

# HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN STUDIES AT LEIPZIG UNIVERSITY<sup>1</sup>

by Anja Becker

## **Introduction**

The current American Studies Department at Leipzig University is quite young; it was established in 1993. Yet, both a scholarly interest in and exchange with North America may be traced back at least until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Ever since the 1820s the curriculum repeatedly included courses that dealt with aspects of American society, and for example in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century a great number of American students registered at Leipzig University. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed various attempts to recruit professors and adjuncts for course offerings in American studies, and after the founding of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in 1949, a separate Department of American Studies was created that was closely connected with the Department of English.

Even though the field of American Studies is rooted in philology and is nowadays part of the Philological Faculty, it is an interdisciplinary cultural study focusing on literature and cultural history. Alongside a thorough training in American English and linguistics provided by the English Department, the American Studies program at Leipzig University offers a comprehensive academic approach to U.S. culture and society by drawing on insights from the study of literature, language and cultural history – a fruitful combination. This concept corresponds to tendencies in the U.S. and may be traced back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a time when in fact German Universities, such as Leipzig, attracted numerous American students.<sup>2</sup> The goal of this article is to discover the roots of American Studies in various disciplines, and in spite of ‘ruptures’ in German history especially in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to uncover continuity in the Leipzig approach to the study of American civilization.

## **Interest in North American in the 18<sup>th</sup> and Early 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

As early as in 1775 a German version of the *History of the English Colonies in North-America from the First Discovery of these Lands by Sebastian Cabot until the Peace of 1763* was published anonymously in Leipzig. This book, written in a lively style, appears to have been translated from English by Anton Ernst Klausning, a Leipzig professor.<sup>3</sup> Klausning had enrolled at Leipzig University in 1746, had graduated on 23 December the following year and obtained a Masters Degree in February 1748/49. Since 1765 he had been assistant professor *antiquitatum sacrarum*. From 1767 until 1781 he worked at the library Paulina.<sup>4</sup> The

example suggests that already in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century intellectuals in Leipzig were interested in the United States of America.

This interest was mutual, as intellectuals in the U.S. were also eager to learn about academic opportunities at Leipzig and possibly to engage in scholarly exchange. For example, in 1781 John Foulke, a physician from Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, sent Benjamin Franklin an account of his impressions of Leipzig University; Franklin was then American envoy in Paris.<sup>5</sup> Lewis David von Schweinitz, born in Pennsylvania in 1780, traveled to Europe eighteen years later. He was friends with the Leipzig natural historian Christian Friedrich Schwägerichen. Possibly in the 1810s von Schweinitz presented him with a list of 1,373 fungi of North Carolina.<sup>6</sup> In 1822 Schwägerichen published that list as the first substantial work on American fungi. Moreover, ever since 1816 – if not earlier – Leipzig’s famous Greek scholar Gottfried Hermann received American visitors;<sup>7</sup> albeit that by 1844 Theodore Parker observed not without traces of irony that Herman talked about America like a book written *before* 1492. He also noted that Hermann knew Theodore Dwight Woolsey (Yale) and possibly Cornelius Conway Felton (Harvard), two influential American scholars of Greek and university presidents.<sup>8</sup> Woolsey had been Hermann’s student at Leipzig in 1827/28.<sup>9</sup>

Since the 1820s individuals connected with the University of Leipzig repeatedly showed academic interest in the U.S.; the earliest such attempts regarded the establishment of English language training. Indeed, Americans may be traced among the instructors in English; but only in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was a permanent adjunct position of English created. The first instructor in English was Johann Gottfried Flügel (1788-1854). Flügel had spent the years 1810-1819 in the U.S.A. and in 1819 had become an American citizen. In 1824 he was made *lector publicus* in English at Leipzig University. In the spring terms 1831 and 1832 he offered a course on Washington Irving’s *Sketchbook*, thus discussing an American author. Furthermore, he published a dictionary that also contained American expressions. The work on this oeuvre was continued by his son Felix Flügel (1820-1904). When J. G. Flügel was appointed U.S.-Consul in Leipzig in 1839, his teaching career ended.<sup>10</sup> In 1830 university authorities discussed the question of whether or not to award Flügel with the title of ‘professor’.<sup>11</sup> Eventually, the matter was dropped, partly because of rivalries among the faculty.<sup>12</sup> In 1839 Dr. Friedrich Ernst Feller turned to Dean Wilhelm Wachsmuth, a supporter of the study of the English tongue, asking to be appointed Flügel’s successor.<sup>13</sup>

