



# MAX KADE CENTER FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES

SEPTEMBER 1998

## Symposium Features Dedication of New Book Collection

The decision to include the twentieth century as a research and teaching focus has prompted the Max Kade Center Committee to try to meet the need for greater library resources. Fortunately we have been able to make rapid progress. With the generous support of Willard Snyder, president of the Breidenthal-Snyder Foundation in Kansas City, we were able to purchase the John M. Spalek exile collection of about 1,500 primary and secondary works. These books will make serious scholarly work in immigration and exile studies possible. The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, the German Research Foundation (DFG), and the Austrian Cultural Institute have helped us with significant donations to support and supplement the Spalek collection. We are also grateful to Consul General Michael Engelhardt of the German Federal Republic, in Chicago, who generously presented a collection of rare books by German immigrants to the Max Kade Center. Dr. Erich H. Markel of the Max Kade Foundation in New York

has also continued to be an essential support for our work.

A symposium on October 16 and 17 will provide an occasion to meet Professor Spalek and to examine our new acquisitions.

### **The Legacy of 1848-1849 and 1933-1945 Exiles in America**

John Spalek was born in Warsaw. Having written a dissertation at Stanford University on "Theological Problems on the Contemporary German Stage" and having recognized the importance of Ernst Toller's career and works, he has devoted his research career to the exploration and preservation of the ex-

ile legacy. While teaching at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles he was at the center of a community that was the haven for many prominent exiles from Nazi Germany. There and later, at the State University of New York in Albany, he assembled and published a most comprehensive set of reference works on exile literature. Spalek's seven volumes devoted to exile writers in California and New York, along with his guide to archival materials, have become indispensable tools in German studies. Because of his expertise, the central library of the German Federal Republic (Die Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt) has consulted him for many years about the writings of exiles and the acquisitions of their manuscripts, correspondence, and papers. Professor Spalek's wide and thorough knowledge of the field is reflected in his library.

His book collection includes works by and about such famous writers as Bertolt Brecht, Lion Feuchtwanger, Heinrich Mann, Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel, and

*Newsletter of the Max Kade Center*

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Carl Zuckmeyer. The collection goes far beyond, to span an entire generation of writers, not just those who fled to the United States, but also those who escaped to England, France, and Latin American countries. Nor is the library restricted to literature; it contains books of illustrious emigrants who made an impact during the Nazi years outside Germany: exiles such as Theodor W. Adorno, Hannah Arendt, Ernst Bloch, Ernst Cassirer, Albert Einstein, Erik H. Erikson, Sigmund Freud, Erich Fromm, Georg Grosz, Hajo Holborn, Arthur Koestler, Siegfried Kracauer, Paul Otto Kristeller, Herbert Marcuse, Erwin J. Panofsky, Hans Reichenbach, Max Reinhardt, and Paul Tillich. The collection is genuinely international and interdisciplinary.

The wide breadth of the collection suggests fruitful directions for teaching and research. Our symposium will encompass a broad range of personalities, traditions, and disciplines, reflecting the paradoxical result of conflict and persecution. Despite the tragic injuries and displacement, the exile experience brings to America profound changes and lasting benefits. The United States has always been a country of immigrants, but the years 1848-1849 and 1933-1945 have special significance. The turn of events in Europe forced the most outspoken voices of freedom and intellect to flee. Europe's loss became America's gain.



