Can one become “European” by migrating to the United States? What did “Europe” look like and what did it mean to those who crossed the Atlantic? What role did European migrants play in shaping transatlantic networks of exchange between the United States and Europe during the middle of the twentieth century? These questions form the basis of the new GHI research project “Transatlantic Perspectives.” The project aims to trace transcultural perspectives on Europe, the emergence of hybrid European identities among European migrants – including long- and short-term immigrants as well as émigrés – in the United States, and the role these migrants played in transnational transfers between the 1930s and 1980s.

The project, which is funded by a research grant from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, examines identifications with and perceptions of Europe among European immigrants in the United States. Our research is guided by the following assumptions:

- European migrants played an important role in shaping American perceptions of Europe in the postwar era of the Cold War, the economic boom, and European integration.
- As part of larger transatlantic networks, professional migrants also had an impact on European developments as they reached back to their native countries and Europe in various ways.
- The transatlantic vantage point – and in the case of émigrés often also the forced nature of their migration – helped European migrants in postwar America to transcend parochial and national perspectives and to regard Europe as a more encompassing social, cultural, and political entity.

As “wanderers between the worlds,” migrants participated in a transatlantic construction of Europeanness in which the contrast with the United States and American society was of central importance. Based on the previous assumptions, the project pursues a set of overarching questions:
Can we trace a connection between migration experiences and the emergence of a European sense of belonging among migrants?

What patterns of perception predominate among migrants with regard to specific aspects of European society, such as the European city, the European economy, or European consumption?

Did the transatlantic perspective lead migrants to weigh a widely perceived lack of modernization of Europe vis-à-vis the United States — as in predominant narratives of “Americanization” during the postwar years — against more positive images of Europe or elements of it such as the European city, business culture, or consumer culture?

What role, finally, did European immigrants and émigrés play in transnational processes of transfer and exchange in the postwar Atlantic world?

By emphasizing the role of migrants as actors in reciprocal processes of exchange and perception, the project ultimately seeks to probe notions of unidirectional Americanization during the postwar decades. Investigating migrant biographies can potentially show that transatlantic history during the American century was, in fact, characterized by a complicated entanglement of social, cultural, and economic developments in Europe and the United States.

Research Contexts

The project draws on and aims to pull together several areas of historical research. We are interested in fostering a dialogue between the historiography of transatlantic migration and an emerging literature on European identities and Europeanization in the twentieth century. We also strive to integrate both of these fields into the research on transatlantic relations and Americanization in the postwar decades.

Historical research on perceptions and images of Europe as well as on European identities has enjoyed increasing popularity in recent decades, particularly in the wake of the European integration process. The call for a European history that transcends national boundaries has informed a growing number of studies that provide narrative syntheses of European history or engage in intra-European comparisons. A number of these works delineate the long-term structures as well as the peculiarities of European history, in some cases reaching as far back as the societies of Western antiquity. But researchers

1 See Hartmut Kaelble and Martin Kirsch, eds., Selbstverständnis und Gesellschaft der Europäer. Aspekte der sozialen und kulturellen Europäisierung im späten 19. und 20. Jahrhundert (Frankfurt, 2008). Several research projects have recently promoted research in Europeanization. See “Imagined Europeans: Die wissenschaftliche Konstruktion des Homo Europaeus” directed by Kiran Klaus Patel at Humboldt Universität zu Berlin (www.imagined-europeans.org), and the cooperative project “Europeanization History Network” (www.europeanization.org) directed by Kiran Klaus Patel and Martin Conway.

have also focused on the history of the European integration process during the twentieth century. Beyond the institutional and political history of this process, several intellectual histories have traced the “idea of Europe” since the interwar era. Here, the immediate post-war years of the 1940s and 1950s emerge as a period of widespread enthusiasm for Europe. Social historians have simultaneously emphasized the growing structural convergence of Western European societies after World War II. Both perspectives share an implicit interest in the emergence of a shared European sense of belonging and its relationship to long-dominant national identities.

Yet, the concept of a European identity remains contested. As ubiquitous as the term identity has become in historical and social science writing, it can be opaque and problematic when applied to groups. More specifically, historians such as Konrad Jarausch have warned against the temptation to historically construct a homogenous or narrow concept of European identity. This would run the danger of recalling nineteenth-century efforts by historians engaged in the construction of national identities. Complex and contradictory cultures of memory in Eastern, Western, and Central Europe demonstrate why it is impossible to forge a single narrative of European history. Most recent scholarship thus assumes European identity to be a patchwork of diverse and overlapping identities. In contrast to traditional notions of national identity, some historians employ the term “European consciousness,” which can coexist with national identifications. This hybrid European self-understanding provides a useful link to current research in historical migration studies that emphasizes the emergence of hybrid identities as a consequence of transnational migration.

