The Birth of the NSA and Friends

The history of intelligence services as cultural history

In this second edition of our scholarly magazine we once again present you an exciting overview of current research. The highly dynamic development of our university is exemplified by both the rapid growth of our campus and a broad scholarly vision. In the present issue we introduce to the latest developments at our network university. Internationally oriented, the road towards cooperative disciplines leads us beyond the boundaries of conventional faculties. The new Jakob Fugger Centre promotes transnational cultural studies. The Centre for Interdisciplinary Health Research is a clear sign of our commitment to establishing a medical faculty and thus becoming a “Vollversicherung”, a comprehensive multi-disciplinary institution.

There is interesting news from the experimental and applied sciences. In the field of software engineering, highly sensitive sensor technologies have been developed for industrial robots. Physics has made important progress with fundamental questions regarding for example the properties of iron and glass. Contributions to peace and conflict studies include topics such as national intelligence services, security and the media. The “Library of Burned Books” maintained at our university, aerial warfare, from which Augsburg suffered severely, and our foreign policy values and goals.

This brief journey into the academic world will provide you with a look at our activities reaching above and beyond everyday reporting.

I wish you an enjoyable and informative reading experience!

Prof. Dr. Sabine Dorner-Matouschek
President of the University of Augsburg

CONTENTS
Fact or Fiction? Climate Change and the Media  Page 2
Fugger Center and Fugger Research  Page 3
Riddle of Glass Formation Solved  Page 5
Augustus Passion Play  Page 6
70 Years Ago: Death from Above  Page 8

PhD: Dieter Vollhardt

EDITION 02 WINTER 2014

This year’s CRIMINAL TRIALS AFTER 1945
series examines political processes in German history.

The Politics of Criminal Trials after 1945

Political processes in German history after 1945 were complex and varied. The emphasis on the role of the judiciary and the courts in the post-war period is often overshadowed by the focus on political and military developments. However, the judiciary and the courts played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of Germany.

This series will explore the political processes that took place in the aftermath of World War II, focusing on the role of the judiciary and the courts in shaping the political and social landscape of Germany. The series will examine how the judiciary and the courts were used to promote certain political and social ideologies, and how they were used to suppress opposition to these ideologies.

The series will also look at the role of the judiciary and the courts in shaping the political and social landscape of Germany in the 1950s and 1960s. During this period, the judiciary and the courts played a crucial role in shaping the political and social landscape of Germany. The series will examine how the judiciary and the courts were used to promote certain political and social ideologies, and how they were used to suppress opposition to these ideologies.

The series will conclude with an analysis of the role of the judiciary and the courts in shaping the political and social landscape of Germany in the 1970s and 1980s. During this period, the judiciary and the courts played a crucial role in shaping the political and social landscape of Germany. The series will examine how the judiciary and the courts were used to promote certain political and social ideologies, and how they were used to suppress opposition to these ideologies.
When the historical sciences investigated poverty, attention is usually focused either on the development of support for the poor, or on the beggars and vagrants who had entirely fallen through the cracks, all of whom were seen with equal interest. In Augsburg research has emerged addressing the question of the needy in the 19th century. Entitled "Urban and Rural Poverty and Support for the Poor in the 19th Century", a project of the Swabian Research Association focusing on the everyday worries and needs of the poor in the 19th century, the project is investigating hundreds of written petitions from the needy requesting admission to the Augsburg Fuggerei. The documents are for the most part highly individual and provide an extraordinarily vivid insight into the practices and negotiation strategies of the needy in their day-to-day struggle for survival. Frequently the poor pursued several careers simultaneously, leaving everything they owned with the pawn broker. Sometimes they even placed their children in orphanages, since underage children could not contribute to the family income and what’s more, the chance of receiving one of the prestigious Fuggerei apartments was better with fewer children.

Of the worthy poor

The move to a Fuggerei apartment, whose symbolic annual rent has been one Guldin (approx. € 0.80) since its downpayment by Jakob Fugger the Rich in 1521, meant tangible relief for the overall income of the family as well as a rise in social prestige which was to be fiercely protected. Those admitted to the Fuggerei had not yet crossed over the brink of absolute destitution, having to beg and dependent on alms, and were still able to earn enough for at least the bare necessities of everyday life. Here the "worthy" poor were helped to help themselves.

However, moving into a Fuggerei apartment did not guarantee a lifelong home. Residents were required to strictly follow rigorous house rules, specifying for example when the streets were to be swept, when woods were to be pulled and when refuse was to be removed. Ongoing social scrutiny by the neighbours frequently resulted in conflicts, often physical, which had to be settled by the administrator of the Fuggerei. If this was unresolved, the residents could be evicted and required to leave the Fuggerei.

The letters of the poor still have much to tell. Our impressions of poverty in the century of industrialisation will certainly become better defined, and will in some regard require correction. Reading and analysing hundreds of letters, requests and forms is well worth the effort, as they paint for us an inside picture that is not only unique to Augsburg, but in the meantime is also gaining international relevance.

Support from the Swabian Research Association

Since 1949 the Swabian Research Association has been dedicated to research and analysis of the history and civilization of the Bavarian Swabia region. Supported by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, the research project "Urban and Rural Poverty and Support for the Poor in the 19th Century" is directed by the Swabian Research Association president Prof. Dr. Rudolf Krauss, presiding chairman of the Chair for Bavarian and Swabian History at the University of Augsburg. Book tip: Anke Sczesny "Der lange Weg in die Fuggerei - Augburger Armeenrichs des 19. Jahrhunderts". Wunsiedel: Vugiaff, € 8.80 (also available as e-book).

