen, der im Klick auf “ständige Ausstellungen” (“Kultur selber machen”) erscheint, kurzen Zusammenfassungen, die einige höchst unvermutete Dinge einbegreifen. Hier eine Auswahl: Arbeitersport- und feste, Arbeiterchöre und Sprechchöre, Medien und Literatur der Arbeiter(bewegung), Christliche Arbeiterbewegung(en), DDR-Literatur, Vagabundenkultur, Naturfreunde, Körperkultur und Sexualität, Arbeiterbildung, Migrantenliteratur, Freidenker, eine große (wohl die größte deutsche) Sammlung von (Arbeiter-)Esperanto, ganz abgesehen von Arbeiterautobiographien und den Dokumenten zur Gruppe 61 und zum Werkkreis Literatur der Arbeitswelt. In der Noltenius-Festschrift *Kultur als Fenster zu einem besseren Leben und Arbeiten* (Bielefeld, 2003) werden verschiedene Sammlungsbereiche breit kommentiert.

Die gut gestaltete Internet-Präsenz folgt im wesentlichen dem 2005 im Verlag K. G. Saur in München erschienenen Band *Literatur und Kultur der Arbeitswelt: Inventar zu Archiv und Bibliothek des Fritz-Hüser-Instituts* (420 Seiten, mit Periodika-, Sach-, Personen- und Ortsregistern), der von Hanneliese Palm und Gregor Vogt erarbeitet und von Rainer Noltenius herausgegeben wurde. Das Institut leiht nicht aus. Für Rechercheanfragen nach bestimmten Titeln, Autoren und Sachgebieten steht e-mail-Service zur Verfügung ([fhi@stadtdo.de](mailto:fhi@stadtdo.de)). Der Online-Katalog ist im Aufbau. Die wohl an die 40 000 Bände umfassende Bibliothek dürfte in ihrem Bestand der Arbeiterliteratur von ihren Anfängen an außer der Deutschen Bücherei in Leipzig kaum ihresgleichen haben, ist aber auch in der Partei- und Arbeiterbewegungsliteratur exzellent sortiert. “Schreibende Frauen,” “Jugend schreibt” und Literatur von Migranten, insbesondere von deutsch-türkischen Autoren, sind einige der kontinuierlichen betreuten Sammelgebiete. Entlegene und rare Zeitschriften lassen sich finden, manche sind Unica, gelangten teilweise über Nachlässe ins Haus. Für fehlende Zeitschriften kann die Sammlung des Dortmunder Instituts für Zeitungsforschung manche Ergänzung bieten. Der Zugang von Dokumenten der Büchergilde Gutenberg, der 1926 gegründeten Bildungsorganisation für Arbeiter und Angestellte, erlaubt Einblicke in die Vorlieben im Umgang mit deutschen und ausländischen Autoren; sie werden ergänzt mit Materialien des Bücherkreises und des Bundes proletarisch-revolutionärer Schriftsteller. Die über 5000 Bände umfassende Privatbibliothek eines der prominentesten kommunistischen Schriftsteller, Willi Bredel, fand im Institut ebenfalls eine (vorläufige) Bleibe.

Den archivalischen Schatz bilden die Nachlässe von Arbeiterschriftstellern und neueren Autoren der Arbeitswelt, die dank Hüasers freundschaftlicher, immer interessierter und respektvoller Natur ihren Weg an das Haus der Bibliotheken am Dortmunder Markt fanden. Unter ihnen liefern die Nachlässe oder Teilnachlässe von Max Barthel, Erich Grisar, Heinrich Lersch, Ernst Preczang, Bruno Schönlank, Christoph Wieprecht, Paul Zech und Hildegard Wohlgemuth besonders viel Material zur Sozial- und Arbeitergeschichte im In- und Ausland.

Spezielle Erwähnung gebührt Hüasers Interesse für die Vagabundenliteratur der Zwischenkriegszeit; ihm ist der Erwerb der Materialien der "Bruderschaft der Vagabunden" zuzuschreiben, die Gregor Gog begründete, dessen Papiere als Herausgeber der Zeitschrift *Der Kunde* ebenfalls vorhanden sind. In einer Spezialausstellung konnte das Institut 2004 das eindrucksvolle Werk des Vagabundenmalers Hans Tombrock präsentieren, der sich im skandinavischen Exil mit Brecht anfreundete und in den Kanon des deutschen Exils aufgenommen gehört. Der Dortmunder Umkreis ist mit größeren Autorendokumentationen vertreten, von denen neben Paul Polte, Bruno Gluchowski, Josef Reding, und Peter Schütt vor allem Max von der Grün herausragt, der sich mit seiner zupackend-realistischen Erzählweise in Romanen, Hörspielen und Drehbüchern ein riesiges Publikum im In- und Ausland schuf und in den siebziger und achtziger Jahren neben Böll als meistübersetzter deutscher Gegenwartsauteur galt.

Ein Großteil von Hüasers Interesse galt der Arbeiterjugendbewegung und führte zu einer großen Sammlung, die auch viele Dokumente der bürgerlichen Jugendbewegung enthielt. Sie wurde an das sozial- und mentalitätsgeschichtlich ebenfalls eindrucksvolle Arbeiterjugend-Archiv in Oer-Erkenschwick abgegeben ([www.arbeiterjugend.de](http://www.arbeiterjugend.de)). Hüasers Nachfolger Noltenius sorgte neben dem Ausbau der Sammlungen und ihrer Verwertung durch die Universitätsgermanistik und -geschichtswissenschaft dafür, dass der Bereich der Fotodokumentation zu einer großen Sammlung ausgebaut wurde. Visuelle Dokumentation spielt seit den achtziger Jahren eine wichtige Rolle, als das Institut begann, Ausstellungen seiner Bestände zu organisieren und seine Thematik Schulen und Bildungszentren zugänglich zu machen. Schallplatten von vor 1933 wurden überspielt, Toninterviews mit Autoren und Tonmitschnitten von Veranstaltungen zugänglich gemacht. Darüber soll natürlich nicht die von Hüaser in den fünfziger begonnene zeitgeschichtliche Dokumentation in über tausend Mappen sowie die Personensammlung übersehen werden, letztere mit Materialien über 1200 Autoren, Funktionäre, Journalisten, Politiker. Zu den zumeist im Klartext Verlag Essen erschienenen Katalogen traten ab 1984 "Forschungen zur Arbeiterliteratur", darunter etwa Aiga Seywalds Band *Die Presse der sozialen Bewegungen 1918-1933. Linksparteien, Gewerkschaften... Kommentiertes Bestandsverzeichnis deutschsprachiger Periodika* (1994). Mit all diesen Aktivitäten setzt das Fritz-Hüaser-Institut in der deutschen Archivlandschaft einen bemerkenswerten Akzent. Es dokumentiert denjenigen Teil der Alltags- und Sozialgeschichte, welcher, von der Arbeiterkulturbewegung ästhetisch sensibilisiert, eigene Ausdrucksformen hervorbrachte, die eine tiefere und politischere Wirkung erzielten als es die bloße Spiegelung bürgerlicher Kultur getan hätte, die ihr zu Unrecht nachgesagt worden ist.

## Reports and Announcements

### **German American Chamber of Commerce of the Midwest, Inc. - GACCoM**

The German American Chamber of Commerce of the Midwest, Inc., 321 North Clark Street, Suite 1425, Chicago, Illinois 60654-4714, offers an annual “Transatlantic Program – Young Technology Leaders (TAP-YTL)” for young professionals or college and university students late in their studies, preferably in either a graduate or Ph.D. program. Although the deadline for this year’s competition is past, interested members of the GSA should contact Daniela Daus, Senior Manager, Transatlantic Relations & Transatlantic Program (daus@gaccomm.org), or Katrina Denny (denny@gaccomm.org) for further information about the 2013 competition. The deadline is typically 20 March.

This year’s competition selected twelve individuals (all must have a basic knowledge of German) to participate in an eight-day program in Germany that included the following elements:

**TAP-YTL:** Intelligent Transportation Communication Systems offers 12 selected individuals the opportunity to participate in an intensive 8-day delegation trip to Germany. The program includes planned modules such as:

**Munich:** Visit top research facilities, see the challenge and opportunity for information and communication technology for electric vehicles, learn about advanced vehicle-to-vehicle communication systems;

**Frankfurt region:** Experience IT measures for Germany’s largest regional public transportation association and see efficient traffic modeling and management;

**Duisburg:** Visit the communications headquarters for a German rail and logistics company, with advanced mobile applications for users, data storage and security measures;

**Berlin:** Access German policy makers on federal level and gain an outlook on transportation communication policy regulations and data protection measures;

Networking opportunities with industry experts and researchers, technology providers and peers.

### **Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton**

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, School of Historical Studies, Opportunities for Scholars 2013-2014. The Institute is an independent private institution founded in 1930 to create a community of scholars focused on intellectual inquiry, free from teaching and other university obligations. Scholars from around the world come to the Institute to pursue their own research. Candidates of any nationality may apply for a single term or a full academic year. Scholars may apply for a stipend, but those with sabbatical funding, other grants, retirement funding or other means are also invited to apply for a non-

stipendiary membership. Some short-term visitorships (for less than a full term, and without stipend) are also available on an ad-hoc basis. Open to all fields of historical research, the School of Historical Studies' principal interests are the history of western, near eastern and Asian civilizations, with particular emphasis upon Greek and Roman civilization, the history of Europe (medieval, early modern, and modern), the Islamic world, East Asian studies, the history of art, the history of science, philosophy, modern international relations, and music studies. Residence in Princeton during term time is required. The only other obligation of Members is to pursue their own research. The Ph.D. (or equivalent) and substantial publications are required. Information and application forms may be found on the School's web site, [www.hs.ias.edu](http://www.hs.ias.edu), or contact the School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study, Einstein Dr., Princeton, N.J. 08540 (E-mail address: [mzelazny@ias.edu](mailto:mzelazny@ias.edu)). Deadline: November 1, 2012.

### *Central European History* Editorship

The Central European History Society (formerly the Conference Group for Central European History) of the American Historical Association invites applications and nominations of outstanding scholars for the position of Editor of its journal, *Central European History*, published by Cambridge University Press, for a term that begins **July 1, 2014**. The deadline for applications and nominations is **June 1, 2012**. Applicants should be members of the Society, resident in North America, who are accomplished historians of German-speaking Central Europe, have the intellectual range to work with manuscripts from different periods and regions in the history of German-speaking Central Europe, and who are conversant with the wide range of historical methodologies and topics currently represented among scholars of the history of German-speaking Central Europe. Additional details may be found at the Society's web site, <http://www.centraleuropeanhistory.org/>, or at the journal's page at Cambridge Journals Online, <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=CCC>. Additional inquiries may be directed to [CentralEuropeanHistory@case.edu](mailto:CentralEuropeanHistory@case.edu) or by phone at (216) 368-4144.