At the same time, there are recurrent calls to put the history of migrants, a marginalized group in various national historiographies, at the center of a new post-national approach to European history. Some studies have suggested that a European self-understanding can be


7 See, e.g., the introduction to Hartmut Kaelble et al., eds., Transnationale Öffentlichkeiten und Identitäten im 20. Jahrhundert (Frankfurt, 2002).


linked to migration experiences. Hartmut Kaelble’s work on European self-descriptions in the nineteenth and twentieth century, for example, draws prominently on the travel writing of European intellectuals abroad. Travel outside of Europe (and in this case especially to the United States) often heightened a sense of shared European attributes and problems. While exiled in America, Austrian sociologist Louise von Simson, for example, wrote that “it is astounding how in America one completely forgets those national differences which appear as such important lines of demarcation in Europe…. [This] made the unity of Europe apparent and made us feel as though we were Europeans.” Research on identity transformation as a result of labor migration and tourism within Europe suggests that this was not a phenomenon confined to intellectual debates. To what degree this amounted to “Europeanization from below” remains to be seen, however, and preliminary findings are disparate and ambivalent. As Karen Schönwälder has noted, there is a need to systematically probe the relationship between European identities and migration experiences. Our project intends to address this gap in the current historiography.

The contrast with the non-European Other, which predominantly included the United States during the middle of the twentieth century, has influenced modern European self-understanding. Recent transnational studies, particularly on the colonial era, have sharpened our understanding of the global contextualization of European history. Prior to World War I, the colonial gaze focused on a supposed European civilizational and racial superiority. In contrast, European self-understanding endured a crisis beginning in the interwar years. Following World War I, internal differences and shortcomings became a central feature of the debate. Still, the juxtaposition to the non-European Other remained important. Postcolonial migration to Europe became an increasingly important source of reflections about Europeanness and accompanied the process of European integration. More crucial for the context of our project, the rise of the


12 Kaelble, Europäer über Europa, 214 (translation J. L.).


14 Karen Schönwälder, “Integration from Below? Migration and European Contemporary History,” in *Conflicted Memories*, ed. Jarausch et al., 154-63. Schönwälder writes: “Unfortunately, to my knowledge, wide-ranging empirical studies of connections between migratory experiences and attitudes to Europe, as well as other Europeans, do not exist” (156).


The United States made America a central foil of comparison for European self-reflection.17 The U.S. served both as a model and a dystopian vision against which Europeans could define themselves. European immigrants, émigrés, and exiles in the United States played a central role in this debate.

Here, we can draw on a long tradition of research on European migration to the United States.18 While the primary interest of scholars of historical migration used to focus on processes of assimilation, integration, or acculturation within American society, recent scholarship has begun to understand migration as a transnational process. Scholars are paying increasing attention to migrants’ ties to their homelands and communication with those left behind, to temporary or permanent returns, and to the complex path of migration itself.19 These facets of the migration process foster the emergence of multiple and hybrid identities among those “transmigrants” who are continuously engaged in border crossings as well as within American immigrant communities more generally.20

The position of European-Americans in American society changed during the postwar period. The ethnic communities of European migrants that were so prominent during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were now less important. The restrictive turn in U.S. immigration law during the 1920s largely cut off the influx of new arrivals, while the offspring of first generation immigrants increasingly left ethnic neighborhoods for suburbia. In his longitudinal study of European immigrant communities after 1945, the sociologist Richard Alba found a weakening of ethnic identifications relating to particular nationalities (such as Polish or Italian-Americans). Instead he saw a new group of “European Americans” emerge whose ethnic identity was, as Herbert Gans has argued, of a symbolic nature.21 In contrast to first half of the twentieth century, there is only limited research on post-World War II European migration to the United States despite the fact that a substantial number of Europeans moved across the Atlantic during the 1950s.22