The following years witnessed few activities regarding the United States as a subject of scholarly inquiry, but also concerning the introduction of the modern languages English and French to the curriculum. As late as in 1876 there did not exist a permanent adjunct

position in English. That year Henry James Wolstonholme attempted to change the status quo, particularly as there appeared to be a need to offer thorough training in the English language. On 28 June 1876 he turned to the Philosophical Faculty of Leipzig University, of which philology was a part. He wrote in German:

I am aware that due to unfortunate experiences several years ago, the Faculty resolved not to hire instructors any more, yet I hoped that when provided with proof of the necessity for such an instructor, and in case of sufficient evidence for the proficiency of the individual, such an aversion might not be irreversible. That indeed there is a need of this kind appears to be reflected in the fact – which I also observed as a private teacher – that not a few students of modern philology turn to Leipzig, but soon enough leave again as they do not find here the practical help necessary for their purposes.<sup>14</sup>

Yet, nothing came of it. Wolstenholme was informed that the “Faculty [...] was in no position to initiate the recruitment and employment of teachers of the modern languages. He should turn to the Ministry of Public Education.”<sup>15</sup>

The fate of a German university is closely linked to the attitude of both the Minister of Instruction and the government as regards the necessity of educational opportunities. Leipzig’s heyday in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was preceded by the administration of Minister Freiherr Johann Paul von Falkenstein. In cooperation with the Saxon King Johann, an enlightened monarch who was interested in education, between 1853 and 1871 von Falkenstein turned the University of Leipzig from a ‘second-rate provincial institution’ into one of the top institutions of higher learning in the Western world.<sup>16</sup> For instance, he called faculty to Leipzig on the basis of their academic qualifications.<sup>17</sup> He was succeeded from 1871 until 1891 by Wilhelm von Gerber,<sup>18</sup> under whose ‘benevolent neglect’ Leipzig began to lose touch with the scientific trends of the 1880s and 1890s, a development that very slowly became apparent only since the 1890s.<sup>19</sup> Nevertheless, in 1875 a first professorship of English was established, and in the 1890s further steps were undertaken to strengthen modern philology, as a result of which various courses were offered in American Studies.

### **1875-1917 Establishing the English Department – Increasing Interest in North America**

In 1875 Richard Paul Wülker (1845-1910) was appointed assistant professor of the English language and literature; five years later he was made full professor.<sup>20</sup> Wülker had several American students, such as a future chancellor of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, James H. Kirkland, who earned a Ph.D. degree under Wülker in 1885.<sup>21</sup> Wülker’s disciples also included Ewald Flügel (1863-1914), a grandson of Johann Gottfried Flügel. E. Flügel earned a Ph.D. degree in 1887 and from 1888 until 1892 was an adjunct in English at Leipzig.<sup>22</sup> In the fall term 1888/89 he taught “Introduction to American Literature.”<sup>23</sup> Most of

the courses he offered dealt, however, with British English and literature. When Wülker published a new edition of his *History of English Literature* in 1906, for the first time it included a substantial entry on North-American literature authored by E. Flügel.<sup>24</sup> In the spring term 1892 Flügel accepted a call as full professor of English at Stanford University in California; yet, he explicitly desired to remain on record as an adjunct at the Philological Faculty in Leipzig.<sup>25</sup> It illustrates Leipzig's high reputation at the time, but also certain skepticism towards American institutions of higher learning.

Besides Wülker, a number of Leipzig scholars were actively engaged in transatlantic scholarly exchanges. Above all, with Caspar René Gregory (1846-1917) of Philadelphia the Theological Faculty actually had an American on the faculty.<sup>26</sup> A student of theology, Gregory was a graduate of Princeton University. He played a central role in the American colony at Leipzig, as he knew numerous American students, professors, and administrators who visited him, and whom he gladly introduced to his Leipzig colleagues. Gregory had earned a Ph.D. degree at Leipzig between 1873 and 1876. In 1883 he became adjunct, in the fall term 1890/91 he was appointed assistant professor, and since 1891 he had served as full honorary professor.<sup>27</sup>