For the Central European History Society  
 Prof. Helmut Walser Smith  
 Chair, Editor Nominating Committee  
 Department of History  
 Vanderbilt University

## A List of Dissertations in German Studies, 2010–2011

The following list of dissertations completed in 2010, 2011, and the first months of 2012 in the many and diverse fields encompassed by the term German Studies represents the responses to our call for information last November. We make no claim for the completeness or accuracy of the list, and we would like to thank all the dissertation directors and recent recipients of Ph.Ds for providing us with this information. Abstracts that came in considerably over length have been trimmed. We will publish a list in all future spring issues of the GSA Newsletter. If you missed this round, please be advised that we will continue to play catch-up next year. If you received your Ph.D. in **2011** or **2012** you may be listed in next year's Spring newsletter. (No repeats, however!) A call for information will go out next fall.

Anderson, Stewart. *Big Lessons from the Small Screen: Television Fiction, Media Consensus, and the Reinvention of Morality in East and West Germany, 1956-1970*. Binghamton University. Advisor: Wulf Kansteiner. August, 2011.

This dissertation explores the reinvention of morality through German television fiction between 1956 and 1970. It draws upon production documents, viewer letters, critical reviews, and television plays to show how dramatic television reflected and transmitted moral lessons. Six basic moral themes, which correspond with the dissertation's six chapters, emerge from this analysis: history, politics, religion, materialism, gender, and race/ethnicity. This study also breaks new ground by using material from both German states, featuring denominators common to television fiction in West and East Germany: the fight against decadence, materialism, gender inequality, and a host of other specific moral issues. The study of German television with relational and universal lenses, instead of state and national ones, enables a history of television in Germany without constant reference to the inherent differences between the two systems, East and West.

Atzler, Judith. *Twist in the List: Frame Semantics as Vocabulary Teaching and Learning Tool*. The University of Texas at Austin. Advisor: Dr. Zsuzsanna Abrams. May 2011.

The purpose of this study, which is grounded in applied linguistics, was to investigate two ways of presenting vocabulary in a German language class in order to determine whether Frame Semantics is a feasible tool with regards to students' vocabulary acquisition and culturally appropriate usage of vocabulary. In addition, this study examined learners' attitudes toward the new method of vocabulary teaching and learning. A total of 34 university students enrolled in four second-semester German classes participated in this study. Analysis of the data indicates that there was no statistical significant difference in the two groups with regards to their cultural appropriate usage of the vocabulary items, and no statistical significant differences

were observed with regards to vocabulary recall and retention. In addition, only the factor of enjoyment yielded significant differences with regards to learners' attitude, while the factors of motivation, interest and confidence did not show statistically significant differences between the groups. Yet the results indicate that both methods – Frame Semantics and the more traditional methods – are suitable for vocabulary learning and teaching as both methods resulted an increase of learners' vocabulary knowledge as well as long term retention.

Beneš, Jakub S. *Deserving the Nation: Workers Between Socialism, Nationalism, and Democracy in Late Habsburg Austria, 1890-1914*. University of California, Davis. Advisor: William W. Hagen. 2011

This dissertation examines the cultural dynamics behind rising ethno-nationalist tensions in the pre-World War One Austrian workers' movement. It reveals that the ordinary Austrian German and Czech workers who drove the suffrage campaign –accompanied and inspired by now obscure working-class poets and writers—redefined their perceived relationships to their respective ethnic nations alongside advancing democratic reforms. As universal male suffrage came within reach and finally passed into law in 1907, the conviction that workers deserved to lead their respective national communities edged out earlier sentiments of exclusion from the nation. I argue that this development characterized Austrian workers' political culture from 1890-1914 and is central to understanding nationalist mass mobilization in this region.

Beorn, Waitman W. *Descent into Darkness: The Local Participation of the Wehrmacht in the Holocaust in Belarus, 1941-2*. University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Advisor: Christopher Browning. 2011.

The study examines how and why the German army became involved in the murder of Jews in Belarus in the context of the Holocaust. Focusing on the involvement of the *Wehrmacht* in genocide in six local areas, this work details a progression of complicity from improvised participation to the internalization of anti-Jewish measures. Moreover, it explains in detail the myriad ways in which German soldiers aided in and benefited from the murder of Jews in Belarus. The work highlights the critical importance of unit culture and the complex *interaction* between situational factors, values, and social-psychological forces. It also demonstrates that the antipartisan war (or threat thereof) was intentionally and successfully mobilized to increase the participation of the German Army in the Holocaust. Finally, this dissertation examines in detail the many different relationships between German soldiers and Jews that occurred in the context of the Nazi genocidal project in the East.

Berlinghoff, Marcel. *An den „Grenzen der Aufnahmefähigkeit“: Die Europäisierung der Anwerbestopps 1970–1974. Ein Vergleich der restriktiven Migrationspolitik in der Schweiz, der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und in Frankreich.* Heidelberg University. Advisors: Edgar Wolfrum, Jochen Oltmer. 2011.

In the early 1970s all Western European countries stopped legal labor immigration from regions that were perceived as non-European. While this end of the guest worker period is commonly explained with the economic downturn after the first oil crises in 1973, the dissertation argues that in fact a Europeanization of migration policy caused the recruitment bans and immigration halts. In comparing the decision making processes in West Germany with those in Switzerland and France it shows that the “discovery” of immigration behind the guest worker scheme and its discussion in European forums led to immigration stops well before and after the oil crises which served as a public justification only.

Blokker, Johanna M. *(Re)Constructing Identity: World War II and the Reconstruction of Cologne's Destroyed Romanesque Churches, 1945–1985.* Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. Advisor: Jean-Louis Cohen. 2011.

The reconstruction of Cologne's destroyed Romanesque churches after World War II was key to the recovery of this city's familiar urban image and the preservation of its unique character. For this reason, the reconstruction process has been the object of significant historical research over the years. Yet this work has largely been limited to analysis of the preservation principles that underlay the restorers' decisions and to descriptions of the technical challenges involved. The present study takes a different approach: placing the reconstruction process in its historical context, it explores the changing social and political factors as well as the individual personalities that shaped it over its 40-year duration. The result is a new set of insights into the relationship between architecture and identity in Germany after World War II, and into the ways in which the residents of Cologne handled the memory of the war and its legacy in the urban landscape.

Brait, Andrea. *Gedächtnisort Historisches Nationalmuseum. Eine Analyse unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Debatten um Museumsneugründungen in Deutschland und Österreich.* Universität Wien. Advisor: Manfred Rauchensteiner. 2011.

The paper focuses on the analysis of the debates about the “Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland,” the “Deutsches Historisches Museum,” and a new institution on Austrian history, which is often indicated as “Haus der Geschichte der Republik Österreich.” Thereby, the focus is put on public discussions on the one hand, and on analysis of the permanent exhibitions which have been realized on the other hand. However, the general development of historical exhibitions is not left out of sight either, with special focus on the tension between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic in view of the

construction of a “national historic memory” and its disintegration after the political changes of 1989–90. Simultaneously, the completely different political and social circumstances and the resulting difference in discussion in Austria which up to now have been impeding the establishment of an Austrian historical national museum are pointed out.

Cole, Mark B. *Feeding the Volk: Food, Culture, and the Politics of Nazi Consumption, 1933–1945*. The University of Florida. Advisor: Giles, Geoffrey J. 2011.

Why did Nazi officials squabble over which serving dishes and flatware went best in factory canteens? Why did the Nazi Party Program remind its constituency not once but twice of its duty to feed Germans? Why would a thirteen-year old Wuppertal girl, in a prize-winning essay, liken the Third Reich to “a large family sitting around a dinner table: the Führer and his followers”? Put simply, food and eating was a constant concern for all Germans at least since the scarcities experienced during the “hunger blockade” of the First World War and the Great Depression of 1929. Despite the massive literature on seemingly every aspect of Hitler’s Germany, we know relatively little about the role of food and drink in everyday life. My dissertation will begin to fill this void by using food as a category of analysis. The value of such an approach in the context of the Third Reich lies in the various ways in which the Nazi regime attempted to manipulate food consumption for its own ends. My main argument is that the success of the Nazi regime in feeding the Volk and raising the standard of living, at least relative to the preceding two decades, effectively blunted popular concerns about ever-tightening social constraints and even the persecution of neighbors. It also changed traditional German food ways.

Collenberg, Carrie. *The Aesthetics of Terrorism*. University of Minnesota-Twin Cities. Advisor: Rembert Hueser. 2011.

Delahanty, Jennifer. *Changes in Wisconsin English over 110 Years: A Real-Time Acoustic Account*. University of Wisconsin . Advisor: Joseph Salmons. 2011.

The growing set of studies on American regional dialects has to date focused heavily on vowels while few examine consonant features and none provide acoustic analysis of both vowel and consonant features. This dissertation uses real-time data on both vowels and consonants to show how Wisconsin English has changed over time. Together, the recordings (from the *Dictionary of Regional American English* and my own fieldwork) represent 110 years of speaker data from which I extracted tokens used to compare four phonetic features commonly attributed to Wisconsin English: specifically /o/, /u/, stopping in interdental fricatives, and final fortition. Results of the analysis showed phonetic changes over time in each of the features presented. These changes suggest that a process of koineization has taken place, fueled by speakers of phonologically similar European immigrant languages that came into contact with one another.

Denning, Andrew. *Schuss! Skiing, the Alps, and the Invention of Alpine Modernity, 1880-1990*.

University of California, Davis. Advisor: Edward Ross Dickinson. Sept. 2011.

This dissertation studies the historical relationship between skiers and the Alps from the introduction of the sport to Central Europe in the 1880s through 1990. I employ the tools of cultural and environmental history to examine the relationship between skiing, the Alps, and modernity to show how leisure practices such as sport and tourism played a vital role in the definition of modern European culture and spurred modernization in the Alps. I argue that whereas Europeans had long understood both skiing and the Alps to be backwards and peripheral, together they became central to the development of European modernity in the twentieth century. Alpine skiers were united by a transnational culture based in common experiences and their shared relationship with the Alpine landscape. The growing popularity of Alpine skiing, which I trace to the sport's unique cultural appeal, led Alpine skiers and their representatives to alter the Alpine landscape to suit the practice of the sport, thus transforming their understanding of the Alps.

Dennis, David Brandon. *Mariners and Masculinities: Gendering Work, Leisure, and Nation in the German-Atlantic Trade, 1884-1914*. The Ohio State University. Advisors: Alan Beyerchen and Robin Judd. 2011.

In the decades around 1900, Wilhelmine Germany embarked on a quest for world power status. This endeavor included the acquisition of overseas colonies and a naval arms race with Great Britain, but it also encompassed a broader effort to achieve global presence and economic might through a rapidly expanding merchant fleet. Accordingly, many Germans began to view the maritime community as an extension of the nation and its empire on and over the seas. This study argues that, between the advent of German expansion in 1884 and the outbreak of world war in 1914, a variety of German groups reconceived merchant mariners as emblems of the nation at home, on the oceans, and overseas. Consequently, state authorities, liberal intellectuals, social reform organizations, Protestants, and nautical professionals deployed middle-class constructions of masculinity in their attempts to reform civilian sailors' portside leisure and shipboard labor for the nation.