18 For an overview, see Klaus Bade and Myron Weiner, Migration Past, Migration Future: Germany and the United States: Migration and Refugees (Providence, 1997), and Dirk Hoerder and Leslie Moch, eds., European Migrants: Global and Local Perspectives (Boston, 1996). More recently, see Christiane Harzig, Dirk Hoerder, and Donna R. Gabaccia, What Is Migration History? (Cambridge, 2009), and Jochen Oltmer, Migration im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert (Munich, 2010).
22 Transatlantic migration increased again after the war; about 2.7 million Europeans left the continent during the 1950s. See Klaus Bade, Europa in Bewegung: Migration vom späten 18. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart (Munich, 2000), 301; and idem, “From Emigration to Immigration: The German Experience in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries,” in Migration Past, Migration Future, ed. Bade and Weiner, 9.
communication made their migration experience a substantially different one. There was an increase in temporary migration in the form of extended family visits, student exchange programs, short-term labor migration or longer stays by business migrants and other career migrants. The impact of these changes on the experience of European migrants in the United States, their ethnic identification, and their perception of Europe has not received much attention from historians.

More is known about those migrants who fled to America during the 1930s and 1940s as émigrés and exiles due to political or racial persecution by the Nazi regime. This group of migrants stands apart not only because of the forced nature of their migration experience, but also because of their ethnic and social composition. At least 130,000 of these migrants are estimated to have come from German-speaking Europe.23 Many of the émigrés were Jewish and many belonged to Europe’s professional, political, or intellectual elite. Numerous studies now exist on prominent refugee artists, writers, academics, and professionals, as well as labor activists and political leaders.24 The literature has traced personal emigration experiences which, despite the diverse spectrum of individual biographies and differences across gender lines, included many structural similarities. For example, many migrants shared problems of professional dislocation or similar perceptions of the American host society.25 Émigrés often prominently reflected on their conflicted and hybrid identities.26 There is anecdotal evidence here for an emerging self-understanding as Europeans among this group, as in the case of Thomas Mann, who refashioned himself as a European rather than a German in American exile.27

Beyond this, scholarship on the émigrés offers concrete examples of their cultural and political influence on the United States and later — through transatlantic networks — on Europe. In contrast to the older conception of a brain drain from Europe to the United States, the newer literature offers an increasingly refined notion of complex processes of transatlantic transfer and adaptation.28 The success of migrants and their reception depended on a number of factors, including their willingness to adapt European traditions to the conditions and demands of American society. Theoretical work in the history of transfers, which considers the transnational and multi-polar flow of both ideas and people, has underlined the importance of the receiving society for such


processes. Émigré economists, for example, were successful in the United States in part because they could integrate their research into the context of growing state intervention during the New Deal and later into the ideological competition of the Cold War. As Joachim Radkau has shown, during and immediately after World War II, the influence of émigrés on American perceptions of and policy towards Europe through institutions such as the Office of Strategic Services was quite tangible. As temporary or permanent “returnees” this group also influenced the course of events in Western Europe during the postwar decades. Research has shown the importance of returning émigrés in “Westernizing” politics, business, and academia in the Federal Republic of Germany. To what degree this influence also contained elements of Europeanization remains an unanswered question.

While the experience of émigrés and the broader European migration to America are frequently treated as distinct fields within historical literature, our “Transatlantic Perspectives” project aims to connect the two and to ground them within the wider scholarship on European-American relations throughout the twentieth century. The history of postwar transatlantic relations has been studied from a variety of angles. Beyond traditional diplomatic history approaches, much attention has been devoted to relations and exchange processes in the areas of business, culture, and civil society. The role of migrants in transnational networks, however, has rarely been at the center of such investigations despite their prominent role in organizations such as the Congress for Cultural Freedom. Even during the 1950s and 1960s, transatlantic exchanges were less unidirectional than the popular label Americanization suggests. Instead, the postwar decades appear as a continuation (though certainly under unequal power relations) of


31 Joachim Radkau, Die deutsche Emigration in den USA. Ihr Einfluss auf die amerikanische Europapolitik 1933-1945 (Düsseldorf, 1971).


a vibrant transatlantic dialogue dating back to the Progressive Era. The role that migrants, with their unique perspective on Europe, played in the process will be a focal point of our project.

Recent efforts in transnational and global history have sought to transcend national distinctions and question labels such as “American” or “European.” Both in American and European history, transnational studies have begun to unearth political, economic, and cultural connections and processes that were not bounded by national frameworks. Additionally, our focus on the contextualized biographies of migrants is grounded in a renewed interest in biographical approaches to historical analysis. By investigating networks of actors and exchanges beyond the level of the nation state and its governments, “Transatlantic Perspectives” joins in an effort to challenge the primacy of national perspectives within historical writing and to heighten our sensibility for the global and transnational dimension of historical developments.