Fact or Fiction?

Prof. Dr. Helena Bilandzic, Fellow at the new Jakob Fuggerei Centre, on climate change and the media

Prof. Dr. Helena Bilandzic is one of the first Fellows at the new Jakob Fuggerei Centre (Jakob-Fuggerei-Zentrum or JFFZ) of the University of Augsburg. For an entire semester the communication scientist will be able to concentrate entirely on her research into the role of the media in our perception of climate change.

Climate change affects everyone. The debates on climate change evoke emotions from all of us: Fear, worry, denial, doubt... But what are those reactions based on? Facts? Our own experiences? Or are they perhaps the product of numerous instances of media impressions? Helena Bilandzic addresses these questions from the point of view of Communication Sciences, analysing how the media influence our perception of climate change.

"Where exactly do we get our knowledge about climate change?" Bilandzic: Sources vary widely. One of the most important is the news reporting we find in the media. Here we find facts and background regarding climate change, and can listen to expert opinions and views pictures of the consequences of climate change. Fictional sources play a certain role as well, films and books, for example. Michale Cristof’s bestseller "State of Fear". Furthermore, there is a constantly growing amount of information available from internet sources. A major influence here is user-generated content, i.e. blogs and social media containing content produced by laymen. I’m interested in how people process these various types of information and how this information impacts knowledge about and attitudes towards climate change.

We can illustrate these impacts using empirical investigations and experiments. Our example: In a study we investigated the effects of news features claiming that climate change is a fabrication. What is the impact of such climate-sceptical texts on readers? And does this impact change when the texts are spiced up with a conspiracy theory of some sort? We’ve been able to ascertain that all climate-sceptical texts encourage a reduction of the awareness of the climate change problem, but that in particular those connected with conspiracy theories particularly reduce the willingness to accept responsibility and take action.

Is climate change a classic example of how to manipulate and exert control over today’s media landscape?

Bilandzic: Our media landscape is characterized by an excess of information from the Internet and traditional popular media. Our knowledge about climate change is fed by all these highly differentiated, sometimes contradictory sources. So climate change is on the one hand a typical example of a topic with societal relevance in an evolving media landscape, while on the other hand it is also a special case. As an issue it is too political to be only scientific, and too scientific to be only political.

You’re presently planning to continue your research in the form of an externally financed major project. How are you going about that?

Bilandzic: I’ve been collaborating with Dr. Jono Sontgen from our Environmental Science Centre (WZU) for two years now. We’ve compiled a project on climate-sceptical non-fiction books. Analysis of the content of 97 of these books shows that about three quarters of them present conspiracy theories as well. We’re currently putting together a much more broadly oriented project aimed at a comprehensive answer to the question of the role the media play in the formation of opinions on climate change. We’re turning to acquisition of external financing to finance the necessary additional staff.

You were awarded one of the first fellowships at the newly established Jakob Fuggerei Centre. What specifically can an institute like the JFFZ contribute?

Bilandzic: Most importantly, this fellowship frees me up so that I can formulate a successful proposal for external funding. When I recently presented my project to the members of the Centre, I experienced the actual strengths of this type of interdisciplinary forum. Here I receive valuable feedback from colleagues who are not necessarily directly involved with the material. This feedback opens up perspectives that are now and newly helpful. And the dialogue with colleagues experienced in formulating grant proposals is worth its weight in gold.

Interview: Anke Michalski

A frequent topic in the local press as well: Climate change and its effects.

Photo: Marcus Barnstorf

When the historical sciences investigated poverty, attention is usually focused either on the development of support for the poor, or on the beggars and vagrants who had entirely fallen through the cracks, all of whom were seen with equal interest. In Augsburg research has emerged addressing the question of the needy in the 19th century. Entitled "Urban and Rural Poverty and Support for the Poor in the 19th Century", a project of the Swabian Research Association focusing on the everyday worries and needs of the poor in the 19th century, the project is investigating hundreds of written petitions from the needy requesting admission to the Augsburg Fuggerei. The documents are for the most part highly individual and provide an extraordinarily vivid insight into the practices and negotiation strategies of the needy in their day-to-day struggle for survival. Frequently the poor pursued several careers simultaneously, leaving everything they owned with the pawn broker. Sometimes they even placed their children in orphanages, since underage children could not contribute to the family income and what’s more, the chance of receiving one of the prestigious Fuggerei apartments was better with fewer children.

Of the worthy poor

The move to a Fuggerei apartment, whose symbolic annual rent has been one Guldin (approx. € 0.80) since its downpayment by Jakob Fugger the Rich in 1521, meant tangible relief for the overall income of the family as well as a rise in social prestige which was to be fiercely protected. Those admitted to the Fuggerei had not yet crossed over the brink of absolute destitution, having to beg and dependent on alms, and were still able to earn enough for at least the bare necessities of everyday life. Here the "worthy" poor were helped to help themselves.

However, moving into a Fuggerei apartment did not guarantee a lifelong home. Residents were required to strictly follow rigorous house rules, specifying for example when the streets were to be swept, when woods were to be pulled and when refuse was to be removed. Ongoing social scrutiny by the neighbours frequently resulted in conflicts, often physical, which had to be settled by the administrator of the Fuggerei. If this was unresolved, the residents could be evicted and required to leave the Fuggerei.

The letters of the poor still have much to tell. Our impressions of poverty in the century of industrialisation will certainly become better defined, and will in some regard require correction. Reading and analysing hundreds of letters, requests and forms is well worth the effort, as they paint for us an inside picture that is not only unique to Augsburg, but in the meantime is also gaining international relevance.