The geographer Friedrich Ratzel was greatly interested in America and knew the country quite well.<sup>28</sup> In the mid-1870s he had traveled through North-America and on the basis of his journalistic travel accounts had published a first standard oeuvre on the geography of the U.S.A.,<sup>29</sup> which was indeed one of the reasons why he was called to Leipzig in 1886. His best-known student was a woman, the American Ellen Churchill Semple, who studied under him for several semesters in the early 1890s.<sup>30</sup> Furthermore, in the fall term 1901 the American couple Henrietta Stewart Smith and Joseph Russell Smith heard his lectures.<sup>31</sup> Henrietta would later cooperate with her husband in his research; Russell acclaimed fame in geographical economy. In an advanced class on "America," a course offering at Leipzig from 1931 to 1933, students giving papers on North-American topics would refer to Smith, e.g., on 14 Nov. 1933 a paper on the "Economy of Alaska" cited one of Smith's publications from 1898, and on 1 Dec. 1932 a paper on the "Geographical Conditions of Cotton Cultivation in the United States of North-America" resorted to an oeuvre from 1924.<sup>32</sup>

#### **1904-1914: Adjunct Positions in English – American Instructors**

On 12 May 1897 Wülker and Adolf Birch-Hirschfeld, professor of Romance languages, petitioned for the creation of language teaching positions in English and French.<sup>33</sup> The Royal Saxon Ministry of Culture and Public Education seemed indeed inclined starting in the fall

term 1898/99 “to employ an instructor each in the modern French and English languages at the University of Leipzig.”<sup>34</sup> The early English instructors all were British or Irish subjects. Yet, after the turn of the century two American citizens took over: James Jacob Davies, who had registered as a student at Leipzig in 1902 and 1904, and Lehre Livingston Dantzler, who had enrolled in the fall terms 1904, 1908, and 1911.

Davies was originally from Great Britain; he had immigrated to Canada at the age of 17 and the following year had moved on to the United States. Before traveling to Leipzig for further education, he had taught for two years at Bourne in Massachusetts. He had studied at Boston University. In Leipzig he studied under Wülker and Eduard Sievers. His dissertation was published in 1906.<sup>35</sup> From the fall term 1902/03 until the fall term 1907/08 Davies was a member of the American Student Club at Leipzig University, which in 1905 was renamed British-American Students Club.<sup>36</sup> Hence, Davies was in touch with local Anglo-American organizational structures, the purpose of which was to create academic networks that would be of service in hunting for jobs in higher education back home.<sup>37</sup> When the organization was founded a second time in 1899, its statutes stated that “the association is to connect both socially and intellectually Americans who are studying at this university.”<sup>38</sup>

Davies was “appointed Instructor in English and Assistant in the English Department at the University of Leipzig starting 1 April 1905 for two years with an annual salary of 1,500 Marks.”<sup>39</sup> On 15 Feb. his contract was renewed for another two years starting 1 April 1907.<sup>40</sup> Generally, instructors and assistants were to serve no longer than for four years. On 27 June 1908, however, Davies asked to remain installed in his position for an additional semester on account of the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Leipzig University in the summer of 1909. Wülker supported the request. On 7 July 1908 Davies received a favorable reply.<sup>41</sup> Already in December 1904 Wülker had given proof of his high opinion of Davies in a letter to the Ministry in Dresden:

Mr. Davies is a sophisticated and in his manners pleasant man. He speaks delightful English that is completely free of American expressions. Moreover, as I was able to witness on various occasions, he lectures in a delightful and enthralling way. In positive contrast to the former instructor, he has sufficient knowledge of German to communicate with his students, which is why one may surely hope that if he is appointed instructor, students under his guidance will quickly improve their practical knowledge of English. I highly recommend Mr. Davies.<sup>42</sup>

Implied is an underlying fear that the English spoken by an American might be regarded as inferior. Be that as it may, Davies offered various courses in American Studies, such as in the fall term 1905/06 and in the spring term 1906 a class on Longfellow’s life and writings and in

the spring term 1908 a class on Washington Irving. In the fall term 1908/09 he once again taught a class on Longfellow, albeit this time “with Outline of American History.”<sup>43</sup>