Dillon, Sandra I. *The Representation of Terrorism as Defective Communication in Volker Schlöndorff's Die Stille nach dem Schuss, Gregor Schnitzler's Was tun wenn's brennt, Leander Scholz's Rosenfest and Ulrike Edschmid's Frau mit Waffe: Zwei Geschichten aus terroristischen Zeiten*. University of Oregon. Advisor: Susan C. Anderson. 2011.

This dissertation examines the connection between terrorism and communication in Volker Schlöndorff's film *Die Stille nach dem Schuss* (2001),

Gregor Schnitzler's film *Was tun wenn's brennt* (2002), Leander Scholz's novel *Rosenfest* (2001), and Ulrike Edschmid's biographical narratives *Frau mit Waffe: Zwei Geschichten aus terroristischen Zeiten* (1996) in the context of Speech Act Theory. The films and texts illustrate how fictional terrorists are trying to accomplish the impossible statement "I hereby persuade you." The act of persuasion has an element of freedom, because one can either be persuaded or not. However, the terrorists represented in the works mentioned above want to eliminate the element of choice and force the interlocutor to be persuaded. In order to achieve this they introduce violence, which in turn causes them to be labeled as terrorists. The more they try to use violence to achieve their goals, the more they cement their condemnation as terrorists.

Dobрева, Boryana Y. *Subjectivity Regained? German-Language Writing from Eastern Europe and the Balkans through an East-West Gaze*. University of Pittsburgh. Advisor: Sabine von Dirke. 2011.

An analysis of the role of recent German-Balkan works in articulating transnational identity in and through literature. Drawing on dominant social and political models of European identity representations as well as on multidisciplinary studies on stigma, trauma, and diasporic cultures as distinct historical formations, the dissertation contends that migrant fictions from Eastern Europe and the Balkans: 1) not only illuminates the concepts and demarcations operative in European collective imaginations but also; 2) introduce an Eastern European/Balkan dimension regarding the formation of modern identities beyond a national focus.

Eisemann, Amanda. *The Human Horse: Equine Husbandry, Anthropomorphic Hierarchies, and Daily Life in Lower Saxony, 1550-1735*. University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Advisor: Craig Koslofsky. December 2011.

This dissertation examines how human-animal relationships were formed through daily equine trade networks in early modern Germany. As reflections of human cultural values and experiences, these relationships had a significant impact in early modern Braunschweig-Lüneburg both on the practice of horse breeding and veterinary medicine and on the gendering of certain economic resources, activities, and trades. My study relies on archival and cultural sources ranging from the foundational documents of the Hanoverian stud farm in Celle, tax records, guild books, and livestock registers to select pieces of popular and guild art, farrier guides, and farmers' almanacs. By combining traditional social and economic sources with those that offer insight on daily life, this dissertation is able to show that in early modern Germany, men involved with equine husbandry and horse breeding relied on their economic relationship with horses' bodies as a means to construct distinct trade and masculine identities.

Erwin, Andrew F. *Mimesis, Madness, and Modernity: Robert Musil and the Ethics of Being without Qualities*. The University of Chicago. Advisor: David E. Wellbery. June 2011.

The dissertation is a study of the novelistic aesthetics and ethics of Robert Musil's *Der Mann ohne Eigenschaften*. Whereas previous scholarship has tended to treat *MoE* as an outlier in the history of the novel, reflecting the peculiar style and philosophy of the scientist-turned-author Musil, this study argues that the *MoE*'s aesthetic and ethical unity coheres around a problem that is central to the history of the novel from Cervantes to Dostoyevsky and Proust: mimetic desire. Developing a new reading of Musil's critical novelistic project, the study interprets the novel's positive ethical project – which is mirrored in the novel's textual aesthetics – as a mystical response to the problem of mimetic desire.

Fischer, Stefanie: *Ökonomisches Vertrauen und antisemitische Gewalt: jüdische Viehhändler in Mittelfranken, 1919 – 1939*. Technische Universität Berlin. Advisors: Wolfgang Benz, Michael Wildt. October 2011.

Die Dissertation untersucht die Wechselbeziehung zwischen ökonomischen Vertrauen und antisemitischer Gewalt am Beispiel der jüdischen Viehhändler. Die Gruppe der jüdischen Viehhändler eignet sich für eine derartige Untersuchung besonders gut, da sie noch bis zum Jahr 1933 eine Mehrheit unter den mittelständischen Viehhandelsbetrieben in vielen deutschen Gebieten stellten. Als Viehein- und Verkäufer, aber auch als Kreditgeber und Güterhändler, agierten sie an einer sehr sensiblen Stelle. Gerade in wirtschaftlichen Krisenzeiten konnte sich das zuvor aufgebaute Vertrauen zwischen Händler und Bauer gegen die jüdischen Händler wenden, die in der antisemitischen Propaganda als „Bauernschlächter“ dargestellt wurden. Wie wurde das Vertrauensverhältnis zwischen jüdischen Viehhändlern und Bauern aufgebaut, wie lange hielt es stand, wenn es zu Konflikten kam und wie verhält es sich unter wechselnden politischen Rahmenbedingungen unter nationalsozialistischer Gewaltherrschaft? Als Untersuchungsregion eignet sich dafür die bayerische Region Mittelfranken ganz hervorragend, da dort noch bis 1933 eine der größten jüdischen Gemeinden im Deutschen Reich lebte und zum anderen weil im Gau von Julius Streicher die antisemitische Gewalt besonders scharfe Ausmaße annahm.

Fonseca, Ana Monica. *É Preciso Regar os Cravos! O Apoio da Social-Democracia Alemã à transição democrática portuguesa (1974-1976) [The Carnations need Water Now! The West-German Social-Democrats' Support for the Portuguese Transition to Democracy (1974-1976)]*. University Institute Lisbon, Portugal. Advisor: António Costa Pinto. 2011.

The German Social Democracy, in particular the West German SPD, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and the federal government, developed a

specific policy in supporting Portuguese democratization. This policy had already been defined in the last years of the dictatorship but could only be fully implemented after the coup of April 25, 1974. The German Social Democrats' support took mainly the form of political and structural aid to the Portuguese Socialist Party, mobilizing the Federal Government (in particular of Chancellor Schmidt), the gathering a concerted support of its Western European allies. This multileveled support made the German Social Democracy into one of the major supporters of Portuguese democracy.

Gerstenmayer, Christina. *Kriminelle Rotten“ und „Schwarze Garden“. Räuberbanden im Kurfürstentum Sachsen zwischen Strafverfolgung und Medienrepräsentation.* Universität Trier. Advisor: Helga Schnabel-Schüle. 2011.

According to contemporary records banditry was one of the dominant crimes in early modern Germany. The dissertation puts its focus on 18th-century Electoral Saxony within its specific legal and political conditions. Like in many other territories of the Holy Roman Empire authorities claimed a steadily growing number of violent criminal gangs that were threatening local residents by nightly housebreaking and assault. The Saxon rulers required the highest penalties for thieves and their suspected accomplices. In spite of the merciless postulations those who stood inquisition had even the chance to be pardoned. Kinship bonds played a prominent role within robber bands, and affected their behavior in court as well. The dissertation reveals an interrelated discourse about robber bands consisting of administrative and judicial texts, court reports and public media. The public perception generated different recurring stereotypes which influenced the image of robber bands deeply.

Ghanem, Carla. *Exploring Identities among Graduate Instructors of German: Instructors' Beliefs about Teaching Language and Culture.* The University of Texas at Austin. Advisor: Zsuzsanna Abrams. August 2010.

This study explores the complexities associated with graduate language instructors' identities and teaching practices, specifically with regard to the teaching of culture in the FL classroom. These areas are important to study because negotiating various identities has been shown to impact language learning and teaching. In addition, instructors' identities and the influence on their teaching practices may impact pedagogy. The study investigates the identities and experiences of eight graduate instructors of German – four (two male and two female) native and four (three male and one female) non-native speakers of German – in the spring semester of 2009 at the University of Texas at Austin. Findings illustrate that the participants negotiated their identities in interaction and dialogue with others (Bakhtin, 1981) and in different communities of practice (Wenger, 1998). In discussing their identities, instructors also used various interpretive repertoires, underscoring their individuality and their experiences. The study's findings

suggest, furthermore, that the issue of teacher identities needs to be included in teacher training and must play a significant role in FL education, in order to support language teaching and learning.

Gueneli, Berna. *Challenging European Borders: Fatih Akin's Filmic Visions of Europe*. The University of Texas at Austin. Advisor: Sabine Hake. May 2011.

My dissertation will discuss Akin's filmic visions of Europe three of his feature films: *Im Juli* (*In July*, 2000), *Gegen die Wand* (*Head-On*, 2004), and *Auf der anderen Seite* (*The Edge of Heaven*, 2007). Through close textual readings, I analyze three aspects of his films in particular: the spatial conceptions of Europe (city- and landscapes), the sounds of Europe (music and languages) as well as the display of ethnic minorities and the changing urban demography in Germany and Europe. Akin employs an "aesthetics of heterogeneity" to portray his filmic Europe as a diverse space, in which multiethnic and multilingual music, people, and sceneries are juxtaposed with regions that often have been perceived historically and politically as distinct and complicated.

Halder, Guido. *A Frame-Semantic Approach to Selectional Restrictions in German Support Verb Constructions: The Case of [In X Geraten]*. The University of Texas at Austin. Advisor: Hans Boas. December 2011.

Support verb constructions (henceforth: SVCs) are constructions consisting of a verb with a reduced meaning (when compared to the full verb) and a noun. Previous analyses (e.g., von Polenz 1963, Winhart 2002) provide a detailed account of the function of the verb in SVCs. However, neither of the two approaches fully explains why certain verb-noun combinations are unacceptable. *Geraten* ("to get into") can combine with *Brand* ("fire") in but not with *Feuer* ("fire") even though the two nouns are synonyms. This dissertation proposes a novel approach towards identifying selectional restrictions in German support verb constructions by applying insights from Frame Semantics (Fillmore 1985) and Construction Grammar. I argue that the nominalization *Feuer* cannot combine with the support verb because the frame-semantic information evoked by *Feuer* is incompatible with the frame semantics of *geraten*. Based on a corpus of more than 1000 SVCs with *geraten*, I show that there are different patterns of productivity and idomaticity, and I posit a new construction that captures all the meanings expressed by SVCs with *geraten*.

Harding, Elizabeth. *Landtag und Adligkeit. Ständische Repräsentationspraxis der Ritterschaften von Osnabrück, Münster und Ravensberg 1650 bis 1800*. Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Advisor: Barbara Stollberg-Rilinger. 2009.

By using the example of noble corporations (Ritterschaften), the dissertation analyses modes of interaction at German provincial diets (Landtage),

and thus discusses the specific pre-modern character of these Parliaments. It explores procedures of decision making as well as the ceremonial protocol and noble symbols, such as uniforms and publications. Drawing on sociological theories, the study suggests that the nobility used diets to display rank and honor. However, while the noble corporations permitted their members to demonstrate individual claims for rank, they were only partly successful in demonstrating unity. This approach to the symbolic communication at early modern provincial diets sheds new light on their use and significance.

Helmi, Nora. *Unterhaltung, aber sicher! Die Fernsehkriminalreihen Stahlnetz und Blaulicht in deutsch-deutscher Perspektive, 1958/59-1968*. Universität Hamburg. Advisors: Axel Schildt, Dorothee Wierling. 2011.