Support from the Swabian Research Association

Since 1949 the Swabian Research Association has been dedicated to research and analysis of the history and civilization of the Bavarian Swabia region. Supported by the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, the research project "Urban and Rural Poverty and Support for the Poor in the 19th Century" is directed by the Swabian Research Association president Prof. Dr. Rudolf Krauss, presiding chairman of the Chair for Bavarian and Swabian History at the University of Augsburg. Book tip: Anke Sczesny "Der lange Weg in die Fuggerei - Augburger Armeenrichs des 19. Jahrhunderts". Wunsiedel: Vugiaff, € 8.80 (also available as e-book).
The innovative aspect is precisely the self-denying, self-examining, the market in terms of trade and banking, and the state in terms of regulation and financing, were already linked as such with the early modern science and economy of Europe as a whole. The truly complex relationship among these things was in the past studied not isolated in case studies on mining and textiles Networking brought success, as it has in other areas and perhaps still does today.

But for the Fuggers in particular, business wasn’t ‘everything’. I will leave the topic of social services associated with the Fuggers, which I have on several occasions examined in the context of edifying history, for the researcher and leading exponents of the debate on poverty (cf. the article from Antje Sasse on page 2).

The contribution of the Fuggers to the arrival of the Renaissance with its new forms of architecture in Augsburg has already become a classic in itself, but the sponsorship of music and fine arts and the unique patronage and commemorative culture associated with the greatest printed works of the Paulskloster and the pomp of the Fuggers’ genealogical Ehrenbuch require further investigation.

With my scholarly attendance, Fugger research set a particular point of emphasis in, which the institutions for European Cultural History of the University of Augsburg became, an important partner institution. It anticipated the cultural turn” and, with its successful Research Training Group on the Emergence of European Information Culture, participated directly in the transition to a media and communication society. The Fuggers can take some credit here as well, starting with their substantial involvement in the establishment of the highly modern European postal infrastructure, furthermore in the transported postal communications which today have to be found in the Fugger archive and other Fugger cologne publications. The “expert communicator” Hans Fugger alone received approximately 5000 letters, which have been edited by Christel Karnehm and analyzed by Regina Dauwe for message value, practical function and relationship knowledge”.

The so-called “Fugger Newspapers” (“Fuggerzeitung”, “Fuggerblätter”), news correspondence, written and reproduced in handwritten form, were also recently investigated for the first time by Oswald Bauer as “newspapers predating the newspaper” in terms of their relevance to the history of communications and are soon to be made available in digital form. Further current research focuses on political culture. According to newer opinions, by financing the selection of Kaisers, procuring credit and bank-technical processing of imperial taxes, the Fuggers practically grew into the role of ministers of finance during the early-modern emergence of state structures. Furthermore, as was recently realized at a conference sponsored by the Fugger Foundation, there were also involved in political functional offices of local sovereigns and princely bishops, in military matters and causes of supreme legal authority.

Agents of Federalism

The open question of establishment of the Reichstag and membership in the association of states was successfully resolved in the Augsburg dissertation of Stefan Grünner, the elevation of Babenhausen to the rank of Imperial Prince of the Holy Roman Empire (“Reichsfürst”). This was the logical conclusion of this development. In the early modern period the Fuggers were decisive in maintaining the viability of the Federal political system. According to recent conclusions this fact has influenced German history from its beginnings to the present by providing an edge in international terms of competitors.

Accordingly the Fugger archiving contains shelf after shelf of handwritten records written from easily a dozen regional dominions over the centuries, awaiting further evaluation as yet.

Fugger, known as governor of Augsburg, was at the same time a number of ruling nobility, and publications by Stefan Hölzer, Sarah Haders and Augsburg dissertations have re-evaluated previously overlooked personalities and processes in the history of the Fuggers, forging synapses links to entirely novel fields of action and substantive topics. In particular in the context of this new perspective on the region, the effective collaboration with the Stobswig Research Association, joint publishing of the Fugger Studies together with the Foundation’s administration, can leverage special synergies.

European and regional

Here may be a concealed reference to the question of what the Fuggers must stand for economically, beyond the integrating innovation that is typical of them: For the combination of pan-European business activities and communication with equally and consistently strong positioning in the region and with intrinsic product marketing and cultural adherence.

The fact that small-scale local economies were in those days on the rise, and are still positively evaluated today, could mean an even greater future for the history of the Fuggers. In any case, there is still much to be expected from the “Fuggers’ land”, a term coined by Dietmar Schieren, who received his Doctorate and post-doctoral degree in Augsburg and is currently Professor in Würzburg, and who will in the future take over the scientific leadership of the Fugger archiving and carries out the important function for Fugger research. The Jakob Fugger Centre is a meeting place of the Fuggers, Cultural and Social Sciences. A research centre which network-across disciplines with one another, consolidates their expertise and creates synergies – Those are the ambitious goals of the Jakob Fugger Centre at the University of Augsburg, aimed at giving Augsburg Humanities, Cultural and Social Sciences a more prominent and renown. Officially opened last December, the research centre is today a perfect example of the „Network University“ which President Prof. Dr. Sabine Doering-Manteuffel promises and hopes of this university. Here impressus is to be generated from inter-disciplinary exchange for ground-breaking research projects at the highest scientific levels concerning all aspects of societal change.

Support for scholars

The intensification of international collaboration is of particular importance here. The Centre functions and provides support as a coordinating institution, additionally helping scholars in project planning and realization of numerous cooperative projects, as well as in the acquisition of external financing essential to such projects and research proposals. Following the example set by its namesake, the Jakob Fugger Centre also intends to make a lasting contribution to the continuing development of society, making a mark which will perhaps be discovered by the commemorative culture of future generations – both internationally and locally in Augsburg.