Four individual research projects explore interconnected aspects of the broader project in the fields of history of science, history of consumption, urban history, and business history.

**Europeanization from Afar**

As discussed above, scholarship on Europeanization has produced some anecdotal evidence of an increased sensibility for European rather than national identifications among immigrants and émigrés. Can we trace links between transnational migration experiences and hybrid European identities? When and in what ways did Europeans look back at Europe in a way that transcended their individual countries of origin?

Barbara Reiterer’s dissertation project studies German-speaking Central European women émigré social scientists who migrated to the United States between 1930 and 1945. The project investigates their lives and subsequent careers up to 1980 and reveals their professional networks as they related to the social, professional, and academic culture of the United States at a time when the social sciences expanded and gained significant public authority. While prominent male intellectual émigrés have been studied by other historians, this dissertation focuses on women who brought with them considerable expertise and experience and helped establish a research framework that combined their European roots with

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American traditions in social research and
gendered practices of social inquiry. They
created atypical professional cultures as well
as distinctive theories and methodologies
that influenced both the development of
disciplines and their particular topics. Working as academic researchers, college
and university professors, and in professions
outside the universities (for example, in so-
cial administration and market research), the
most successful émigrés, such as Gisela
Konopka (see Figure 1) and Marie Jahoda,
combined a unique set of characteristics.
Their European and American training, their
experiences of exile, their cultural and cogni-
tive traditions, their encounters with social
norms and role expectations in different
places, as well as their language and connec-
tions made it possible for them to maintain
dynamic international collaborations.

The quite different personal and professional contexts many of these
émigré women found themselves in forced many of them to reflect
on their identities. Their theoretical and methodological training in
the social sciences equipped them to engage with this issue of iden-
tity and communicate these efforts. Thus, this specific constellation
renders them a useful group to study migrant self-identification as
Europeans, as European Americans, or as Americans. In this process
of identity formation, they also participated in forging a fresh per-
ception of Europe as they established themselves in and adapted to
the United States. These processes left a lasting mark on the social
science disciplines and the émigrés’ perspectives on American and
European societies, as well as on their personal and professional
identities in ways that this dissertation sets out to examine.

Perspectives on the European Economy

The shape of the European economy was of particular relevance
in the era of Cold War economic competition and the economic

39 Much of the literature on
intellectual migration
focuses on male
émigrés, e.g., Donald
Bailyn and Bernard
Fleming, eds., The
Intellectual Migration:
Europe And America,
1930-1960 (Cambridge,
1969); Coser, Refugee
Scholars; Fermi,
Illustrious Immigrants.

40 For an example of these
processes in psychology, see Mitchell Ash, “Émigré
Psychologists after 1933: The Cultural Coding of Sci-
entific and Professional Practices,” in Forced Migra-
tion and Scientific Change, ed. Ash and Söllner,
117-38.
integration of Western Europe. The work of émigré economists in the United States such as those of the Austrian School has already received some scholarly attention.41 Beyond economists, however, exiled union leaders, immigrant entrepreneurs, and European managers who came to the United States as career migrants also played significant roles in postwar transatlantic networks that demand further historical attention.42

Corinna Ludwig’s dissertation project examines the business strategies of German companies in the American market from the end of the Second World War to the 1980s. In the postwar period, the influence of American economic power grew stronger than ever before. More and more U.S. companies expanded their business to Europe. Entering the American market, in contrast, was a challenge for European companies. From a business historical perspective, the project analyzes what opportunities existed in the U.S. market, what conditions German companies faced, and what kind of strategies they pursued to establish themselves in the United States. The project seeks to enrich the debate over the so-called Americanization of West German companies by a change of perspective and by tracing transfers and interactions between German and U.S. companies in the American market rather than in Germany.43

With a focus on marketing strategies, and especially public relations, Ludwig’s dissertation examines how such structural processes were translated into forms of communication. The public relations aspect was especially relevant for German companies, who had to repair reputations that had been severely tainted by the recent Nazi past. Furthermore, their trade relations with the United States had been placed on hold during the war. How did German firms tie back into prior existing business networks after the war, and, more generally, how did they promote public trust in the United States?44 What kind of commercial campaigns did they initiate? Who developed these, and which image did they try to convey with these?