Im Mittelpunkt der medienhistorischen Studie stehen die beiden Kriminalfernsehreihen „Stahlnetz“ (NWRV/ NDR) und „Blaulicht“ (DFP). Beide gingen 1958/59 zeitverzögert für fast zehn Jahre auf Sendung und veranschaulichten dem Zuschauer in West und/ oder Ost mit realitätsnahem Anspruch und basierend auf wahren Gegebenheiten die „Arbeit der Kriminalpolizei“. Über eine Analyse der vordringlichen Sujets, der Stereotypisierung von Kommissar, Verbrecher und Opfer und der Beschreibung von Gut und Böse hinaus, werden die sich innerhalb des Jahr-zehnts stark wandelnde Konstruktion von Gesellschaft, ihrer Zusammenhänge und ihrer einzelnen Akteure im Medium Fernsehen untersucht. Inwiefern sind die Kriminalreihen Abbild der jeweiligen gesellschaftlichen Realität, wie stark weichen sie davon ab und welche Wunschvorstellungen sollen im Zuschauer geweckt werden? Die Arbeit sieht „Stahlnetz“ und „Blaulicht“ vor dem zeitgenössischen Hintergrund, d.h. vor der Korrelation zwischen Ost und West aber auch in der Konkurrenz beider Systeme um die bessere Gesellschaft, den besseren Staat, die bessere Demokratie. Zentral für die Analyse beider Kriminalreihen ist das audiovisuelle Material, das nicht auf seinen bloßen Inhalt reduziert, sondern mit Blick auf die einzelnen Filmbilder und die ihnen inhärente Ästhetik mit interdisziplinärer Methode ausgewertet wird. Darüber hinaus werden die Entstehungs- und Rezeptionszusammenhänge innerhalb der Trias Produzenten, Fernsehschaffende und Fernsehzuschauer beleuchtet.

Hoelger, Angelika. *The History of Popular Culture in Berlin, 1830-1918*. Johns Hopkins University. Advisor: Peter Jelavich. 2011.

This dissertation examines the conditions that shaped the emergence of public entertainment in Berlin between 1830 and 1918. It focuses on the interplay among urbanization, industrialization, and policing, as well as their impact on the transition from traditional popular amusements to the significantly more commercialized, mechanized, and standardized mass culture of a modern metropolis. This thesis argues that the development of

Berlin's public entertainment scene was intrinsically connected to political events in Prussia, whose licensing and policing policies were informed by traditionalist notions of class and morality. Though the Prussian state, Berlin's Chiefs of Police, and increasingly influential morality leagues persistently attempted to control and contain the expansion of public leisure sites, by the dawn of the Weimar Republic, Berlin had become home to more than 1.7 million people – and hundreds of taverns, music halls, opera houses, theaters, variety stages, cinemas, cabarets, circuses, and amusement parks.

Houlihan, Patrick J. *Clergy in the Trenches: Catholic Military Chaplains of Germany and Austria-Hungary during the First World War*. The University of Chicago. Advisor: John W. Boyer. 2011.

My dissertation analyzes battlefield religion with a sense of subjectivity, agency, and locality that re-frames standard histories of the First World War's disenchanting industrial violence. Catholic chaplains represented personalized understandings of war, with influences including unit particularities, different geographical experiences of sacrifice, the charisma of individual personalities, and the center-periphery dynamics of empires in which Catholics were a suspect minority in Germany and a favored majority in Austria-Hungary. Chaplains as pastoral caregivers were figures of limited direct agency. However, by studying chaplains' social position as intermediary authority figures, I analyze the boundaries of public religiosity in a military context. Through its comparative analysis using personalized archival sources such as letters, diaries, and reports, my project goes beyond national religious histories that focus on vitriolic war sermons and episcopal politics. My work revises an instrumental reading of military religion in which religiosity was successful to the degree that it sustained victory.

Ivanova, Mariana. *DEFA and East European Cinemas: Co-Productions, Transnational Exchange and Artistic Collaborations*. The University of Texas at Austin. Advisor: Sabine Hake. May 2011.

This dissertation focuses on film co-productions of the East German film studio DEFA (*Deutsche Film-Aktiengesellschaft*) with East and West European partners. It revisits patterns of institutional and transnational collaboration during the Cold War in order to challenge the predominant cliché of the isolation of East European film industries. The project seeks to re-position East German cinema within evolving debates on European film, deriving its argument from archival research on production histories and contemporaneous press releases, as well as from correspondence and personal testimonials such as interviews with former East German and East European filmmakers. The project moves beyond previous approaches to East German film as European cinema's "other." DEFA co-productions provide a privileged route into the examination of socialist film production as a state-controlled and ideologically compliant cultural domain, and, at

the same time, as a venue for artistic collaborations that challenged the limitations of state censorship and sponsorship. Focusing on DEFA as a case study, I shed light on the negotiation of cultural policies not only within a discrete film studio but also among the various institutions involved in filmmaking in Eastern Europe.

Johnson, Jason Burton. *Dividing Mödlareuth: The Incorporation of Half a German Village into the GDR Regime, 1945-1989*. Northwestern University. Advisor: Peter Hayes. 2011.

“Dividing Mödlareuth “ is a microhistorical study of the fifty-person German farming village of Mödlareuth, a community divided in half by the inner-German border. This project traces the history of the division of Mödlareuth from 1945 when the so-called “Iron Curtain” descended upon the village until the 1989 collapse of East Germany. The border through Mödlareuth was militarized gradually, evolving into a complex system centered on a concrete wall. Eastern villagers also endured the violent consequences of early attempts to guard the border, two forced relocation operations, mandatory agricultural collectivization, and infiltration by Stasi spies. Western villagers suffered social isolation and economic depression due to the community’s abrupt severing. This study challenges the standard understandings of the relationship between the East German regime and its populace, the effects of the physical existence of the “Iron Curtain” through Germany, and the day-to-day impact of the mounting Cold War.

Kalb, Martin Kalb. *A Tool of Social Control: Constructions of Youth in Munich, 1942-1969*. Northern Arizona University. Advisor: Paul Dutton. 2011.

My dissertation focuses on social constructions or dominant representations of youth in Munich between 1942 and 1969. Youth can be utilized as a lens into a discursive space for broader debates. In Munich, authorities framed youth as delinquent as a way to indicate the general ills of the society at large. Constructing youth as abnormal and criminal was beneficial to a variety of contemporaries within Munich. Authorities justified stricter measures of control within numerous societal spheres by pointing to the threat of youth within postwar society. Ultimately, certain images of young people like *the delinquent boy* or *the Teenager* became tools of social control. This conclusion allows insights into connections between constructing and controlling young people in the Bavarian capital and beyond.

Kearney, James C. *Friedrichsburg by Friedrich Armand Strubberg: Translated and Annotated by James C. Kearney*. The University of Texas at Austin. Advisors: Janet Swaffar, Hans Boas. December, 2010.

Friedrich Armand Strubberg’s semi-autobiographical novel *Friedrichsburg*, published in Germany in 1867, is a fountain of information about the

German settlements in the Hill Country of Texas established in the years 1844-1848 by a corporation of German noblemen. In the novel the reader encounters many dramatic stories attendant to the foundation years of Fredericksburg in 1846/1847 when Strubberg, under the assumed name Dr. Schubbert, served as the first colonial director of the town. The situations are presented vividly, and although the book offers a romanticized version of the immigrants' travails, I maintain that it contains historically accurate depictions of people and events that have been largely overlooked in other accounts of the period. The dissertation offers the first complete translation of the novel. An introduction provides an overview of German immigration in Texas, a short biography of Strubberg, and a discussion of his place in literature about Texas published in Germany in the nineteenth century. Extensive endnotes document names and episodes as they appear in the text and distinguish between what is fact and what is fiction in the novel. A bibliography of works published about Texas in the nineteenth century is supplied as an appendix.

Kita, Caroline A. *Jacob Struggling with the Angel: Siegfried Lipiner, Gustav Mahler, and the Search for Aesthetic-Religious Redemption in Fin-de-Siècle Vienna*. Duke University. Advisor: Bryan Gilliam. 2011.

This interdisciplinary dissertation explores the role of religion and art in turn of the century Vienna by examining the concept of Erlösung and its manifestation in the symphonic programs of the composer Gustav Mahler (1860-1911), and in the philosophical and dramatic works of the poet Siegfried Lipiner (1856-1911). Mahler and Lipiner's religious aesthetics are unique in that they propose a reevaluation of man's relationship to a divine being in the modern world that engages both Jewish and Christian traditions in dialogue with modern aesthetic philosophy. Standing in contrast to the rhetoric of Viennese Catholic politics or the theatricality of Richard Wagner's Kunstreigion, the discourse of redemption in Mahler and Lipiner's works reflects a desire for acceptance and belonging that is integrally related to their position as assimilated Jews struggling with questions of identity and belonging in the anti-Semitic environment of Vienna around 1900.

Knight, Mary L. *Sympathy for the Devil: Volatile Masculinities in Recent German and American Literatures*. Duke University. Advisor: William Collins Donahue. 2011.

This dissertation explores recent German and American depictions of masculine identity struggles within contemporary consumer culture, focusing on novels by German-speaking authors Christian Kracht and Benjamin Lebert and American author Bret Easton Ellis. I expose an exonerative mechanism whereby the male protagonist is forgiven for violent, misogynistic behavior; this includes both actual violence as well as a broader system of misogynist language and symbolism. The protagonist is depicted as a victim and out-

sider, and so his own crimes are positioned as relative to a dysfunctional social structure which becomes the greater evil. A rhetorical construct of internal emptiness allows the character to see himself as nonexistent and thus unaccountable for his actions. Ultimately, the narratives in question encourage the reader to adopt this exculpatory attitude, blocking more critical readings.

Koch, Michael. *Here and There: The Immanence of Rilke's Angel*. Northwestern University. Advisor: Rainer Rumold.

The dissertation's focus consists of analyses of Rainer Maria Rilke's figuration of the angel over the course of his career. Proceeding chronologically and drawing on biographical information, as well, this study considers nearly all of Rilke's articulations of the angel for the first time in nearly sixty years and with a new objective. The analysis takes place before the backdrop of Rilke's historical and cultural environment: the German-language avant-garde of the early 20th century and the looming influence of Nietzsche. While both angels and Rilke's poetry are frequently associated with spirituality, religious transcendence, and metaphysical concerns, this study attempts to show that Rilke's articulation of the angel shifted away from conventional representations and predominant critical reception. The angel of Rilke's crowning achievement, the *Duineser Elegien*, can be understood immanently and on a level that can obtain to latent political implications. This is because a representation of the angel that eschews connotations of eternal salvation or of some heavenly after-life points to the fact that humanity's here-and-now is of more importance—indeed, the only importance.

Kraiss, Andrew. *Determiner Phrase and Definiteness in Old High German*. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Advisor: Robert Howell. 2011.