Additional information in the Internet

Jakob-Fugger-Zentrum – Research Centre for Transnational Studies at Augsburg University www.jfz.uni-augsburg.de

In the Spirit of the Great Augsburger

The new Jakob Fugger Centre at the University of Augsburg

What the Fuggers Can Stand for in
Commemorative Culture

A look at two decades of Augsburg Fugger research

JOHANNES BURKHARDT

Von Prof. Dr. Johannes Burkhardt

What the Fuggers Can Stand for in Commemorative Culture. A look at two decades of Augsburg Fugger research. Prof. Dr. Johannes Burkhardt Photo: Klaus Satzinger-Viel
Health care research as bridgehead

The university clinic is on its way to become a fully fledged Minatz-Neurocenter at the Golden-Berger-Strasse in Augsburg. In his government policy address of November 12, 2013 he consequently announced the founding of a Medical Faculty at the University of Augsburg.

We deal with extremely important and visible commitment to the city, the region and the state. We will do everything in our power to contribute to the successful establishment of the new department and in doing so will help to promote the development and prestige of the university as a whole, said university president Prof. Dr. Sabine Doering-Manteufel. From specialized per- spectives, participate in cooperation and collaboration in the area of health research already un- dergway in various disciplines at the University of Augsburg offers an excellent background for the sustainable integration of a Medical Faculty. In addition to collaboration in UNIKA-T, already establish- hed at the Klinikum Augs- burg, with three faculties from the University of Augs- burg and the two Munich uni- versities conducting research on health care management, environmental medicine and epidemiology, the ZIG plays a central role here. This new Centre for Interdisciplinary Health Research net- works scholars in the Humani- ties, Social Sciences, Econom- ics, Law, political science, legal, economic, ethical, cul- tural-philosophical and soci- al aspects of health and ill- ness, medicine and the health- care system, and biotechnolo- gy topics.

Major future topics

"The trend of health, demo- graphic change and well- being is one of the major futu- re topics of our society. The consolidation of health re- sources in the bender sense with medical in the narrower sense gives us the best prere- quisites for approaching this matter," says the head of the ZIG, vice-president Dr. Werner Schneider. app

Citizens Showing Science the Way

Participative Governance

Involvement in scientific and research projects by interested citizens and groups from civil society, industry, politics and consumer interest organi- zations and patient interest groups is becoming increa- singly common. The groups are driven by growing interpersonal or political or scientific interests, or take action completely on their own by pointing out knowledge gaps and calling for research, sometimes even financing such activities. The sociological project "Partici- pative Governance in Sci- ence" uses the examples of medical sciences and nano- technologies to show that such practices can drive the sciences to engage urgent so- cial problems. Thus for example organizations repre- senting patients with rare ill- nesses, and further success in reg- ulative concepts for dealing with environmental and consu- mer interests such as cystic fibrosis (CF) or taking action. The collaboration of the medical sciences for their long-ne- cessities such as cystic fibrosis (CF) or terminal paralysis in muscular dystrophy (ALS) is a degenerative nerv- ous system disease. Gaining peak of awareness gives us the best prere- quisites for approaching these health care problems.

Amnionitis lateralis spondylo- sis (ALS) is a degenerative nerv- ous disease. It leads to inver- sible paralysis of the muscles, eventually resulting in death. There is no cure. However, as is the case with a large number of other degenerative nervous diseases, it can be diagnosed at an early stage through genetic testing. The diagnosis can be a blessing mixed, since predictive testing for neurological illnesses whose onset does not occur until late in life or may not occur at all raises a number of serious ethical, social and ethical ques- tions. One of the most contro- versial is the question of whether or not to allow prenatal se- lection, which is possible in some cases once the disease is diagnosed.

When certainty is impossible

What is the appropriate way to handle genetic diag- nosis findings? What are the consequences of a positive predictive diagnosis for a child when it can’t be said with cer- tainty that the illness will mani- fest during the person’s life- time at all? In "Our Predict- PRAGNOSIS, supported by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, we’re investigating the prema- tural, predictive and prognos- tmonic diagnostics of late-on- set neurological illnesses for their ethical and legal implica- tions, in order to develop reg- ulative concepts for this practical use of such diagnos- is," explains the Augsburg Biologist, Dr. Herbert Dachs. The project partners are sociologist Werner Schneider, also from the University of Augsburg, and Ulm Medical Ethics- specialist Heiner Fangerus.

Legal Notice

"Scholarship and Research in Augsburg" is published in cooperation with the Augsburger Allgemei- ne, the Augsburger Zeitung and their local editions. No. 04, publishing director: Herbert Dachs, Responsible for text: Anke Michaelis, Klaus P. Prem (University of Augsburg press office), Managing director: Anke Michaelis, Responsible for advertising: Christian Kutten, Layout, DTP: OnlineMedia Augsburg GmbH, Produktmanagement: Andreas Schmidt (Editor), Marketing Manager: Franziska Schneider. Reprints: Dr. Sabine Doering-Manteufel, University of Augsburg, Haidenbergstrasse 149, D-86167 Augsburg. Legal works scholars in the Huma- nities, Social Sciences, Econom- ics, Law, political science, legal, economic, ethical, cul- tural-philosophical and soci- al aspects of health and ill- ness, medicine and the health- care system, and biotechnolo- gy topics. By Lena Trautmann

At a Glance

Specialized Outpatient Palliative Care (SAPV) The SAPV teams provide out- patient care for patients whose illness will result in de- ath in the foreseeable futu- re.