1. *Ernst Toller and His Critics. A Bibliography.* Charlottesville, Va.: Bibliographical Society of the Univ. of Virginia, 1968. xxii, 919 pp. Second printing, New York: Haskell House, 1973.
2. *Medieval Epic to the Epic Theater of Brecht. Essays in Comparative Literature,* ed. with R. P. Armato. Los Angeles: Univ. of Southern California Press, 1968. vii, 252 pp. (Univ. of Southern California Studies in Comparative Literature, No. 1)
3. *Deutsche Exilliteratur seit 1933.* Vol. I: *Kalifornien*, ed. with Joseph P. Strelka. Bern: Francke, 1976. In two parts: 868, 216 pp. (*Studien zur deutschen Exilliteratur*)
4. *German Expressionism in the Fine Arts. A Bibliography.* Ed. John M. Spalek et al. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1977. 272 pp. (Art and Architecture Bibliographies, 3) Ca. 5,000 items, with commentary.
5. *Ernst Toller: Gesammelte Werke*, 5 vols., ed. with Wolfgang Frühwald. Munich: Hanser, 1978. 1437 pp. (Reihe Hanser, 250-254)
6. *A Guide to the Archival Materials of the German-Speaking Emigration to the United States after 1933*, with Adrienne Ash and Sandra H. Hawrylchak. Charlottesville: The Univ. Press of Virginia for the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 1978. xxv, 1133 pp. Reprinted Munich: K. G. Saur Verlag, 1997.
7. *Der Fall Toller*; ed. with Wolfgang Frühwald. Munich: Hanser, 1979. 26 pp. (Companion volume to the Toller edition, containing documents, materials and commentary)
8. Karl O. Paetel, *Reise ohne Uhrzeit. Autobiographie*, ed. with Wolfgang D. Wife. Worms: The World of Books and Georg Heintz, 1982. 300 pp.
9. *Exile: The Writer's Experience*, ed. with Robert F. Bell. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of North Carolina Press. 1982. xx, 370 pp. (Studies in the Germanic Langs. and Lits., 99)
10. *Deutschsprachige Exilliteratur seit 1933.* Band II: *New York.* Ed. with Joseph P. Strelka. Bern: Francke, 1989. xxix, 1817 pp. (in two volumes)
11. *Guide to the Archival Materials of the German-speaking Emigration to the United States after 1933.* Vol. II. with Sandra H. Hawrylchak. Munich: K. G. Saur, 1992. 847 pp.
12. *Deutschsprachige Exilliteratur seit 1933.* Band IV: *Bibliographien.* With Konrad Feilchenfeldt and Sandra H. Hawrylchak. Munich: K. G. Saur, 1994. 2150 pp.
13. *Guide to the Archival Materials of the German-speaking Emigration to the United States after 1933.* Vol. III. With Sandra H. Hawrylchak. Munich: K. G. Saur, 1996. 970 pp.
14. *Lion Feuchtwanger. A Bibliographic Handbook. Volume 1. German Editions / Lion Feuchtwanger. Ein bibliographisches Handbuch. Band 1. Deutschsprachige Ausgaben.* With Sandra H. Hawrylchak. Munich: K. G. Saur, 1998. 394 pp.

# The Legacy of 1848-1849 and 1933-1945 Exiles in America

**Friday, October 16**

**SESSION I: 3:30–5:30 p.m.** Moderator: **Leonie Marx**, University of Kansas

**Barbara Johr**, University of Bremen

*Interdisziplinäre Aspekte des Exilfilms: Am Beispiel Hangmen Also Die* (Fritz Lang, Bertolt Brecht, Hanns Eisler, 1943)

**Gert Sautermeister**, University of Bremen

*Internationalität als Kategorie der Exilliteratur: Lion Feuchtwangers Wahn oder Der Teufel in Boston*

**Dinner, Adams Alumni Center, 6:00 p.m.**

**Dedication of the Spalek Exile Collection at the Max Kade Center, 8:00 p.m.**

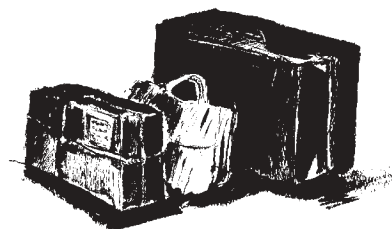
Speaker: **John M. Spalek**, University of New York, Albany

*The Present and Future of Exile Studies*

**Musical Program: Paul Gebhardt**, violin, and **Aaron Akins**, piano

Fritz Kreisler, *Liebesleid* and *Schön Rosmarin*

Béla Bartók, *Roumanian Dances*



**Saturday, October 17**

**SESSION II: 8:30–10:30 a.m.** Moderator: **Carl Strikwerda**, University of Kansas

**Wolfgang Griep**, Landesbibliothek Eutin

*Eutin – Vienna – Washington: The Life of Wilhelm August Otto from the German Revolution to the American Civil War*

**Fred Whitehead**, University of Kansas

*Freethinkers and the Union*

**William Keel**, University of Kansas

*From Insurgent to Patriot: Wendelin Bührle – A Common Soldier in Two Struggles for Freedom*

(Continued on reverse side)

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## Symposium on Exiles in America University of Kansas, October 16-17, 1998

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail address \_\_\_\_\_

Please circle the sessions you plan to attend

I Evening Lecture II III IV V

For meals, enclose a check, payable to the Max Kade Center.

