



MAX KADE CENTER FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN STUDIES

MAY 1999

In Memoriam Dr. Erich-Hans Markel

With the death of Erich-Hans Markel, president and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Max Kade Foundation, the Max Kade Center for German-American Studies and the University of Kansas lost a strong supporter and friend. Dr. Markel, a highly honored and respected professor of law, died unexpectedly on January 4, 1999, at his home in Montclair, New Jersey. He was seventy-eight years old.

Born in Siebenbürgen, today part of Romania, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Markel attended law schools at the universities of Vienna, Prague, and Erlangen. In addition to a doctorate from Erlangen, he received a master-of-law degree from George Washington University in Washington, D.C. His research interests centered on comparative and international law, legal history, and philosophy. He wrote papers and lectures on international conciliation and arbitration as well as a book on *The Development of Permanent Diplomacy*. Over the years, he taught at several distinguished law schools, including George Washington Univer-

sity, Miami University, Western College, and Valparaiso University. He practiced law in Washington, D.C. and served as an advisor to the Department of Justice.



During Markel's forty-year tenure, the Max Kade Foundation gave grants to scholars and universities in the United States and Europe to promote international understanding. It has played a key role in the reconstruction of the historic church of Dresden, the "Frauenkirche," which

had been destroyed by bombs during World War II.

Markel's philanthropic, legal, and academic interests resulted in many high honors and awards. From the Federal Republic of Germany he received the Order of Merit First Class (1973), the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit (1981), and the Knight Commander's Cross of the Order (1988). In 1976 he was decorated with the Grand Star of the Order of Honor of the Austrian Federal Republic. In recognition of his major contributions to the development of the University of Kansas print collection, the print room of the Spencer Art Museum is named for Markel. He received special recognition at the Sudler House when the building was rededicated in 1992; a plaque recognizes his support in the renovation of this building and the establishment of the Max Kade Center. One of his last official acts as president of the foundation was to approve our proposals for a Goethe Symposium in October of this year.

Newsletter of the Max Kade Center

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Breon Mitchell Featured as First Siemens Visiting Professor at the Max Kade Center

Guy Stern Lectures at the Max Kade Center

The life and career of Professor Guy Stern is well known to several generations of Germanists. An exhibition at the Max Kade Center displays his major works, which span a period of more than forty years. The essay volumes of 1989 (*Literatur im Exil: Gesammelte Aufsätze 1959-1989*, published by Hueber Verlag) and 1998 (*Literarische Kultur im Exil: Gesammelte Beiträge zur Exilforschung*, published by Dresden University Press) highlight the wide range of themes in his scholarly work: Bertolt Brecht, Thomas Mann, Lotte Lenya, Hilde Domin, Hertha Pauli, the Jewish experience, women's voices, etc. His monographs treat Efraim Frisch, Nelly Sachs, and Alfred Neumann, and the *Neue Merkur* 1914-1925.

The Federal Republic of Germany recognized Stern's achievements with the Grand Order of Merit and the Goethe Medal. On November 9, 1998, he was invited to address political dignitaries at a ceremony of the Bundestag in Bonn, commemorating *Kristallnacht* with the program "Als die Synagogen brannten."

He is a founder of the Lessing Society and the *Lessing Yearbook*. From 1975 to 1977 he served as president of the American Association of Teachers of German (AATG). As vice-president of the Society for Exile Studies, he is helping to prepare the next conference of the society, which will take place in the year 2000, in Lawrence. On March 15 he spoke at the Max Kade Center about "Artists, Artworks, and Manuscripts Rescued from the Nazis."

Breon Mitchell, professor of German and Comparative Literature at Indiana University, will be the first recipient of an annual distinguished visiting professorship, recently made possible by a generous commitment of the Siemens Corporation.