Integrated into the analysis of corporate policy decisions, this dissertation will pay especially close attention to business migrants – the carriers and individual agents of these transatlantic transfer and adaptation process – such as managers and businesspeople sent to the United States by their parent company as well as experts in the field of public relations. Thus, the project will enhance the microeconomic perspective with cultural aspects, that is, individual travel experiences. Did their experiences and perceptions

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44 On how German companies utilized public relation methods to promote public trust in West Germany, see S. Jonathan Wiesen, West German Industry and the Challenge of the Nazi Past, 1945-1955 (Chapel Hill, 2001).
of American business and consumer culture influence these businessmen in creating and shaping certain corporate identities of the company branches in the United States? Finally, how successful were their strategies and what were possible reasons for their strategies to fail?

**Perspectives on the European City**

The continued reciprocity of postwar transatlantic relationships becomes particularly visible in the realm of urban development. Dating back to Max Weber’s comparative work, the “European city” has long been regarded by many as a peculiar characteristic of European history and civilization. In transnational debates over social change in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, urban problems frequently occupied a central role. Especially in the context of rapid urban change in the decades after World War II, the American metropolis was increasingly regarded, approvingly as well as critically, as a “modern” counterpart of European urban forms.

Within this context, Andreas Joch’s dissertation project looks at the role European migrants played in this genuinely transatlantic discourse. His study focuses on transnational connections within the field of planned urban development between 1930 and 1970. Furthermore, it links this aspect to a discussion of perceptions of urbanity and urban life in the Atlantic world.

Urban planning is a discipline with decidedly transnational roots. Some of the planning history classics have shown that knowledge about new theoretical concepts and ideas as well as about the most innovative planning projects circulated freely among a large group of

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experts from various nations, especially during the formative years of the discipline before 1930. The intensity and direction of the information flows varied over the twentieth century, but discussions about urban matters maintained a strong tendency to utilize this transnational frame of reference. International conferences, journal articles, and personal contacts functioned as efficient mediators of exchange. Parallel to this intense exchange, however, the (perceived) “American city” has frequently been portrayed as a counter concept to the development of urban Europe. Elements like the modes of transportation and the intensity of suburban sprawl are seen by many as elements setting the “European” and the “American” city apart. Such comparisons, however, are accompanied by the conception of a general trend towards convergence of modern lifestyles, to which urban planning, as Axel Schildt argues, contributed significantly by bringing cities in Western Europe and in the United States ever closer together, especially in the decades following World War II.

Against this backdrop, Joch’s dissertation project seeks to further our understanding of the transnational aspects of planned urban development and the distinctions between European and American urbanity by looking at the American city through two distinct lenses. The first lens is provided by European city planners who migrated to North America during the research period and who are the main focus of the study. Despite considerable progress, especially with regard to the lives and work of émigré architects, many open questions remain about the modes, mechanisms, and long-term trends of planning exchange on the micro-level. Here the study seeks to deepen our understanding of the functionality of professional transatlantic networks. Were migrants able to take up a central position in the border crossing exchange on urban planning? What links did they maintain to their countries of origin? This professional perspective is supplemented by a second view, through the eyes of “ordinary migrants” coming to America during the same time period and settling in its cities but not confronting them on a professional level. Just like the professionals, these migrants were bound to experience differences in the built environment and city life when comparing dwellings, the structure of the neighborhood, or traffic at home and in the United States. By combining the views of these groups, the study offers a new perspective on the actual and perceived similarities and differences between American and European cities and clarifies the historical background of an ongoing debate about distinct forms of urbanity.


49 For an overview of the related discussions, see Friedrich Lenger, “Einleitung,” in Die europäische Stadt im 20. Jahrhundert: Wahrnehmung · Entwicklung · Erosion, ed. Friedrich Lenger and Klaus Tenfelde (Cologne, 2006), 1-21, esp. 5-10.


Perspectives on European Consumption

In areas as varied as marketing and market research, advertising psychology, product design, commercial architecture, and the study of consumption patterns, European immigrants played pioneering roles during the middle of the twentieth century. Their work helped translate European aesthetics, research approaches, and even marketing innovations into an American context. Contrary to the widespread emphasis on Americanization in the history of consumption, the roots of mid-twentieth century consumer modernity were genuinely transatlantic.