Dinner \$25 \_\_\_\_\_  
Lunch \$20 \_\_\_\_\_  
Both meals \$45 \_\_\_\_\_

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Department of Germanic Languages and Literature  
The University of Kansas  
Lawrence, Kansas 66045

**SESSION III: 10:45–12:15** Moderator: **Charles Reitz**, Kansas City Kansas Community College

**Erhard Bahr**, University of California, Los Angeles  
*Bertolt Brecht's Los Angeles: Hell or Haven?*

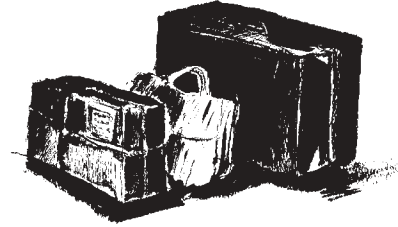
**Helga Schreckenberger**, University of Vermont  
*Lecturing America: Erika Mann's Political Speeches During Her Exile in the United States*

**Lunch, Adams Alumni Center, 12:30 p.m.**

**SESSION IV: 2:00–3:30 p.m.** Moderator: **Helmut Huelsbergen**, University of Kansas

**Paul Michael Lützeler**, Washington University  
*Double Exclusion: Austrian Exile Literature*

**Egon Schwarz**, Washington University  
*Escaping Nazism to the Andes: An Eyewitness Report*



**Break**

**SESSION V: 3:45–5:45 p.m.** Moderator: **Van Kelly**, University of Kansas

**Francis Heller**, University of Kansas  
*Exile Studies: Notes on the Definition of a Research Field*

**James Woelfel**, University of Kansas  
*Living and Thinking "On the Boundary": Paul Tillich in America*

**Richard Schowen**, University of Kansas  
*American Science and European Emigration*

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Location: The University of Kansas is in Lawrence, 45 miles from Kansas City. Housing: Available at local motels. Because of limited space, it is important to return the attached registration form by **October 5**. Please include a check for the dinner and/or luncheon. We will return to you a list of motels, transportation information and a map, showing the location of the symposium events, as well as parking. For further information call 785-864-4803; E-mail: [german@falcon.cc.ukans.edu](mailto:german@falcon.cc.ukans.edu).



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**Registration Form**

**Clip Off and Mail Today**

## The Revolution in Germany (1848-1849)

24 February 1848	Paris: Second Republic proclaimed.
27 February 1848	Mannheim Citizens' Assembly demands democratic reforms.
1 March 1848	20,000 demonstrate in Karlsruhe, capital of Baden.
13-15 March 1848	Uprising in Vienna; <b>Prince Metternich</b> flees to England.
14-19 March 1848	Uprising in Berlin; 277 dead; <b>Crown-Prince Wilhelm</b> flees to England.
1 March–4 April 1848	Preparliament in Frankfurt demands election of a National Assembly to write a German constitution.
13 March–27 April 1848	<b>Friedrich Hecker, Gustav Struve, Franz Sigel, Georg Herwegh</b> ; first armed uprising in Baden suppressed by federal forces; <b>Hecker</b> goes into exile in the U.S.
18 May 1848	Opening of the National Assembly in Frankfurt.
21–24 September 1848	<b>Struve</b> proclaims a “German Republic” in Lörrach; second armed uprising in Baden; Baden regulars defeat Struve’s forces and take him prisoner.
October 1848	Popular uprising in Vienna; execution of <b>Robert Blum</b> .
November 1848	<b>General von Wrangel</b> occupies Berlin with 40,000 soldiers.
21 December 1848	German “Bill of Rights” proclaimed by National Assembly in Frankfurt.
28 March 1849	Imperial Constitution approved and election of <b>Friedrich Wilhelm</b> of Prussia as German Emperor “Kaiser der Deutschen” by National Assembly in Frankfurt.
4 April 1849	<b>Friedrich Wilhelm</b> refuses the crown and rejects the constitution.
4–9 May 1849	Street fighting in Dresden; revolts in the Rhineland and in the Palatinate.
12 May 1849	Beginning of the third uprising in Baden; the Grand Duke flees to France and appeals to Prussia for military assistance in putting down the rebellion.
14–30 June 1849	Revolutionary army in Baden fights against 60,000 Prussian regulars in several small skirmishes; flees by mid-July across Swiss border.
23 July 1849	Unconditional surrender of the fortress at Rastatt with 6,000 revolutionary troops; the end of the revolution; imprisonment for most; execution of leaders in Baden; Prussian occupation until 1852.
1850s	Over 80,000 emigrate from Baden to the United States.