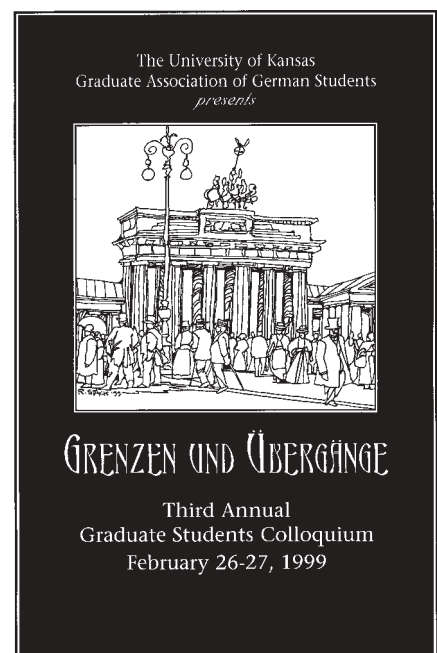
Jimmy D. Morrison, former undergraduate and graduate student at the University of Kansas and now president and chief executive officer of Siemens Transportation Systems, Inc. (Iselin, New Jersey), has been instrumental in arranging for the professorship in the fields of German-American and exile studies at the Max Kade Center. Mitchell will stay at the center for two weeks and conduct workshops on translating German authors Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel, and Hermann Broch.

Mitchell was born in Salina, Kansas, and graduated summa cum laude with majors in art history, philosophy, and German at the University of Kansas in 1964. He continued his studies as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, where he received a doctorate in comparative literature. Since 1968 he has taught at Indiana University. Mitchell's teaching and research combine expertise in German studies with comparative literature and art history. His numerous publications reflect these broad interests. They include the book *James Joyce and the German Novel: 1922-1933*, published by Ohio University Press. Mitchell has edited books and written articles on artists (Delacroix and Manet) and authors (Poe, Shaw, Beckett, and Pound). A special focus of Mitchell's scholarly and literary activities is translation. Authors whose works he has translated include Martin Grzimek, Siegfried Lenz, J. F. Federspiel, Lou Andreas-Salomé, Rüdiger Kremer, Ralf Rothmann,

Heinrich Böll, Jürgen Kross, and Sten Nadolny. Several of these translations have won prizes, and his most recent translation, Kafka's *Trial*, has been chosen as an alternate selection by the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Based on the restored text of the novel and published in 1998, the new translation of Kafka's novel has received national attention in reviews of leading periodicals.

Walter Abish wrote: "Breon Mitchell's translation of the restored text is an accomplishment of the highest order—one that will honor Kafka, perhaps the most singular and compelling writer of our time, far into the twenty-first century." On Thursday, October 26, at 7:30 p.m., Mitchell will present a public lecture on "The Trials of Translating Kafka" in the auditorium of Spencer Art Museum.



Third Annual Graduate Students Colloquium at the Max Kade Center February 26-27, 1999

Courtney Peltzer, president of the Graduate Association of German Students (GAGS) at the University of Kansas, organized this year's colloquium, which featured the themes *Grenzen und Übergänge*. Speakers were: Kai Heidkamp (University of Kansas), "Ehre und Duell in Saars *Leutnant Burda* und Schnitzlers *Leutnant Gustl*," Sarah Barr (University of Arkansas), "Like Mother, Like Daughter: Helene Böhlau," Seán Henry, (University of Kansas), "Platen and Freud: Homosexuality and Psychoanalysis at the Fin de Siècle," Rohtraut Heinemann (University of Saarbrücken), "Ein Vergleich der beiden Dramen *Gespenster* und *Vor Sonnenaufgang*," Enno Lohmeyer (University of Kansas), "Grenzen und Übergänge in Marie von Ebner-



Eschenbachs *Das Gemeindegeld*." Courtney Peltzer (University of Kansas), "Aichingers *Grenzen* als Leitmotiv und erzählerisches Mittel in *Die größere Hoffnung*," Holly Liu (Vanderbilt University), "Dualismus und die Struktur des *Glasperlenspiels*," Dorian Roehrs (University of Connecticut), "Retter

und Gerettete: Eine Neubewertung des Mädchens in *Der arme Heinrich*," Áine Francis (University of Kansas), "Letting Childhood Speak: Marie Luise Kaschnitz and *Das Haus der Kindheit*." Visiting Max Kade Professor Inge Stephan (Humboldt University, Berlin), and KU professors, Leonie Marx, Karin Pagel, and Frank Baron served as respondents. The keynote speaker was Professor Patricia Pollock Brodsky (University of Missouri, Kansas City), who spoke about "The Hidden War: Working Class Resistance and the Third Reich." The president of GAGS during the coming year and contact person for the colloquium in the spring semester of 2000 is Glenn Hudspeth (E-mail: ghudspeth@csi.com).