Jan Logemann’s Habilitation project looks at the contributions of European innovators in these areas in order to highlight the reciprocity of transfers in the emergence of mass-consumer modernity. The historiography of mass consumption has traditionally emphasized the American influences on Europe since the interwar period. The decades after the end of World War II appear to have been an era of Americanization of European consumption during which the United States’ “irresistible empire” of goods changed European societies and economies.52 Retailing, product design, as well as marketing and management in Europe seem to have been revolutionized and modernized by American innovations. This narrative not only downplays the continuity of indigenous developments but also overlooks the fact that many key figures in the development of American consumer culture since the 1930s were European immigrants and émigrés. They successfully integrated their European experiences into the culture of consumption in the United States, which was undergoing tremendous transformations in the aftermath of the Great Depression.

The focus of Jan Logemann’s study will be a diverse group of consumption specialists who crossed the Atlantic after World War I and contributed to the transformation and expansion of American consumer culture. The group includes leading representatives of American consumption research such as George Katona and Paul Lazarsfeld. The work of émigré marketing psychologists such as Ernest Dichter was central to approaching consumer behavior in fields like advertising. Graphic and industrial designers such as Lucian Bernhard, Herbert Bayer, and, most prominently, Raymond Loewy contributed to new trends in advertising and industrial design during the 1930s and 1940s, when the role of design in consumer engineering gained importance. Postwar American criticism of consumption also received important theoretical impulses from émigrés.

52 See especially Victoria de Grazia, Irresistible Empire: America’s Advance through Twentieth-Century Europe (Cambridge, 2005).
such as Theodor Adorno or Erich Fromm, whose impact on the works of David Riesman provides one example among many.

For most of these migrants, European consumption provided a comparative foil against which American consumption practices could be critically analyzed. It also provided a number of artistic, entrepreneurial, and social science impulses for innovation which came to full fruition on the American side of the Atlantic. A number of the ideas and innovations exported to Europe after 1945 as American consumerism can thus also be interpreted as re-imports in which European migrants to the United States played a central role as conduits and cultural translators.

Planned Seminar, Workshop, and Website

The individual projects pursue specific aspects of the broader project questions and are ultimately grounded within the research agendas of their respective subdisciplines. At the same time, “Transatlantic Perspectives” seeks to transcend conventional disciplinary divides by creating a multidisciplinary dialogue through conferences and a web platform that integrate the overarching research agenda.

In August 2011, we will hold a summer seminar titled “Europe – Migration – Identity” in cooperation with the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota. This seminar will bring together graduate students and scholars from both sides of the Atlantic to promote an exchange between researchers engaged in the field of migration and emigration research and those interested in processes of Europeanization in the modern era. A central question will be what Europe meant to migrants abroad on several levels – ranging from the personal and the professional to the political.

A projected 2012 workshop at the German Historical Institute in Washington DC will then look at the questions raised by Daniel Rodgers’s seminal *Atlantic Crossings* in the context of social developments during the second half of the twentieth century. To what degree, this workshop will ask, can we still trace reciprocal “Atlantic Crossings” in policy-making, economic thinking, social development, cultural production, and other fields during the postwar decades? In what ways did Europeans and European social or cultural models continue to shape transatlantic debates despite the seemingly overwhelming role played by the United States? In many areas, European models failed to gain traction and cases of outright imports were few and far
between, especially if compared to earlier historical eras. Still, the
exchanges that did exist, for example, in urban planning or popular
culture, should be considered vital elements of the entangled his-
tory of the postwar Atlantic world, complementing our increasingly
refined understanding of European reflections about and adaptations
of American models at the same time.

The website www.transatlanticperspectives.org is managed by Ashley
Narayan and will provide the capstone for the overall research proj-
et. The platform contains resources for researchers, educators, and
students, as well as the general public. The website’s primary content
consists of biographical and thematic essays, but it also holds source
documents including photographs, images, and maps. Practical re-
sources include guides to archives, bibliographies, and teaching tools.
More than a simple repository of documents and information, the
web site is ultimately intended to dynamically connect “Transatlantic
Perspectives” to the wider academic community and to promote fur-
ther research at the intersection of Europeanization and transatlantic
migration. Therefore, we actively solicit the contribution of content
from scholars in various disciplines working in this field.

The authors are members of the GHI research project “Transatlantic Perspectives:
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ence. All three are currently Doctoral Fellows in Residence at the GHI. Ashley
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atlantic Perspectives” project.