## Illustrious Exiles (1933–1945)

1933

**Albert Einstein** loses his German citizenship and settles in Princeton, where he works at the Institute for Advanced Studies.

**Arnold Schönberg** loses his position at the Berlin Academy of Arts and emigrates to the United States.

**George Grosz** and **Paul Tillich** arrive in New York. Tillich takes a post as professor of theology at the Union Theological Seminary.

**Fritz Lang** begins to work on films in Hollywood.

1937

**Lyonel Feininger** arrives in New York.

1938

After leaving Germany in 1933 and living temporarily in France and Switzerland, **Thomas Mann** arrives in the United States. He resides first in Princeton and then in Pacific Palisades, near Los Angeles.

As a result of the *Anschluss*, many Austrian intellectuals emigrate. **Hermann Broch** comes to the United States.

1939

**Erika** and **Klaus Mann** publish *Escape to Life*, a book about illustrious German immigrants.

1940

**Lion Feuchtwanger, Golo Mann, Heinrich Mann, and Franz Werfel** escape from France over the Pyrenees to Portugal and finally arrive in the United States.

**Stefan Zweig** comes to New York for brief stays before moving to Brasil.

**Béla Bartók** arrives in New York from Hungary.

1941

**Hannah Arendt** escapes from a French internment camp and flees via Lisbon to the United States and settles in New York. After escaping from Germany in 1933, and moving from one country to another, **Bertolt Brecht** finally settles in Santa Monica.

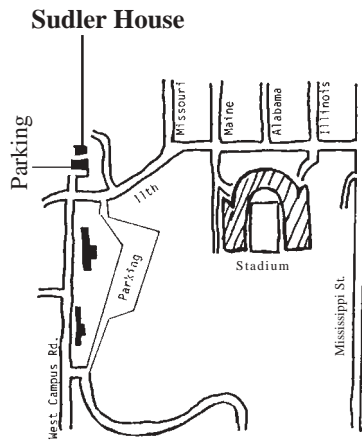
1942

**Hanns Eisler** arrives in California.



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## KU Students Win Grants for Exile Studies Research

Graduate students **Lisa Mays**, **Kai Heidkamp**, and **Courtney Peltzer** won grants this year from the Lion Feuchtwanger Archive at the University of Southern California. In his courses Professor Gert Sautermeister, distinguished Max Kade professor (spring 1998), inspired interest in exile studies and provided valuable advice for the work on these research projects.

During her stay at the Feuchtwanger Archive, **Lisa Mays** investigated Feuchtwanger's *Teufel in Frankreich*, which was based on the author's experiences in a French prisoner-of-war camp in 1940. Mays analyzed Feuchtwanger's psychological understanding of personal and physical space and ascertained how the extremely adverse conditions affected his writings and his ability to

write. Feuchtwanger reflected on the problems related to the process of writing and developed a theory about the political implications of this process. Mays believes that Feuchtwanger remained true to his theoretical position even in later works such as *Wahn oder der Teufel in Boston*. She presented a paper on her findings at the graduate conference in Chicago last April.

**Kai Heidkamp** focused on a work that Feuchtwanger published in 1943, *Die Brüder Lautensack*, which treats Germany's fate under Nazi domination. The perspective of Feuchtwanger as an exile in California has much in common with Thomas Mann's in his *Doktor Faustus*, begun in 1943. Heidkamp had an opportunity to examine Feuchtwanger's manuscripts and reconstruct

overlooked circumstances that shaped this work. He discovered intriguing comparisons and contrasts between his work and that of Thomas Mann's.

**Courtney Peltzer** will use her grant this September. Her proposal for research treats the role of the outsider in two of Feuchtwanger's works: *Jud Süß* and *Wahn oder der Teufel in Boston*. Both works treat the problem of individuals persecuted for racial, political, or religious reasons. This problem is clearly related to Feuchtwanger's sympathy for the outsider, a concern that was evidently more intense during his exile period in the United States. Peltzer will try to determine how Feuchtwanger dealt with issues of reason and justice through the characters he portrayed as outsiders.