Max Kade Center to Commemorate Goethe

The 250th anniversary of Goethe's birth provides a unique opportunity for collaboration among scholars of Goethe and exile studies in Germany and the United States. At a time when there are many lectures, conferences, books, and other activities devoted to the life and work of Germany's most celebrated author, we have chosen a topic that is of special relevance at the Max Kade Center: Goethe's significance for emigrants and exiles in the twentieth century. With the support of the Max Kade foundation we have been able to invite former visiting professors to discuss a particular aspect of Goethe's image and influence, focusing on the way he was seen in the period of Nazi domination (1933-1945). The following scholars have accepted our invitations to contribute

to this event, which combines Goethe scholarship and exile studies: Burghard Dedner (University of Marburg), Uwe-K. Ketelsen (University of Bochum), Helmut Koopmann (University of Augsburg), Gert Sautermeister (University of Bremen), and Hartmut Steinecke (University of Paderborn). Thus, the occasion will be a reunion of distinguished Max Kade professors who taught at the University of Kansas since the 1970s. At the same time, American scholars will also participate with contributions: Erhard Bahr (University of California, Los Angeles), Peter Boerner (Indiana University), Wulf Koepke (Roslindale, Massachusetts), Leonie Marx (University of Kansas), Warren Maurer (University of Kansas), Guy Stern (Wayne State University), and Nicholas Vázsonyi (Uni-

versity of South Carolina).

The appreciation and interpretation of Goethe raise issues that deserve frequent re-examination. The unique role Goethe played during the times of "inner immigration" and exile from the Nazis is a matter of record; many turned to Goethe as a point of orientation and sought a cultural renewal after the catastrophic years between 1933 and 1945. The symposium and the discussions will attempt to formulate the major themes and issues, and will revisit the controversies that the constant shifting of Goethe's image suggests.

Plans for a Manheim Symposium

Most exile intellectuals chose to settle in communities of the East or West coasts. From the perspective of the Max Kade Center, Ernest Manheim's presence in nearby Kansas City is a valuable, direct link to the legacy of the political turmoil and displacement of the Nazi years. An informal committee (David Smith, Robert Antonio, Charles Reitz, Hossein Bahmaie, Leonie Marx, and Frank Baron), representing various

disciplines in the Lawrence and Kansas City area has met to explore ways to recognize Ernest Manheim's achievements on the occasion of his 100th birthday in January 2000. In 1997, the University of Missouri in Kansas City organized a symposium to feature Manheim's life and work. The program of lectures and music included the performance of Manheim's compositions by members of the Kansas City Symphony Or-

chestra. In the same year Elisabeth Welzig's biography *Bewältigung der Mitte. Ernst Manheim: Soziologe und Anthropologe* appeared in Austria. This impressive precedent and background resource will serve as the basis for the committee's plans to explore more deeply the themes, issues, and original contributions that weave through an entire century.

Everywhere at Home

The Sociological Imagination of Ernest Manheim

Few thinkers in this century have been as sensitive as the sociologist Ernest Manheim to the simultaneous appeal of local culture and global humanitarianism. This sensitivity, springing from Manheim's life-long engagement with diverse peoples and cultures, has given his intellectual work as scholar and teacher a rare multicultural depth.

Born in January 1900, in Budapest, Manheim grew up in the waning days of the Austro-Hungarian empire in a matrix of intermingled nationalities mirrored in his own Jewish Hungarian, and Austrian family. After a precocious childhood—including three years of piano study with Fritz Reiner, later conductor of the Chicago Symphony, and a period in a Budapest *Realschule*—Manheim fought in the First World War and subsequently joined Béla Kun's Red Army, which briefly instituted a socialist republic in Hungary. When Kun's regime fell, Manheim began his university studies, first in Vienna, then in Kiel, where he studied with the celebrated sociologist Ferdinand Tönnies,

and afterwards in Leipzig, where he studied with the sociologist Hans Freyer.



In Leipzig, Manheim wrote two important texts—a dissertation on Hegel, which was published in 1931; and a pathbreaking *Habilitationschrift* on the media and public opinion which, first appeared in 1933 and has been republished recently. When Hitler came to power, however, Manheim's academic career in Germany came to an abrupt halt. With help from his cousin, the re-

nowned sociologist Karl Mannheim, Ernest moved to London, where he studied anthropology with Bronislaw Malinowski (together with such future luminaries as Lucy Mair, Audrey Richards, and Jomo Kenyatta).

Under Malinowski's tutelage Manheim wrote a second dissertation, on risk and authority among the Nama people of southwestern Africa. Also in this period, Manheim contributed a lengthy historical chapter to the first great collective work of the Frankfurt School for Social Research, *Studien über Autorität und Familie* (1936), edited by Max Horkheimer.