This dissertation investigates the status of nominal functional categories in the Old High German (OHG) *Isidor* and *Tatian* translations as well as Otfrid's *Evangelienbuch* in regards to the structure of the extended nominal group – including the Noun Phrase (NP) and the functional phrases Determiner Phrase (DP), Case Phrase (KP) and Number Phrase (NumP) – which govern it. The nature of the extended NP in each OHG document is discussed with particular attention to the definiteness and indefiniteness cycles and the rise of articles. It proposes that a definite article existed from the earliest recorded examples of OHG, albeit with uses that differ from the uses of the article in Modern German and differ in each OHG document examined. The study explains how the DP evolved in OHG from a structure created for animate genitives to a structure that came to be used for definite and indefinite articles.

Kravetz, Melissa. *Creating a Space in the Medical Profession: Female Physicians, Maternalism, and Eugenics Work in Weimar and Nazi Germany*. The University

of Maryland. Advisor: Jeffrey Herf. 2011.

This dissertation examines the history of female physicians' work in marriage counseling centers, in school health reform, and in the movements against alcoholism, venereal disease, and prostitution during the Weimar Republic, and in organizations like the Bund Deutscher Mädel and the Reichsmütterdienst, as well as their efforts in the racial hygiene and anti-tobacco campaigns during the Third Reich. In this study, I ask how and why women occupied particular fields within the medical profession in these years, and how women doctors reconciled their medical perspectives with their views of the Weimar and later the Nazi state. Focusing primarily on those women doctors who were members of the Bund Deutscher Ärztinnen, this dissertation demonstrates that female physicians used primarily maternalist and to a lesser extent eugenic arguments to make a case for their presence in these medical spaces. I argue that supporting women's traditional societal roles as well as eugenics discourse were means by which female physicians advanced in the male-dominated medical profession. By working in marginalized spaces (which they helped to create) where they treated only women and children, they shielded themselves from male doctors' attention, thereby enhancing their own autonomy and their authority in women's and children's medicine. I show that by advocating eugenics and accentuating their feminine and motherly qualities, women were able to secure jobs and even broaden their medical roles to become political and educational advocates for women in an otherwise hostile work environment.

Kugele, Jens. *Kafkas Heimat-Topographien. Religion, Nation, Kultur und Schrift*. Georgetown University. Advisor: Friederike Eigler. August 2011.

Combining notions of "home," "homeland," and "belonging", the German concept of *Heimat* has been at the center of German collective imagination since the late eighteenth century. Entitled "Kafkas Heimat-Topographien. Religion, Nation, Kultur und Schrift", my dissertation explores the interconnectedness of notions of *Heimat* in literary works by German-Jewish writer Franz Kafka with contemporary discourses on culture and religion. With special attention to texts by Hugo Bergmann, Franz Kafka, Karl Schönherr, and Abraham Grünberg, my analysis focuses on the question of how the spatial constructedness of *Heimat* employed in Kafka's texts serves as an arena for theory, critique, deconstruction and reconstruction of (imagined) cultural spaces. My analysis seeks to demonstrate that these notions of *Heimat* form the core of unique constellations in discourses on culture and origin in a modernity perceived as "disenchanted" and "secularized." Anchored in the disciplinary context of German Literary Studies, my dissertation therefore also aims to make a contribution to Jewish Studies as well as the study of culture and religion.

Layne, Priscilla. *Black Voices, German Rebels: Acts of Masculinity in Postwar Popular Culture*. University of California at Berkeley. Advisor: Deniz Göktürk. 2011.

This dissertation examines Germans' appropriation of Black popular culture in West and East Germany from the 1950s until the present. My examination is based on close readings of film, literature, and musical theater by German, Turkish German and African American artists. The first four chapters focus on fictional German rebels in texts like Günter Grass's *Die Blechtrommel* and Rainer Werner Fassbinder's *Whity*. The fifth chapter reverses the gaze, examining how African Americans protagonists react to German expectations of an essential Black subject in Paul Beatty's *Slumberland* and Mark Stewart's *Passing Strange*. The final chapter discusses hip hop culture in Feridun Zaimoğlu's *Kanak Sprak*. I argue that when Germans understand Black culture as inherently different and rebellious it is an essentializing act that ignores the multiplicity of the Black experience and does not allow the possibility of Blackness as a part of rather than in opposition to German culture.

Loew, Katharina. *Techno-Romanticism: Special Effects in German Fantastic Film from the Silent Era*. The University of Chicago. Advisors: David Levin and Tom Gunning. July 2011.

German film is renowned for outstanding technical achievements, but also for a pre-industrial commitment to a quasi-mystical filmic artwork. My dissertation addresses the reciprocity between magic and technology in representations of the supernatural in German silent cinema (1913-1929). It reveals that the famously "haunted" screen of German cinema would have been inconceivable without an unprecedented burst of innovation in the realm of special effects at the time. My archival research uncovered a "techno-romantic" ideology prevalent among filmmakers and early film theorists of all political persuasions, which, for the first time, allowed them to embrace technology as a vital means of creative expression. Accordingly, film technology was no longer regarded merely as a tool for recording physical reality, but rather as capable of providing access to a spiritual dimension that was solely obtainable cinematically. Special effects provided the far-reaching creative freedom necessary to transcend empiricism and elevate film to the status of an art form. My work shows that special effects were both constitutive for early German film theory and molded the style of some of the most important films in the history of German cinema.

Luiten, Tyler. *Old High German Nominal Morphology Revisited: A Fresh Look at Old Paradigms*. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Advisor: Robert Howell. 2011.

This study employs a relational database of Old High German (OHG) nominal attestations to reconstruct noun class paradigms found primarily in four major OHG texts. Parallel to this process, this study also evaluates

specific notions of Wolfgang Wurzel's Natural Morphology as they relate to the OHG data. The Proto-Germanic nouns retained morphological encoding that identified noun class, case, and number. In OHG, however, many morphological categories had merged or disappeared altogether. The data in this study display the degree to which certain features of the Proto-Germanic nominal system had restructured in OHG so that the distinction between singular and plural was becoming primary, and the marking of formal noun class membership receded, remaining relevant only in the plural endings. The results also support Natural Morphology's assertion that language change will proceed in the direction of reducing markedness.

Marcus, Nathan. *Credibility, Confidence and Capital: Austrian Reconstruction and the Collapse of Global Finance, 1921-1931*. New York University. Advisor: Mary Nolan. 2011.

Combining the analysis of financial data, visual sources and archival material, the dissertation aims to provide a better understanding of Austria's economic reconstruction after the end of World War One up to the Great Depression. It stresses the vital role played by the League of Nations' delegates in Vienna in ending hyperinflation by stabilizing expectations in November 1922. The League's subsequent efforts at economic reconstruction in Austria did raise significant amounts of foreign capital, but the country was released from supervision against the better opinion of the League's financial experts in 1926. Most importantly, a careful scrutiny of financial and archival data shows that the Credit-Anstalt crisis of May 1931, long viewed as harbinger of the Great Depression, was in fact successfully contained within just a few weeks. It can therefore not be linked to the banking crisis in Germany or the currency crisis that followed thereafter in Britain.

Marx, Christian. *Paul Reusch (1868-1956) und die Corporate Governance der Gutehoffnungshütte – Netzwerkhandeln und Unternehmensführung im Industrieunternehmen*. Universität Trier. Advisors: Morten Reitmayer, Lutz Raphael. 2011.

Paul Reusch war ein wirtschaftlich erfolgreicher und politisch prominenter Unternehmer des 20. Jahrhunderts, der das in Oberhausen ansässige Großunternehmen „Gutehoffnungshütte“ (GHH) von 1909 bis 1942 als Vorstandsvorsitzender führte. Unter seiner Leitung expandierte das Familienunternehmen der Haniels zu einem überregional operierendem Montan- und Maschinenbaukonzern. Der größte Coup gelang ihm 1920/21 mit der Übernahme der Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN). Die von ihm implementierte Produkt- und Profitstrategie beinhaltete den Aufbau eines vertikal integrierten Konzerns und basierte im Unterschied zu anderen Firmen vor allem auf Zukäufen fremder Unternehmen durch Eigenmittel. Im Kontext der neueren Corporate-Governance-Forschung werden hierbei die internen und externen Kontroll- und Führungsmechanismen systematisch untersucht. Dabei wird die über einen langen Zeitraum

stabile Führungspraxis durch das Aufdecken von Netzwerkverbindungen, Informationsflüssen und Lenkungsanweisungen sichtbar gemacht. Obwohl Reusch die GHF bereitwillig an der nationalsozialistischen Aufrüstung beteiligte, führten Konflikte innerhalb des Konzerns sowie mit verschiedenen Parteistellen der NSDAP schließlich zu seinem erzwungenen Rücktritt während des Zweiten Weltkriegs.

Mindler, Ursula K. *Jewish Life in Southern Burgenland. The case study of Oberwart/Felsőőr*. Karl-Franzens-University Graz. Advisors: Helmut Konrad, Dieter A. Binder. 2011.

The dissertation focuses on the Jewish community of Oberwart/Felsőőr and attempts to reconstruct ways and forms of Jewish living in the western Hungarian/southern Burgenland provinces in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It undertakes approaches to people who have fallen into oblivion, to their religious institutions, their everyday lives, their professional as well as their linguistic worlds and their living environments, all of them irretrievably lost; it came to an abrupt end when the National Socialists seized power in 1938. Jews from Oberwart/Felsőőr were expropriated and expelled from the site. Some of them managed to flee and restart in exile (only a few of them came back after 1945) – but more than originally thought perished in the Shoah. For a long time a veil of collective silence was cast over this period of history, and there was no comprehensive scholarly research carried out; this dissertation intends to close this gap.

Moser, Jeannie. *Psychotropes Wissen. Figuren und Narrative im drogistischen Selbst-Experiment*. Universität Wien. Advisor: Helmut Lethen. 2010.

Die Arbeit gilt Experimenten mit psychotropen Substanzen in einem transdisziplinären Wissensraum Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts, aus dem viele der heute kurrenten Grundannahmen in Hinblick auf ein "neurochemisches Selbst" bezogen werden – in Hinblick auf die biologistische Idee seiner stofflichen Fundierung und Modulierbarkeit. Die Untersuchung der drogistischen Forschung dieser epistemischen Schwellen- und Umbauphase verläuft entlang von Narrativen und sprachlichen Figuren im Sinne von Begriffen, die – indem sie ihm Gestalt verleihen – ein ganz spezifisches Wissen zum Ausdruck bringen. Herstellung und Formung, Entstehung und Diskursivierung von Wissen gehen miteinander einher – womit die Möglichkeit gegeben ist, Wissen und die Formen seiner Artikulation durchwegs synonym und gleichfunktional zu handhaben. Dahingehend ist die Arbeit als ein Beitrag im Forschungsfeld der "Poetologie des Wissens" zu verstehen. Sie zeigt, wie auch in Prozessen der Genese, Stabilisierung sowie Legitimation nichtliterarischer Diskurse und Wissensformationen poetische Verfahren am Werk sind.

Paulino, Sibeles. *O espaço literário em Ana em venezia: trânsitos culturais e identidade nacional* [Literarischer Raum im Roman *Ana in Venedig: kulturelle Überschreitungen und Nationalidentität*]. Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil. Advisor: Paulo As. 2011.