Multi-professional teams with specially trained physi- cians and nursing staff and ad- ditional experts not only en- sure that patients receive all necessary medications, they also handle judicial questions and accompany the patients and their loved ones.

Care focuses on relief of the symptoms of illness, conserva- tion of energy and the guiltlessness of life. Also the patient’s and the family’s perspectives. Anyone who works as intensi- vely with death as sociologist Werner Schneider will cer- tainly encounter more thoughts. "I would hope to be able to die in a society govern- ed not only by the principle "Self-determination until the last breath";" Schneider ex- plains. "It is much more impor- tant for others to take on responsibility for the termin- al illness. Especially when the patient is no longer capable of deciding for himself."

Fulfilling Last Wishes

A University of Augsburg research team investigated the efficacy of specialized outpatient palliative care

We are all mortal, each of us will reach that point in time at which we will have to take leave of this life. Worldwide, two out of every three deaths result from a chronic illness, meaning that death often be- comes a longer process. Fre- quently this existential crisis situation also means enor- mous burdens for both the patient and the patient’s fami- ly. In order to make precisely this part of the human life as dignified as possible, a large number of physicians and nursing care staff stand by the terminally ill and their fami- lies. One form of such support is specialized outpatient pal- liative care, or SAPV.

According to the studies, the SAPV can for the most part realize the goal of fulfilling the wishes of the patient, for example making the final days of life more pain-free and not necessarily in the hospital. Furthermore, in 97 percent of cases no further emergency care is necessary. Hence the proper coordination of medications is a crucial factor. And when patients realize that their family mem- bers can better deal with their death because of the assistan- ce provided by the SAPV team, they too can pass in greater peace. An evaluation questionnaire completed for 7700 patients receiving care helped the research team compile basic information.

When patients realize their family members can better deal with their death, they die more peaceful"

Prof. Dr. Werner Schneider

The work of the SAPV team makes it possible to die at home or in familiar surroun- dings and is intended to relieve the burden on the patient’s family members.

A wide variety of factors

According to the studies, the SAPV can for the most part realize the goal of fulfilling the wishes of the patient, for example making the final days of life more pain-free and not necessarily in the hospital. Furthermore, in 97 percent of cases no further emergency care is necessary. Hence the proper coordination of medications is a crucial factor. And when patients realize that their family mem- bers can better deal with their death because of the assistan- ce provided by the SAPV team, they too can pass in greater peace. An evaluation questionnaire completed for 7700 patients receiving care helped the research team compile basic information.

A wide variety of factors

"We also interviewed 140 SAPV team members, addi- tional professionals and patients and their family members and recognized the fact that the probability of being able to die at home is influenced by a wide variety of factors," Schneider explains.

Furthermore, in 97 percent of cases no further emergency care is necessary. Hence the proper coordination of medications is a crucial factor. And when patients realize that their family mem- bers can better deal with their death because of the assistan- ce provided by the SAPV team, they too can pass in greater peace. An evaluation questionnaire completed for 7700 patients receiving care helped the research team compile basic information.

A wide variety of factors

"We also interviewed 140 SAPV team members, addi- tional professionals and patients and their family members and recognized the fact that the probability of being able to die at home is influenced by a wide variety of factors," Schneider explains.

Furthermore, in 97 percent of cases no further emergency care is necessary. Hence the proper coordination of medications is a crucial factor. And when patients realize that their family mem- bers can better deal with their death because of the assistan- ce provided by the SAPV team, they too can pass in greater peace. An evaluation questionnaire completed for 7700 patients receiving care helped the research team compile basic information.

A wide variety of factors

"We also interviewed 140 SAPV team members, addi- tional professionals and patients and their family members and recognized the fact that the probability of being able to die at home is influenced by a wide variety of factors," Schneider explains.

Furthermore, in 97 percent of cases no further emergency care is necessary. Hence the proper coordination of medications is a crucial factor. And when patients realize that their family mem- bers can better deal with their death because of the assistan- ce provided by the SAPV team, they too can pass in greater peace. An evaluation questionnaire completed for 7700 patients receiving care helped the research team compile basic information.
Robots are becoming more and more commonplace in the modern working world. They have become indispensable in many areas of production, helping to lift heavy loads, perform repetitive tasks and take over in hazardous environments. In the not so distant future we’ll also benefit from robots in the private and public sphere, support the theory that our culture no longer determines technologies, but rather the opposite. On the other hand, a quick look at history shows that newly appearing media in all periods has led to the development of new forms of media literacy and has actively contributed to the self-determination of the communicating parties.

Increasing collective molecule behaviour is the reason glass congeals only gradually.熱 expansion of particles, although sometimes called cooperative and delicate assembly tasks. They can be seen in action at www.youtube.com/isselabs.

Photo: EMT Hodeagostini/tmn

The use of modern programming languages and sensor technologies lets the two robots carry out cooperative and delicate assembly tasks. They can be seen in action at www.youtube.com/isselabs.

Photo: esse
Kerstin Mayrberger is herself an active and enthusiastic user of mobile devices and regards the arrival of personalized terminal devices as an important future-oriented development. "In the study we're less interested in identifying the new trends for mobile terminal devices, we're much more concerned with leveraging digital potentials specifically in university contexts. The devices can be personalized and thus design the learning environment more appropriately for each individual."

According to Professor Mayrberger, the opportunities for student participation in the conception of courses increase, ensuring an up-to-date curriculum. Not all students take advantage of these opportunities to the same extent, though. "The evaluation of the surveys presents us with a diverse field of results. From the active user, who organizes his curriculum entirely via the tablet and structures his behavior accordingly, to the occasional user who only uses the tablet in his free time and outside of the context of the university, virtually all user types are represented," Professor Kerstin Mayrberger comments.