In 1938, Manheim joined the University of Chicago sociology faculty, then as now a leading center of sociological inquiry. But shortly afterwards he was offered—and accepted—the chance to chair a fledgling sociology department at the University of Missouri in Kansas City. Here, after the long odyssey of the preceding two decades, Manheim finally sank roots.

With his family, Manheim was soon a fixture on the Kansas City

scene, not only academically but in the community as well. During the Second World War, he played a key role in the administration of social services in Kansas City and produced two book-length statistical studies, *Kansas City and Its Neighborhoods* (1943) and *Youth in Trouble* (1945). This civic interest led to a variety of related projects—and in 1954 Manheim became the most prominent scholar to testify on behalf of school desegregation in the landmark *Brown vs. Board of Education* case in nearby Topeka.

In each of these phases, Manheim's work as a scholar and

teacher has been infused by a keen appreciation for the folkways of local communities—from Hungary and Weimar Germany to Namibia and Kansas City. Combined with this is his deep and palpable commitment to universal norms. Indeed, at the heart of Ernest Manheim's vision is the wish to strike a delicate balance between the local and the global—a wish to deepen solidarity both in the community and at the level of humanity. This vision, this wish, has been manifest in many ways—in Manheim's scholarly writing, which continues to the present; in his teaching; and, not least, in his music, which now includes a

wealth of orchestral works. On all these levels, we have much to gain from engagement with Ernest Manheim's work and world view. That, briefly, is the conviction that has led several of us, collaborating with the Max Kade Center, to pursue a widening circle of inquiries into Ernest Manheim's multicultural life and work.

—David N. Smith,
Department of Sociology

Plans for an Atlas of German Dialects in Kansas

KU researchers have begun the final stage of field work, expected to last two years, in preparation for the creation of an atlas of German dialects. Since the beginning of 1999, Chris Johnson and Gabi Lunte, both courtesy assistant professors in KU's Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures, have recorded German speakers in Gove, Graham, Ellis, Rush, Douglas, Franklin and Montgomery counties. In May, Johnson and Lunte will travel to Washington County. They expect to continue with this phase of the project until they have interviewed people in all Kansas counties in which active German-speaking populations were first identified by the late KU professor, J. Neale Carman and described in his 1962 work, *Foreign Language Units of Kansas. I. Historical Atlas and Statistics*.

Informants are asked to participate in a recorded interview that is designed to last no more than 30 minutes. They are asked to translate about three dozen words and simple phrases from English to German. Johnson and

Lunte have found that most informants, however, have also been willing to relate stories, sing songs, and recite prayers in German. Many of the visits have lasted up to two hours, with informants eager to relate their family history and to show pictures and keepsakes that reach back to their immigrant grandparents and great-grandparents. These recordings provide data of historical as well as linguistic interest.

The goal of the atlas-project is to map the current locations of German-speaking people in Kansas, most of whom are descendants of immigrants to Kansas in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth. The maps will show not only where the last concentrated pockets of German dialect speakers are but will also identify the differences in language and vocabulary that distinguish the German dialects still spoken today. The fieldwork data collected over the next two years will be combined with data collected since 1980 by Professor William Keel and his students. The project team will

work closely with Professor Keel and Darin Gran-berger of the Department of Geography's cartographic service. Long-term plans include publication of the atlas in book form and the creation of digital maps to be available on the World Wide Web at the Max Kade Center website

Because the number of German dialect speakers in Kansas is in decline, the need to complete the interviews is urgent. The project team is actively seeking informants for the project and would welcome the names and phone numbers of interested participants. Please call Chris Johnson or Gabi Lunte at the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures at (785) 864-4803.

News in Brief

Professor **Inge Stephan**, this year's visiting Max Kade professor from the Humboldt-University of Berlin, taught two courses: *Ver-schwiegene Traditionen: Schreibende Frauen vom 18. Jahrhundert bis in die Gegenwart* and *Medea-Mythen-Medien* (focusing on texts by Euripides, Klinger, Grillparzer, Jahn, Müller, and Wolf, but also using examples from music, art, theater, and film). Stephan presented a public lecture at the Max Kade Center on "Schatten, die einander gegenüberstehen. Zum Geschlechterdiskurs in Goethes *Wahl-verwandtschaften*."



