

Theories of American Culture, Theories of American Studies, ISSN 0723-0338 / Winfried Fluck / Narr, 2003 / 2003 / 9783823341734

Johannes Voelz is Heisenberg-Professor of American Studies, Democracy, and Aesthetics at Goethe-University Frankfurt, Germany. He is currently at work on three book projects: - "Aesthetics of Populism" - "Postliberal Privacies: Surveillance, Sincerity, and Self-Display in Contemporary American Literature" - "Nasty Democracy: Envy, Contempt, and Rage in American Antebellum Literature". He is currently at work on three book projects: - "Aesthetics of Populism" - "Postliberal Privacies: Surveillance, Sincerity, and Self-Display in Contemporary American Literature" - "Nasty Democracy: Envy, Contempt, and Rage in American Antebellum Literature". Skills and Expertise. Culture. Cultural Studies researches often focus on how a particular phenomenon relates matters of ideology, nationality, ethnicity, social class and gender. Discussion on Cultural Studies have gained currency with the publication of Richard Hoggart's Use of Literacy (1957) and Raymond Williams's Culture and Society (1958), and with the establishment of Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies in England in 1968. Edgar and Sedgwick point out that the theory of hegemony was pivotal to the development of British Cultural Studies. It facilitated analysis of the ways in which subaltern groups actively resist and respond to political and economic domination. of awards and the hype of publicity machinery that sells the book. Implicit in this cultural theory of risk perception is the hypothesis that cultural differences in trust in institutions drive differences in perceived risk. Slovic (1997) summarizes empirical evidence for this hypothesis, for example, the fact that minority status (e.g., due to race) is associated with reduced trust in social institutions. The relationship between trust and risk perception seems to be mediated by an emotional pathway, with reduced trust resulting in stronger negative affective responses to potential hazards and increased perceptions of risk. Weber and Hsee (1999) provide anot