In the future the study is to be expanded in order to define the various user types more narrowly. The specialist also sees opportunities beyond the world of academia. "Of course universities have certain wrapped rules, but I see clear possibilities for establishing the digital principles of elementary schools and other educational institutions."

For the Augsburg Passion Play, Ulrike Schwarz has devoted her doctoral dissertation to this gem with a new edition including commentary. She comes to a slightly different conclusion and dates the Play and manuscript to the beginning of the 16th century, if not even somewhat later. The text had by then probably undergone several revisions, had been repeatedly performed, modified, abbreviated and expanded, until it was recorded in the extant form which has been preserved until today.

More than anything, however, Schwarz was able to place the Augsburg Passion Play in an entire series of Passion Plays from the southern German region whose joint origin is most probably to be found at the University of Vienna. Among other things Schwarz also found evidence of the Augsburg Passion Play at Vienna university regulators. They refer to a student from Vienna named Magister Johannae Zeller who studied in Augsburg named Magister Johannae Zeller who studied in Augsburg around 1430. He was reprimanded because he had staged a Passion cycle which apparently had originated at the university, without the permission of the faculty. Here the assumption of a relationship between the Passion Plays of Vienna and Augsburg is fairly self-evident, as is the assumption that Zeller voluntarily visited his relatives in Augsburg. In this case his travel from Vienna would have taken him through Wels in present-day Upper Austria on his way to Augsburg, the city of the Fuggers. And Schwarz also found a fragment of a Passion Play in Wels, in which the tombment scene is in part identical with the verses of the Augsburg Passion Play. Several pieces of evidence pertain to the fact that the Augsburg Passion Play was apparently well-traveled in the southern German region, where it influenced similar Passion Plays. Professor Kerstin Mayrberger, who has also worked as an actress and director in the Passion Play field, feels it is thoroughly possible to re-examine the old Augsburg Passion Play to its native roots. "This would mean being possible without an extensive revision," she's thrilled to explain, since "with comparable medieval Passion Plays, drastically anti-Jewish tendencies make unexplored productions highly probable. The Augsburg Passion Play is much more reserved in this respect."

It offers a comparatively modern presentation of the characters and does without clear attempts at humour, in contrast to comparable Plays, she adds, pointing out that the "political satire" typical of the genre of the Passion Play is also absent from the Augsburg version.

Nevertheless, says Schwarz, at many points the text does refer to the specific political and social situation in early 16th century Augsburg. When Ulrike Schwarz finishes her dissertation on this year, she will have added another piece to the puzzle of Augsburg’s late medieval history.
On the Passing of Georg P. Salzmann

The collector and merchant Georg P. Salzmann passed away at the age of 94 on November 9, 2013. Five years earlier he had turned over the approximately 11,000-volume collection of his “Burned Books” to the supervision of the university library in Augsburg.

In the 1970s Salzmann began collecting texts which dealt with the experiences of exile. The books were written by authors who had been ostracized and banned under the National Socialist dictatorship. 40 years later he had acquired the complete works of some 80 authors, gathering their texts, making his collection the most extensive private collection on the topic in existence. Salzmann once more asked himself the question: “I simply didn’t want the Nazis to have been right after all.”

Georg P. Salzmann described his motivation for collecting these texts: “I simply didn’t want the Nazis to have been right after all.”

As “an economic crisis, she continues. This could be expanded to include the context of political and economic transformation, making the library an important cultural tool. In 1945, works written earlier by the major figures of exile literature were included as long texts which deal with the existence long before 1933, and with the confrontation of their texts with the context of gold and money, all the way to the present day. For example, the economic crisis, the_texts which have potential here. Special projects could also help make museums into a type of ‘social memory’.”

The library in Augsburg has two special rooms, reserved for those books which according to the standards of the National Socialist cultural policies should have been burned in the context of their texts. Literature works which were publicly burned in May 1933 in Berlin and elsewhere. Many of the authors of these works were able to flee into exile. After 1945 the Munich merchant Georg P. Salzmann took up the task of buying these books. When he offered his “Collection of Burned Books” for sale so that they could be brought to life as reading material and as a part of everyday life, the university library in Augsburg was able to purchase the collection with the assistance of the State of Bavaria and private sponsors. At the University of Augsburg the collection served as the inspiration for a pilot project: For three years students, young scholars and experts in research on exile literature worked together to create a handbook for the collection. First they immersed themselves in new theoretical approaches to exile literary texts, after which they selected topics from exemplary works of exile literature for the formulation of articles for the handbook.

Literature from and about Exile

The „Library of Burned Books“ was the inspiration for a handbook of German-language literature in exile.

The Handbook provides an introduction to the current state of exile-literate research. The volume includes exclusively texts that address topics of exile, including those whose authors positioned themselves in exile. The core consists of texts from the period between 1933 and 1945. Works written earlier dealing with other exile experiences, for example texts by Rahel Varnhagen or Heinrich Heine, were included as long as they proved to be important points of reference for those authors who had later fled the National Socialist dictatorship. Works composed after this period from authors such as Herta Müller or Vladimir Nabokov were included when those authors alluded to the writers who had fled into exile after 1933 in characterizing their own exile experiences. The Handbook is an introduction to canonical texts of German-language exile literature and brings to our attention on texts which were otherwise forgotten, a fate particularly common for books written by women. The Handbook’s treatment of these texts is completely equal to the treatment of the male collaborators. A further focus topic comprises texts which deal with the specifically Jewish tradition of exile. These turn out to be a particularly abundant source for literary analysis, since these works connect with an important literary tradition in existence long before 1933, addressing the confrontation with the topic of exile, in particular religious terms. As a kind of “counterarchive”, several works from writers associated with so-called “latter emancipation” have also been included.