Dr. Hans G. Hachmann, president of the Max Kade Foundation, informed Professor Keel that the foundation had approved four dissertation fellowships in German studies for 1999-2000. Three of the recipients are our students **Paul Gebhardt** (writing on Paul Celan), **Seán Henry** (writing on August von Platen), and **Enno Lohmeyer** (writing on Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach and Ferdinand von Saar). The fourth recipient is a doctoral candidate in geography, **Michael Noll**, from Neuwied, Germany, who is writing on the cultural geography of Prince Maximilian of Wied's expedition through the American West in the early nineteenth century.



Elke Lorenz's recent research work has received recognition in Austria. The Böhlau Verlag has offered to publish her book on the correspondence between Sidonie Nádherny von Borutin and Albert Bloch. Jirí Grusa, ambassador of the Czech Republic,

invited Lorenz to present a paper at an international symposium on Karl Kraus, which Czech and Austrian officials are organizing in cooperation with the Schiller National Museum in Marbach.



Tom Schultz, librarian for the Max Kade Center, has been cataloging the German-American collection. Although an older catalogue is in existence, it is now necessary to reexamine and reclassify all books according to the standard Library of Congress system. When completed, the cataloging project will make the collection available to scholars through the World Wide Web library systems. About one-third of the Spalek collection has been processed.



This spring the Friends of Eutin and the Civic Choir organized a welcoming reception for Eutin organist **Martin West**, who came to Lawrence to give a performance at Bales Hall and to participate in instructional activities in the School of Fine Arts. The year 1999 is the tenth anniversary of the sister-city relationship, which will be the occasion for mutual visits, taking place in the summer and fall. Among the many exchange projects the most recent involves six-week bank internships. The first recipients of the bank internship for Eutin have been **Chris Humbarger** and **Shana Rippy**. The Max Kade Center will host the annual meeting of the Friends of Eutin on Tuesday, May 18, at 7:30.



The early career and social concerns of artist Albert Bloch have become better understood through the discovery of Bloch's earliest caricature work for the *St. Louis Star*. **Paul Gebhardt**, research assistant for the Max Kade Center, has completed the project of locating and obtaining copies of hundreds of caricatures from 1901 to 1905.

At the most recent conference of the Society of German-American Studies in New Ulm, Minnesota, which took place between April 22 and 25, Professor **William Keel** presented a paper on "From Refugee of

"WHERE DID ROCKEFELLER GET THE ROCKS," Ask the Church People.



HIS ?

The St. Louis Star, May 2, 1905.

1848 to American Superpatriot: Colonel Fred Buehrle—the Official Cannoneer of the State of Missouri.” He also made a brief presentation on “The Trial of Dr. Charles Weinsberg in St. Louis in 1918” for a panel discussion on anti-German activities in major U.S. cities during the First World War.

Keel will be a featured speaker at the Low German conference at Wausau, Wisconsin (Oct. 22-24) of this year. His topics are “Low German Resurgence in Kansas and Missouri” and “Origins and Development of Low German.” **Gabi Lunte** also participated in this conference with a talk

on “Highlights of a Unique Bavarian Dialect: The Catholic Bohemian German of Ellis, Kansas.” Lunte’s book on this unique Bavarian dialect of the Great Plains will be published by *Zeitschrift für Dialektologie und Linguistik, Reihe Beihefte* in Marburg, Germany.

Call for Papers

International Conference on Exile Studies

**Jointly organized by the Max Kade Center of the University of Kansas
and
the North American Society for Exile Studies**

Conference Topics:

Humor and Satire in Exile & Rescue from the Nazis in Fact and Fiction

We are inviting papers on the use of humor and satire as weapons against Hitler and Nazism in literary works, radio broadcasts, cabaret, caricature, etc.

During the conference we will have the opportunity to show portions of the exhibit on Varian Fry prepared by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. We welcome contributions on topics related to the work of the Emergency Rescue Committee and other rescue efforts as reflected in fiction. The University of Kansas Spencer Museum of Art will exhibit works of prominent exile artists.

Please send a copy of your abstract (100-300 words) and a brief curriculum vitae to:

**Professor Viktoria Hertling, President, Society for Exile Studies
Center for HGPS (402)
University of Nevada, Reno
Reno, NV 89507 (USA), Tel. 775-784-6767; Fax 775-6767.**

Deadline for submissions is December 15, 1999. To facilitate applications for grants or travel support, we will send out notifications of acceptance by January 31, 2000.

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