Diese Magisterarbeit analysiert den Roman *Ana em Veneza* (1994) [dt.: *Ana in Venedig*, 1997] des brasilianischen Schriftstellers João Silvério Trevisan unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Figuration des Raumes und der kulturellen Mobilität der Figuren in fremden Kontexten. Die Arbeit beachtet besonders den Dialog des Romans mit den Werken von Julia und Thomas Mann. Der theoretische Ansatz der Arbeit ist kulturwissenschaftlich fundiert, zumal der Roman kulturelle, soziale und politische Fragen Brasiliens programmatisch problematisiert. Dies weist auf einen impliziten Dialog des Werkes mit anderen Wissensbereichen und mit der brasilianischen Gesellschaft hin. Die Figuren Alberto Nepomuceno, Julia Mann und ihre Amme Ana, Protagonisten des Romans, basieren auf realen Persönlichkeiten. Die hier durchgeführte Forschungsarbeit bestand aus der Lektüre von grundlegenden kultur-, und literaturwissenschaftlichen Werken, Sekundärliteratur über *Ana em Veneza* und den Werken von Julia und Thomas Mann, sowie in der Erfassung von Dokumentationstexten und Biographien, die zum Verständnis des Romans beitragen.

Poling, Kristin Elisabeth. *On the Inner Frontier: Opening German City Borders in the Long Nineteenth Century*. Harvard University. Advisor: David Gordon Blackburn. 2011.

Most eighteenth-century German cities had clear borders. Their breach was a conspicuous sign of the ruptures of modernization that also greatly altered everyday life. This dissertation examines the opening of German city borders beginning with the removal of fortifications through nineteenth-century battles over opening city gates, lifting border taxes and expanding municipal boundaries. I draw on four detailed case studies—Berlin, Leipzig, Oldenburg, and Paderborn—to investigate the relation between the city as a local place and changing notions of what it meant to be each urban, modern and German. As city borders were established and dissolved through a confluence of local and national concerns, abstract notions of nation and modernity constituted and were constituted by the concrete experience of urban spaces and their borders.

Pollmann, Inga. *Cinematic Vitalism—Theories of Life and the Moving Image*. The University of Chicago. Advisors: Tom Gunning, James Lastra, Curtis Scott. 2011.

This dissertation documents the influence of vitalist and life-philosophical ideas of life, movement, and temporality on early film theory and practice in Germany and France, and describes the ways in which cinema in turn contributed to vitalist conceptions of life in theoretical biology and philosophy. Vitalism has played an ambivalent role in historical and theoretical

accounts of the emergence of cinema (and, more generally, modernity). The cinema as apparatus, public space, and *dispositif* generally has been taken as emblematic of the mechanization and technologization of modern life. As a consequence, accounts of the historical contexts of early cinema, even where they acknowledge the influence of a vitalist philosopher such as Henri Bergson, frequently tie film more closely to a reductive mechanist paradigm than to vitalism. *Cinematic Life* demonstrates, however, that early theories of the cinematic image and vitalist discourses on life were inextricably intertwined. Drawing on various vitalist texts from biology, philosophy, sociology and anthropology, *Cinematic Life* establishes a new theoretical framework and new contexts for both classical European film-theoretical texts (by Siegfried Kracauer, Walter Benjamin, Jean Epstein, Sergei Eisenstein, André Bazin, and others) and select films from 1894 to 1929, including abstract films, films featuring animals, and popular science films. The final chapter pursues the trajectory of cinematic vitalism in the immediate post-World War II context, and includes a discussion of postwar films.

Powers, Jennifer Marie. *Re-Appropriating the Catholic Imaginary: Discourse Strategies and the Struggle for Modernization in Late Nineteenth-Century Religious Fiction*. The University of Texas at Austin. Advisors: Katherine Arens, James M. Boyden. August 2009.

This project explores how literary authors used religious discourses in the modernizing socio-intellectual climates of late nineteenth-century Catholic cultures. It takes its premise from a tacit paradox of Western European modernization revealed by Mexican Noble Laureate Octavio Paz--that France and Spain modernized, but unlike other Western European nations, without adopting Protestantism or doctrines of anti-Catholicism and anticlericalism.

Addressing the religious discourses used in respective modernization periods of France and Spain (from 1848 for the former, from 1868 to the early twentieth century for the latter), I apply a cultural-historical approach to representative religiously themed novels and short fiction of the period. I contend that non-institutionalized traditional Catholic culture ("the religious imaginary" of the general Church) offered the authors of these works a plural and thus strategic source for cultural critique that would have resonated with contemporaneous Catholic readerships and, notably, without eliciting overt confrontations (as anticlericalism has historically done).

Roesch, Karen A. *Texas Alsatian: Henri Castro's Legacy*. The University of Texas at Austin. Advisor: Hans Boas. December 2009.

This study constitutes the first in-depth description and analysis of Texas Alsatian as spoken in Medina County, Texas, in the twenty-first century. It provides both a descriptive account of TxAls and discussions on extra-linguistic factors linked to ethnic identity and language loyalty, which have

enabled the maintenance of this distinctive Texas German dialect for 150 years. To investigate the extent of the maintenance of lexical, phonological, and morphological features, this study identifies the main donor dialect(s), Upper Rhine Alsatian, and compares its linguistic features to those presently maintained in the community, based on current data collected between 2007 and 2009 and Gilbert's (1972) data collected in the 1960s. I offer a three-fold discussion of TxAls: (1) an analysis of social, historical, political, and economic factors affecting the maintenance and decline of TxAls, (2) a detailed structural analysis of the grammatical features of TxAls, supported by a description of its European donor dialect and substantiated by Gilbert's (1972) data, and (3) a discussion on the participants' attitudes toward their ancestral language, which have either contributed to the maintenance of TxAls, or are now accelerating its decline, based on responses to a survey developed for the TxAls community, the *Alsatian Questionnaire*.

Rosenbaum, Adam T. *Timeless, Modern, and German? The Re-Mapping of Bavaria through the Marketing of Tourism, 1800-1939*. Emory University. Advisor: Astrid M. Eckert. 2011.

Over the course of the long nineteenth century, industrialization, urbanization, and the rise of the nation-state dramatically altered the face of Germany. What was once a loose assemblage of agrarian states had become an industrial giant and a military superpower by 1914. How did Germans decide to represent this new nation to visitors from home and abroad, and how did it reflect changing conceptions of nature, history, and modernity? How did a growing tourism industry respond to widespread feelings of displacement and anomie? This dissertation examines the connections between Bavarian tourism and the turbulent experience of modernity during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A close examination of "tourist propaganda" (guidebooks, brochures, postcards, etc.) reveals that the tourism industry of Bavaria consistently promoted an image of "grounded modernity," an alternative vision of modern society that synthesized old and new identities, as well as local, national, and cosmopolitan perspectives.

Rotter, Maria Elisabeth. *Faktor Bürokratie. Der Einfluss bürokratischer Politik auf U.S.-amerikanische und deutsche Demokratieförderung in Polen und der Ukraine*. Technische Universität Chemnitz. Advisor: Beate Neuss. 2011.

Deutschland und die USA zählen zu den wichtigsten Geberländern externer Demokratieförderung. Immer wieder wird in beiden Ländern jedoch der Einfluss von Ministerialbürokratie auf die Formulierung und Umsetzung demokratiefördernder Maßnahmen beklagt. „Faktor Bürokratie“ geht dem Einfluss bürokratischer Akteure in verschiedenen Phasen des politischen Prozesses nach. Für deutsche und amerikanische Demokratieförderung in Polen und der Ukraine zwischen 1989 und 2004 werden bürokratische Initiativen, Verhandlungen und Zielabweichungen analysiert. Als theoretischer Rahmen dient der Arbeit ein zu Unrecht in Vergessenheit geratenes

Modell der Außenpolitikanalyse, der Ansatz der bürokratischen Politik (Allison/Halperin 1972), welcher Außenpolitik als Ergebnis eines institutionellen Ringens beschreibt. „Faktor Bürokratie“ basiert auf neunzig Experteninterviews sowie hunderten unveröffentlichten Dokumenten aus den untersuchten Institutionen und bietet so einen faszinierenden Einblick hinter die Kulissen deutscher und amerikanischer Außenpolitik. Auf der Grundlage dieser einzigartigen Empirie generiert „Faktor Bürokratie“ auch Empfehlungen für eine institutionelle Neuordnung dieses Politikfeldes, welche die Effizienz und Effektivität deutscher und amerikanischer Demokratieförderung verbessern könnte.

Ruf, Helena T. *An Investigation of Syntactic Priming Among German Speakers at Varying Proficiency Levels*. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Advisor: Mark L. Louden. 2011.

This dissertation examines sentence production among native and non-native speakers of German. More specifically, it investigates the psycholinguistic phenomenon of syntactic priming, which refers to the tendency for speakers to repeat structures they have recently heard or produced, and the role this may play in language development. Results suggest that less proficient L2 speakers display priming behavior only superficially as compared to advanced L2 speakers and native speakers of German, an indication that they may lack the syntactic representations necessary for priming to occur. Priming as a learning tool may thus be most beneficial for those students who already possess knowledge of the basic structures of German and who are working towards obtaining greater fluency. My findings have important implications not only for an understanding of the acquisition of sentence production, but also for theories of language production and second language acquisition more generally.

Sassin, Erin Eckhold. *Examining the German Ledigenheim: Development of a Housing Type, Position in the Urban Fabric and Impact on Central European Housing Reform*. Brown University. Advisor: Dietrich Neumann. January 2012.

The *Ledigenheim*, or home for single individuals, was a building type developed by German employers, as well as secular and denominational reformist groups from the 1860s through the 1920s to house single workers while combating the “lodger problem” endemic to working class life. This vernacular building type developed from an isolated and emergency housing provision for singles, a simple “use-type” (*Nutztyp*), to a recognizable model of integrative housing construction, a building type (*Bautyp*), which commonly played a complex role for both residents and surrounding communities, and was tied to socially progressive employers, municipalities and other reformist groups. Additionally, the *Ledigenheim* served as an important architectural and social model for a number of architects and urban planners in German speaking lands during the 1920s, functioning as a touchstone for

numerous social experiments utilizing housing, and considerably influencing significant modernist building programs and theories.

Schmidt, Oliver R. *Afroamerikanische GIs in Deutschland 1944 bis 1973. Rassekrieg, Integration und globale Protestbewegung*. Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Advisor: Silke Hensel. 2011.

The dissertation examines the relations between African American GIs and Germans in respect of reciprocal cultural transfers. Beginning with the GIs' World War experience of fighting and defeating a genuinely racist enemy personified by the "SS storm trooper," it analyzes the construction of African American concepts of masculinity in regard of the German experience from 1944 onwards. Following developments in German perceptions of African Americans through the 1950s and the African Americans' situation in the then integrated army, it concludes with the research of African American-German interactions and networks that were part of a global protest movement from the mid-1960s. The dissertation also shows how the Army reacted to African American protest and performances of African American identity as well as the influence the German experience had on the reform of the Armed Forces at the beginning of the 1970s.