Comparing literature

The 60 individual analyses demonstrate how current theoretical debates can be made productive for literary analysis. Each of the analyses is based on the same catalogue of central questions and the same structure. This enables an extraordinarily effective comparison of the works with one another in terms of their narrative depiction of the exile experience. The Handbook is intended for the expert as well as for the interested layman. „Our hope is to make it possible for readers of exile literature to use their own discoveries, to provide them with a tool which motivates them and helps in the process of thinking beyond the experience of reading the book and engaging in an intensive encounter with the topic of exile,” says Bettina Blumensiepe. On October 14, 2013, student authors presented the Handbook to Georg P. Salzmann at a formal celebration. Visibly moved to witness the continuation of his life work, he adopted the Handbook as his “grandchild”. Georg P. Salzmann passed away less than a month later, on November 9, 2013.
German armed forces are in the meantime being deployed regularly in foreign countries, they are placed in situations resembling war and may even lose their lives. The Federal Republic of Germany is thus constantly faced with the question of what the values and goals are for which its citizens and armed forces are to risk their lives in deployments abroad.

How do parliamentary, government and military insti- tutions explain and justify the reasons for missions in which German soldiers have lost their lives? From the point of view of these institutions, what is today the point of the soldier’s death? Dr. Ulrich Roos (University of Augsburg) are currently addressing these questions in a long-term project.

In a democratic society politi- cal responsibility ultimately means not putting the lives of citizens at risk for trivial reasons. This means that the German federal government and parliament only order or approve those being involved in deployment of the Bundeswehr which concern fundamental values of German foreign policy. The Federal Republic of Germany has nowhere placed itself in the role of the elementary foreign policy goals. The manner in which the soldier’s death is justified and how the Bundeswehr are expected to give their lives for missions in which fal- lic responsibility for deploy- ments abroad.

University of Augsburg (University of Augsburg) are from their actual potential was imagined. In this context historian So- phia Dangel is investigating how primarily social scientists and economists applied their scientific methodologies to the evaluation of aerial warfare. For example, beginning in 1943/44, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey (USBS) was concerned with the military, economical and societal impact of aerial warfare, creating the blueprint for fu- ture wars in the process. Such military progresses al- ways also entail the question of how the population could be protected from an impending air raid. In a comparative stu- dy of Germany and Great Bri-

"Civil Society, Violence and the Cultures of War in the 20th Century"

The encounter with these questions provides insight into changes in civil society in both countries and into changing ideas of security. The once strongly militarized civil defence ("Zivilschutz") has been transformed into a humanitarian disaster relief system. One thing becomes clear: There is no end in sight to this story, but it has many convoluted paths connecting the past, the present and the future of warfare with one another.

As part of a research project supported by the Volkswagen Foundation, the department of Early Modern and Modern History is currently investigat- ing the history and memory of the aerial war in terms of international comparison. The point of departure is a centrist observation: The his- tory of aerial war and the bombing of military and civil facilities are the central compo- nents of the history of violence of modern societies in the 20th and 21st centuries. Aerial warfare mobilised un- derstanding and technical resources; it is an inconceivable manner it com- bined military mobilisation, so- cial discipline and govern- ment organisational skills and thus constitutes a high-point in industrial warfare. Due to technical limitations, at the beginning of the First World War bombing of civil- ian sites was for the most part a matter of coincidence. In the Second World War aerial warfare became more radical- ised, first in Europe, then in the Pacific, leading to area bombing and the massive de- stuction of cities and military facilities, a development which continued in the Ame- rican wars in Korea and Viet- nam.

The point of departure is a centrist observation: The his- tory of aerial war and the bombing of military and civil facilities are the central com- ponents of the history of violence of modern societies in the 20th and 21st centuries. Aerial warfare mobilised un- understanding and technical resources; it is an inconceivable manner it com- bined military mobilisation, so- cial discipline and govern- ment organisational skills and thus constitutes a high-point in industrial warfare. Due to technical limitations, at the beginning of the First World War bombing of civil- ian sites was for the most part a matter of coincidence. In the Second World War aerial warfare became more radical- ised, first in Europe, then in the Pacific, leading to area bombing and the massive de- stuction of cities and military facilities, a development which continued in the Ame- rican wars in Korea and Viet- nam.

"Clean" warfare

The Golf War saw the first systematic use of compre- hensive weapon systems, which made air raids look like a "clean" type of warfare and which promised to protect the country’s own troops and ci- vilian population. Now at- tacks were to take place against the enemy and his in- frastructure with total logisti- cal accuracy, the prologue to the current debate regarding the efficiency and ethical evalua- tion of "drones". The current research project is particularly interested in the "Explos of aerial war". Aerial war in all phases cre- ted not only new forms of threat, but also new methods for analysing and perfecting destructive technologies. Air raids created a particularly large knowledge gap, since the hopes for their military success were immense, but the knowledge regarding their actual potential was imagi- nable scary.

In this context historian So- phia Dangel is investigating how primarily social scientists and economists applied their scientific methodologies to the evaluation of aerial warfare. For example, beginning in 1943/44, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey (USBS) was concerned with the military, economical and societal impact of aerial warfare, creating the blueprint for fu- ture wars in the process. Such military progresses al- ways also entail the question of how the population could be protected from an impending air raid. In a comparative stu- dy of Germany and Great Bri-

UNIV/VIETMAR SÜSS

In 2014 when the city of Augs- burg commemorated the 70th anniversary of the most severe of the air raids on Augsburg, the public memorial ceremo- nies will by no means be con- cerned solely with death and destruction, but also with hope and reconstruction, and with the present. Airborne warfare was not only a symbol of a pure "catastro- phal", a symbol for the violence humans perpetrate against one another. Or is it also a part of a civilian story of reconstruction, an "Unsterbliche" or a "Victim", an object lesson in the city’s confrontation with its National Socialist past?

Memories of the air war were and are always part of a fami- liar search for identity and at the same time a political back- drop for contemporary con- flicts. It is for this reason, if for no other, that right-wing extremistists persist in exploit- ing the anniversaries of bom- bing raids for purposes of his- torico-political mobilisation.

As part of a research project supported by the Volkswagen Foundation, the department of Early Modern and Modern History is currently investigat- ing the history and memory of the aerial war in terms of international comparison. The point of departure is a centrist observation: The his- tory of aerial war and the bombing of military and civil facilities are the central com- ponents of the history of violence of modern societies in the 20th and 21st centuries. Aerial warfare mobilised un- understanding and technical resources; it is an inconceivable manner it com- bined military mobilisation, so- cial discipline and govern- ment organisational skills and thus constitutes a high-point in industrial warfare. Due to technical limitations, at the beginning of the First World War bombing of civil- ian sites was for the most part a matter of coincidence. In the Second World War aerial warfare became more radical- ised, first in Europe, then in the Pacific, leading to area bombing and the massive de- stuction of cities and military facilities, a development which continued in the Ame- rican wars in Korea and Viet- nam.

"Clean" warfare

The Golf War saw the first systematic use of compre- hensive weapon systems, which made air raids look like a "clean" type of warfare and which promised to protect the country’s own troops and ci- vilian population. Now at- tacks were to take place against the enemy and his in- frastructure with total logisti- cal accuracy, the prologue to the current debate regarding the efficiency and ethical evalua- tion of "drones". The current research project is particularly interested in the "Explos of aerial war". Aerial war in all phases cre- ted not only new forms of threat, but also new methods for analysing and perfecting destructive technologies. Air raids created a particularly large knowledge gap, since the hopes for their military success were immense, but the knowledge regarding their actual potential was imagi- nable scary.

In this context historian So- phia Dangel is investigating how primarily social scientists and economists applied their scientific methodologies to the evaluation of aerial warfare. For example, beginning in 1943/44, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey (USBS) was concerned with the military, economical and societal impact of aerial warfare, creating the blueprint for fu- ture wars in the process. Such military progresses al- ways also entail the question of how the population could be protected from an impending air raid. In a comparative stu- dy of Germany and Great Bri-

UNIV/VIETMAR SÜSS

In 2014 when the city of Augs- burg commemorated the 70th anniversary of the most severe of the air raids on Augsburg, the public memorial ceremo- nies will by no means be con- cerned solely with death and destruction, but also with hope and reconstruction, and with the present. Airborne warfare was not only a symbol of a pure "catastro- phal", a symbol for the violence humans perpetrate against one another. Or is it also a part of a civilian story of reconstruction, an "Unsterbliche" or a "Victim", an object lesson in the city’s confrontation with its National Socialist past?

Memories of the air war were and are always part of a fami- liar search for identity and at the same time a political back- drop for contemporary con- flicts. It is for this reason, if for no other, that right-wing extremistists persist in exploit- ing the anniversaries of bom- bing raids for purposes of his- torico-political mobilisation.

As part of a research project supported by the Volkswagen Foundation, the department of Early Modern and Modern History is currently investigat- ing the history and memory of the aerial war in terms of international comparison. The point of departure is a centrist observation: The his- tory of aerial war and the bombing of military and civil facilities are the central com- ponents of the history of violence of modern societies in the 20th and 21st centuries. Aerial warfare mobilised un- understanding and technical resources; it is an inconceivable manner it com- bined military mobilisation, so- cial discipline and govern- ment organisational skills and thus constitutes a high-point in industrial warfare. Due to technical limitations, at the beginning of the First World War bombing of civil- ian sites was for the most part a matter of coincidence. In the Second World War aerial warfare became more radical- ised, first in Europe, then in the Pacific, leading to area bombing and the massive de- stuction of cities and military facilities, a development which continued in the Ame- rican wars in Korea and Viet- nam.

"Clean" warfare

The Golf War saw the first systematic use of compre- hensive weapon systems, which made air raids look like a "clean" type of warfare and which promised to protect the country’s own troops and ci- vilian population. Now at- tacks were to take place against the enemy and his in- frastructure with total logisti- cal accuracy, the prologue to the current debate regarding the efficiency and ethical evalua- tion of "drones". The current research project is particularly interested in the "Explos of aerial war". Aerial war in all phases cre- ted not only new forms of threat, but also new methods for analysing and perfecting destructive technologies. Air raids created a particularly large knowledge gap, since the hopes for their military success were immense, but the knowledge regarding their actual potential was imagi- nable scary.

In this context historian So- phia Dangel is investigating how primarily social scientists and economists applied their scientific methodologies to the evaluation of aerial warfare. For example, beginning in 1943/44, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey (USBS) was concerned with the military, economical and societal impact of aerial warfare, creating the blueprint for fu- ture wars in the process. Such military progresses al- ways also entail the question of how the population could be protected from an impending air raid. In a comparative stu- dy of Germany and Great Bri-