Schmieding, Leonard. *Jugendkultur HipHop in the GDR, 1983-1990*. Universität Leipzig. Advisor: Alfons Kenkmann. 2011.

My dissertation looks at hip-hop in the GDR between 1983 and 1990. Focusing on the cultural transfer of breakdance, graffiti, DJing and rap, I examined how both teenagers and officials appropriated hip-hop during the Cold War. While teenagers were fascinated by the creative potential in hip-hop to express oneself and to play with culture, officials interpreted it as anticapitalist protest and sanctioned its practice under the guise of international solidarity. In this vein, they imported the movie *Beat Street* in 1985 and allowed it to be shown in East German cinemas. Youngsters were fascinated and emulated what they saw on screen: breakdance moves, graffiti, DJing, and rap, which remained indecipherable to the controlling agencies, and as youngsters tuned into hip-hop culture, they dropped out of socialism. The young people had found a certain freedom of expression in these practices, and in a way they were committing imaginary *Republikflucht*.

Schmerbeck, Nicola. *Learner Motivation and Self-Regulatory Strategy Use by Intermediate Learners of German During Writing Assignments*. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Advisor: Monika Chavez. 2011.

This study examines the use of self-regulatory strategies on the part of intermediate learners of German during at-home writing assignments. In a multi-method design, 42 learners reported about their self-regulatory

strategy use by completing questionnaires. In addition, eight self-selected focus group members participated in semi-scripted interviews and provided diary entries documenting their strategies during three writing assignments. The study seeks to identify various self-regulatory strategies learners use to motivate themselves during writing assignments and the relationships that exist between self-regulatory strategy use and learners' background variables as well as learning context. The findings support the perception of self-regulation as a multifaceted concept. Results demonstrate that the use of self-regulatory strategies reflects the sociocultural nature of language learning and learners' identities as writers.

Seidl-Gómez, Kathrin. *The Creativity of Displacement: Ernesto Volkening as Essayist and Cultural Translator in Colombia, 1934-1983*. Vanderbilt University. Advisor: Meike G. Werner. July 2011.

Based on archival research in Colombia and Germany, this dissertation examines Ernesto Volkening's (1908-1983) work as an essayist, literary critic, and cultural mediator in Bogotá. Right after finishing law school at the University of Erlangen Volkening escaped political persecution in Nazi-Germany in 1934 by immigrating to Colombia where he worked as essayist and film commentator, and editor of the magazine *Eco: Revista de la Cultura de Occidente*. Writing in Spanish, Volkening decisively shaped the image of German and European culture in his host country for decades. He modeled himself as a transformative cultural mediator whose essayistic writing was a crossing point between European and Latin American cultural worlds. As a go-between figure between cultures and mentalities, languages and geographical regions, Volkening's life and writing serve as a case study to examine aspects of cultural and literal translation, the dichotomy of *Heimat* and exile, and *flânerie* and the essay genre as exilic forms of perception and writing.

Söderfeldt, Yiva. *From Pathology to Public Sphere. The German Deaf Movement, 1848-1914*. Universität Stuttgart. Advisor: Robert Jütte.

The so-called "German Method," deaf education by means of spoken language, triumphed all over the western world in the late 19th century. At the same time, however, as deaf German schoolchildren were taught to articulate and reap lips, a movement of signing deaf adults emerged across the German Empire. This study explores how deaf people went from being isolated objects of welfare, administration, and education, to an urban petty bourgeoisie collectively making claims for self-determination. How the deaf organizations emerged, what they fought for, and who was left behind are the overarching questions addressed in this first comprehensive work on one of the world's oldest movements of disabled people.

Swittalek, Markus P. *The Josephinum. Enlightenment. Classicism. Medical Center.* Technische Universität, Wien. Advisor: Manfred Wehdorn. 2011.

Architecture and urban design maneuver within a framework that is defined by politics, cultural and social conditions. This framework can be tighter or looser. Architecture and urban design rest on three pillars – the client, the architect and the builder. The projects commissioned by Joseph II. were significantly influenced by the Emperor himself in their concept, design and realization. Joseph II. relied on a small but very profound circle of consultants. Johann Alexander von Brambilla, his personal surgeon and confidant, was the consultant for all medical matters. From 1783 to 1785 the Medical District was formed in Vienna –consisting of the General Hospital with 2,000 beds; the Military Hospital with 1,200 beds; an institute for the mentally ill with 250 beds and the Medical-Surgical Academy Josephinum for 200 students, complete with a dormitory and a medicinal herb garden. The Medical District was, therefore, the largest in Europe at that time.

Swope, Curtis. *Building Materialism: Architecture, Interior Space and Urbanism in East German Literature, 1949-1973.* University of Pennsylvania. Advisor: Frank Trommler. 2009.

New buildings in the GDR were asked to bear heavy ideological and material burdens to which writers responded even as they engaged inherited aesthetic theories and practices. Brigitte Reimann, Heiner Müller, Christa Wolf and Günter de Bruyn rehearsed the longstanding left-wing rejection of modernist architecture as they represented the design and building of new cities, houses and factories. Their internationally relevant critique was an integral part of these writers' turn to more experimental literary techniques as they represented facades, streets and living rooms as sites of contested political meaning. They questioned Socialist Realism's assumption of an easy relationship between text and reality and the rationalist intellectual framework that underpinned the state's commitment to scientific progress in the 1960s. The result was a wholesale remaking of Brechtian materialism in order to account for the radical reorganization of everyday life by technology in the post-War period.

Théofilakis, Fabien. *German Prisoners of War in French Hands (1944–1949): Captivity in France and repatriation into Germany.* University of Paris Ouest Nanterre – La Défense/ University of Augsburg. Advisors: Annette Becker, Henry Rousso, Andreas Wirsching. 2010.

Between the end of 1944 and the end of 1948, almost one million German prisoners of war were detained in metropolitan France by the new authorities. These Hitler's soldiers, henceforth vanquished, became a main issue of how to get out of the war, economically, politically and culturally, which involved a large number of actors. My PhD analyzed these challenges of a war-based captivity extended into peace time by showing first how the

German captivity, structured after the end of the hostilities, adapts to the consequences of the decline of a military influence which progressively changes its nature. It showed how the democratic management of the captivity in a peace time period changes radically the relation to any 'norm' and its application through the issue of the same humanitarian law and the neutrality after 1945. German captivity in French hands contributed to redefine the social imaginary and the representations the actors could have of themselves and others during and after the conflict. It is shown how prisoners of war in French hands were involved in the redefining of the national communities and identities; more as a point of rupture in France, and a selective continuity in Germany.

Thomas, Chris. *Compass, Square and Swastika: Freemasonry in the Third Reich*. Texas A&M University. Advisor: Arnold Krammer. 2011.

The experience of Freemasons under the Third Reich provides an example of the ability of targeted groups to negotiate, or even escape, Nazi persecution. As members of the educated and professional class, Freemasons belonged to the demographic that most strongly supported the regime, and were in turn needed by it, to ensure the regime's success. The party recognized this, but was hesitant to co-opt men who belonged to a "Jewish-controlled" and "international" organization. However, because "Freemason" was not a racial identifier, the lodges and the party had room to maneuver, thus began the complex dance of compromise as each side tested the limits of what it could and couldn't do to cooperate with the other. For former Freemasons, the goal was trying to prove loyalty to the regime in the face of previous lodge membership; for the regime it was finding a balance between ideological purity and practical necessity.

Tuckerova, Veronika. *Reading Kafka in Prague: The Reception of Franz Kafka between the East and the West during the Cold War*. Columbia University. Advisor: Andreas Huyssen. 2012.

This dissertation explores the transmission, reception, and appropriation of Franz Kafka in Czechoslovakia during the Cold War, against the background of the contemporary international readings of Kafka, especially in West Germany. I focus on the four pivotal figures and themes in the Czech reception of Kafka: Paul/Pavel Eisner (translations of Kafka into Czech), Gustav Janouch (fabrication and fraud), Eduard Goldstücker (political trials and identifications with Kafka's texts), and Ivan M. Jirous (reception of Kafka in Samizdat). I address the following topics: the status of witness as a legitimization of an 'authentic' reading, censorship, the interplay between politics and literature, and the construction of authorship.

Uelzmann, Jan. *Bonn, the Transitional Capital and Its Founding Discourses, 1948-1963*. The University of Texas at Austin. Advisors: Sabine Hake, Philip Broadbent. May 2011.

My dissertation reconstructs sociopolitical new-beginning discourses pertaining to Bonn, the provisional West German capital, during the Federal Republic's founding years. Combining approaches from history, cultural studies, and literary studies, I look at Bonn as a projection screen through which to explore new-beginning discourses that challenged the FRG during its founding years. I argue that there exists a common pattern of contradiction throughout these discourses, as West Germans attempted to straddle the sociopolitical divides and contradictions between the Nazi past, and a now West-oriented future. With individual chapters addressing different cultural domains, my dissertation offers a cultural cross-section of how Bonn was instrumental in implementing a complex strategy for a new beginning in a post-fascist, war-torn society.

Van de Kamp, Jan. „*auff bitte und einrabten etzlicher frommen Menschen ins hochteutsche ubersetzet*“. *Deutsche Übersetzungen englischer und niederländischer reformierter Erbauungsliteratur 1667-1697 und die Rolle von Netzwerken*. VU University Amsterdam. Advisor: Willem J. op 't Hof. December 2011.

Around 1600 throughout Europe and in all Christian confessions the accent shifted from doctrine to piety. Between the different piety movements that arose, like Puritanism in England, the Further Reformation (Nadere Reformatie) in the Netherlands and German Pietism, there were strong connections. Translations played an important role as intermediaries between these movements. Research to these translations might shed more light upon the interaction between the different movements. I carried out an in-depth study of a network of German translators at the end of the seventeenth century who translated English Puritan and Dutch Further Reformation writings. The study deals with the various aspects of these translations: the production, the distribution, and the reception. The role of networks in relation to these aspects turned out to be very important. To these networks both Reformed and Lutheran persons belonged. This indicates that Reformed and Lutheran Pietism in Germany were tightly connected.

Van der Hoek, Michel. *Palatalization in West Germanic*. University of Minnesota-Twin Cities. Advisor: Anatoly Liberman. 2010.

This dissertation examines the palatalization of consonants in historic and living dialects of Dutch, German, and Frisian. Palatalization was a common feature of the West-Germanic phonological system and can be found in some form in all West-Germanic languages of the present. It is argued that the extent of its presence and its importance in the development of West-Germanic phonology has been underestimated, and that it played a central role in the rise of i-umlaut. The term palatalization is defined and the

most important research problems in several areas, including phonological theory, historical linguistics, paleography, and dialectology, are outlined. The dissertation discusses the problems created by the fact that the modern term palatalization encompasses several related phenomena. The different treatments of consonant palatalization in phonological theories of the past century are examined; weaknesses in the description of palatalization within current theoretical frameworks are noted.

VanderHeijden, Vincent. *Intercultural Communicative Competence: Assessing Outcomes of an Undergraduate German Language Program*. The University of Texas at Austin. Advisor: Zsuzsanna Abrams. May 2011.

This study investigates possible contributing factors to the development of Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC) in undergraduate language learners. Moreover, the study tests the viability of a survey instrument which can help language programs describe the ICC of their students. ICC has been determined to be a valuable—if not central—component of the future of language teaching and learning because of the focus the construct places on “appropriate and effective” interaction between the learner and interlocutors from the target culture. The findings of this analysis determined that there was no connection between students progressing through the language program and the development of ICC. Additionally, though, a number of other factors, including the presence of intercultural relationships and a student’s willingness to adjust to new ways of living, were found to contribute positively to one’s ICC. The results of the study suggest that language programs consider ways to incorporate these factors into curricula. The findings also provide benchmark data for future studies of language learner ICC in the context of the American undergraduate experience.

Wallach, Kerry. *Observable Type: Jewish Women and the Jewish Press in Weimar Germany*. University of Pennsylvania. Advisor: Liliane Weissberg. 2011.

Through an examination of German and Yiddish-language Jewish periodicals in Weimar Germany, this dissertation investigates the problematics of Jewish visibility, and the ways women embodied markers of Jewish and gender difference. While other scholars have identified an uncomplicated impulse for de-Judaization or self-abnegation, I demonstrate that Jewish periodicals systematically reflected a desire for Jewish recognizability vis-à-vis other Jews. The press trained readers to encode themselves with a complex set of subtle yet visible signifiers: women learned to uphold traditions while participating in the spectacles of modern German mass and consumer culture. The “Orthodox Bubikopf “ (pageboy-style wig) offers a potent example: by wearing this, religiously observant Jewish women found new ways of appearing as modern, emancipated women. Texts examined include serialized literature by Clementine Krämer and Sammy Gronemann; Max Brod's novel *Jüdinnen*, films starring Elisabeth Bergner, and the work of artist Rahel Szalit.

Weitzman, Erica. *Returns of Laughter: Comic Irony in Walser, Kafka, and Roth*. New York University. Advisors: Anselm Haverkamp, Avital Ronell, Paul Fleming. 2012.

This dissertation traces the development of comic irony in literature and philosophy from the German romantic era to the early twentieth century. Starting from Hegel's discussion in the *Aesthetics* of "subjective" and "objective" humor—itself largely a response to Friedrich Schlegel's formative writings—it argues that the comic can be understood as the aesthetic expression of irony, precisely what Hegel condemns as "das Allerunkünstlerischste." In the early twentieth century, this aesthetic expression of irony emerges with renewed force in German-language literature. Through readings of texts by Freud, Walser, Kafka, and Joseph Roth, the dissertation demonstrates the implications of the comic performance of an irony which is itself the latent basis of the comic, thus not only allowing for a rethinking of German literary history and its fraught relation to non-seriousness, but also offering a new understanding of the romantic legacy within German modernism and a reassessment of modernist aesthetics as a whole.

Westphal, Wendy C. *Dis-membering and Re-membering the GDR: East Germany's Self-Reflexive Memory in Literature and Film*. Indiana University. Advisor: Claudia Breger. October 2010.

This dissertation examines the portrayal of the GDR in *Wendeliteratur*, *-film* and museums: what techniques are used to claim a collective identity and how real and fictional memories are constructed and authenticated. As Post-Unification Germany reevaluates its past, the emerging collective memories will shape German identity. Based on current theoretical discussion of cultural memory (Assmann, Nora, Halbwachs), I examine the often ambiguous nature of these processes. Narratives like *Zonenkinder* and *Sonnenallee* are intended in part as stable "Identitätsangebote" for a generation of disoriented East Germans. I show, however, that through narrative instability, they undermine their own intentions, both creating and reflecting a volatile and insecure East German identity. Furthermore, while some works (like *Good Bye, Lenin!* and *Das Leben der Anderen*) make vigorous claims to authenticity, I illustrate how they simultaneously negate these assertions by questioning the validity of personal memories and emphasizing the fluid border between fact and fiction.

Winterstein, Stefan. "In jedem solchen Pedanten steckt ein Dschingis-Khan". *Heimato von Doderer und die Ordnungspein*. Universität Wien. Advisor: Matthias Meyer. 2011.

In der Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts wird eine Figur bedrohlich, die über Generationen vor allem als Gegenstand von Spott und Satire gedient hat: der Pedant. Reflexionen dieses Charakters finden sich zu dieser

Zeit auch im Werk des österreichischen Schriftstellers Heimito von Doderer (1896–1966), der die Pedanterie als “Ordnungspein “ geißelt. Die Arbeit untersucht die Analogien zwischen diesen literarischen Spiegelungen und dem zeitgenössischen Diskurs. In einem weiteren Schritt fragt sie nach den Zusammenhängen mit dem retrospektiven Versuch des ehemaligen Nationalsozialisten Doderer, die psychologische Ermöglichung des Faschismus zu untersuchen, und demonstriert die schweren Mängel dieser Unternehmung. Problematisiert werden aber auch die Rückwendung des Autors zur vermeintlich geordneten Welt des alten Österreich sowie die sich durch die Werkchronik ziehende Schicksalsergebenheit, die sich als eine allgemein gewordene Ordnungspein deuten lässt. Sie stellt, so zeigt das Ende der Studie, keine gültige Antwort auf den Faschismus, sondern eine seiner Bedingungen dar.

Wolff, Lynn L. *A Hybrid Poetics for a Contentious Past: W.G. Sebald's Literary Historiography*. University of Wisconsin, Madison. Advisor: Hans Adler. 2011

This dissertation traces the sustained contact between historiography and the literary discourse from Aristotle's differentiation of two distinct discourses to their discursive fusion in twentieth- and twenty-first-century fictional forms. The scholarly and literary works of W.G. Sebald (1944-2001) serve as striking examples for this discussion, for the way in which they elude traditional genre distinctions and demonstrate the emergence of a new hybrid discourse of literature as historiography, or what I term “literary historiography.” The dissertation elucidates how Sebald's critical and fictional prose works explore and interrogate the past—predominantly the paradigmatic atrocity of the Holocaust but also other contentious moments in world history—while also reflecting on and experimenting with literary forms. Reaching beyond the focus of a single author, the dissertation engages with fundamental concepts of the literary discourse—mimesis, narration, and translation—to illuminate the interplay of ethics, epistemology, and aesthetics in twentieth-century German literature.

Woodis, Adam. *Thou Shalt Conform: Religious Ingroup Pressure in German Prose Literature of the Nineteenth Century*. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Advisor: Cora Lee Kluge. 2011.

This dissertation presents an analysis of selected nineteenth-century German texts that thematize the scorn and retribution directed against individuals who deviate from the traditional standards—established according to narrow interpretations of denomination-specific religious dogma—of their communities. Heinrich von Kleist's “Das Erdbeben in Chili” (1807), Wilhelm Meinhold's *Maria Schweidler, die Bernsteinhexe* (1843/1846), Karl Gutzkow's “Der Sadduzäer von Amsterdam” (1834), and Karl Emil Franzos's Barnow stories *Die Juden von Barnow* (1877) and *Der Pojaz* (1893/1905) respectively represent Catholicism, Protestantism, Western Judaism, and Eastern Juda-

ism. In each text, communal backlash against those who think and act out of independent and judicious conviction is accelerated by the hate rhetoric of an outspoken “moral leader” and results in disastrous consequences for the protagonist(s). This investigation fills a gap left by previous studies of the literary representation of religious persecution, in which attention has been given to conflicts between, but not within distinct religious groups.

Yu, Jinyoung Yu. *Die Entwicklung berufsbildender Schulen in Preußen, Sachsen und Württemberg zwischen 1869 und 1914: Ein Vergleich der preußischen, sächsischen und württembergischen Entwicklungen im beruflichen Schulwesen bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Metalltechnik, des Maschinenbaus und der Elektrotechnik*. Leibniz Universität Hannover. Advisor: Manfred Heinemann. July 2010.

During the times of high industrialization between 1869 and 1914, the technical training system experienced continually the process of change and adaption on the field of commercial, industrial, handicraft and art. This present research contributed to get an general survey of the development of low- and middle technical school system in three confederation Prussian, Saxony and Württemberg while the period of 1869 to 1914. The difference of industrial school system in three confederations will be distinguished and emphasized above all under the relation with the economic progress on the one side and with the political and social change progress on the other side. Not only the administrative officer, politician, but also employer (entrepreneur), craftsman, educator, and school manager in three confederations have participated to discuss about the new form of school system and strived to make the better technical school and vocational training system.

Zadoff, Noam. *From Berlin to Jerusalem and Back: Gershom Scholem between Israel and Germany*. Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Advisors: Moshe Zimmermann, Jerusalem, Michael Brenner. 2011.

Although Gershom Scholem (1897-1982) is today considered one of the most prominent Jewish scholars and intellectuals of the twentieth century, there is still no biography dealing with his life and character. This dissertation is a contribution in this direction, being the first monograph in Hebrew to examine his life from a biographical point of view. The aim of this thesis is not to present a complete analysis of the historical figure of Scholem in all its different aspects, but to analyze it from the perspective of a central axis in his life: his relationship with Germany - his native country, in the decades after his immigration to Palestine in 1923 as a Zionist. By understanding Scholem's life as that of an immigrant, torn between hope and disillusionment - between utopia and its realization - it illumines a significant chapter in the history of Jewish intellectual life in the twentieth century.

Zakic, Mirna. *The Furthest Watch of the Reich: National Socialism, Ethnic Germans, and the Occupation of the Serbian Banat, 1941-1944*. The University of Maryland. Advisor: Jeffrey Herf. 2011.

This dissertation examines the intersection between Nazi ideology, German identity, minority politics, wartime occupation and collaboration through a case study of the Volksdeutsche (ethnic German) community in the Serbian Banat (northeast Serbia) in World War II. The high standing of the Banat Volksdeutsche in the Nazi racial hierarchy overlapped with their self-identification with the Third Reich, its culture and people. The circumstances of Yugoslavia's invasion and partition by Axis forces in 1941 and the minority status of the Volksdeutsche led to their extensive wartime collaboration with the Reich. This collaboration, in turn, tied the Volksdeutsche ever closer to the Third Reich's changing fortunes, and often exacerbated wartime ethnic tensions in Southeast Europe.

Zimmerli, Nadine. *"The Rendezvous of All Nations": Cosmopolitan Encounters in the German City of Dresden before World War I*. University of Wisconsin-Madison. Advisor: Rudy J. Koshar. 2011.

This dissertation examines the relationship between local, national, and cosmopolitan impulses in one German municipality and argues that cosmopolitan outlooks thrived in German urban culture right until the outbreak of World War I, a period commonly thought of as the heyday of nationalism. After German unification in 1871, the Saxon capital of Dresden marketed itself as an elegant "city of foreigners" (a *Fremdenstadt*). This dissertation explores the construction and meaning of Dresden as a "city of foreigners," and finds that civic leaders and the local press actively encouraged a specific type of migration, elite in nature, to Dresden, since they looked to signs of international recognition to demonstrate Dresden's continued intra-national importance. In turn, the presence of large numbers of affluent foreigners—especially the city's two thousand permanent British and American residents—conferred a cosmopolitan distinction upon Dresden.

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