Davies successor starting 1 Oct. 1909 was once again an American, Lehre Dantzler.<sup>44</sup> He stayed for only two years; in 1911 he became professor in the English Department at the University of Kentucky. Dantzler was a native of Orangeburg, South Carolina, and thus a Southerner. In 1898 and 1900 he had obtained AB and MA degrees from Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina; two years later he was awarded a second MA at Vanderbilt University.<sup>45</sup> As the chancellor of the institution as well as several members of the faculty at the time had earned Ph.D. degrees at Leipzig under Wülker’s supervision in the late 1870s and 1880s,<sup>46</sup> it may be assumed that Dantzler had been advised there to travel to Leipzig. Between two Leipzig-stints, Dantzler taught modern languages in South Carolina from 1904 until 1906. In 1908 he married Mary Hawkins of Waco, Texas; possibly she accompanied him to Germany.<sup>47</sup> Just like Davies before him, Dantzler was a member of the British-American Students Club in the spring term 1909;<sup>48</sup> the club ceased to exist that year.

Dantzler also taught courses in American Studies. In the fall term 1910/11 he offered an overview of American literature, which he continued the following semester, now explicitly concentrating on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and specifically on Longfellow, Lowell, and Emerson. In the fall term 1909/10 Dantzler taught a class on “The Contemporary English Drama.”<sup>49</sup> One of his students in that course was the American William Carlos Williams, who would later acclaim fame as a poet. He was actually a student of medicine at Leipzig – in fact, he would earn his living as a gynecologist. While in Leipzig Williams was working on a play about Christopher Columbus, at times being so immersed that he would miss his lectures.<sup>50</sup> Thus, while studying in Leipzig, Williams was trying to discover America; put differently, of all places he was searching for America in Europe, at the alma mater Lipsiensis.

Williams remained in Leipzig for only one term and besides several medical courses attended Dantzler’s class. Williams wrote to his brother:

I met my prof. of Comtemp. Eng. drama and I’m going to call (he invited me)[.] If possible I’m going to make a friend of him. He’s young, speaks perfect English and has the information I want, he’s full of fun.<sup>51</sup>

Only after a few days did he realize that “Dantzler is an American by the way.”<sup>52</sup> In his autobiography Williams recollected:

I took a course in modern British drama at the university, but I didn’t realize it would be in English until I went to the first class. I was looking for German. I found instead a young instructor with a distinctly southern drawl!<sup>53</sup>

Whether Williams did or did not recognize Dantzler as a Southerner from the beginning is up to speculation. Be that as it may, Williams remembered that Dantzler introduced him to the members of the philological association. Yet, in spite of all that the American poet was dreadfully lonely during his Leipzig-semester.

### **1912-15: Attempts to Establish the Teaching of American History**

The fact that Dantzler offered courses in American Studies insinuates that even under Max Förster the United States was of scholarly interest in Leipzig. Förster (1869-1954) was called from Halle in the spring term 1910 after Wülker's death. He stayed from 1910 to 1925,<sup>54</sup> thus covering the period of World War I, which also meant a difficult time for the English Department. In fact, on 7 Aug. 1915 the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty felt obliged to send a letter to the Ministry in Dresden, outlining the problems:

With the death of [Karl] Lamprecht and with the Geheimer Hofrat Dr. Brandenburg and Professors [...] Förster [...] being called upon to perform their duties in the military, the subjects history and especially [...] English at the university are momentarily weakened to an extent that it is a primary priority to improve the situation for the fall term. A most practical solution would be to call professors Brandenburg and Förster back to Leipzig, and thus the Faculty petitions the Royal Ministry to act to that effect. Should it appear to be for the time being impossible or at least inappropriate to completely release both men from the army, it would be a compromise to try to have them transferred to duty in Leipzig. [...] with regard to Professor Förster it may be pointed out that in his current position as a teacher of young recruits in Potsdam, he may well be substituted by officers who formerly served as teachers and due to injuries that they received in battle are to serve on the 'home front.'<sup>55</sup>

That history and English were named in one breath is rather accidental. But documents from the Leipzig University Archives dated 1912 such as the draft of a letter to the Ministry in Dresden give evidence of the fact that the Philosophical Faculty had planned to suggest the "creation of an assistant professorship in Western European and American history."<sup>56</sup> This was deemed necessary as the existing chairs focused on German history exclusively. Even though "occasionally" classes were taught that centered on the "neighboring peoples," an expert in the field of German history could hardly ever be acquainted with sources and historical literature of these neighboring peoples "to the same extent as a researcher who is focused on these countries specifically."<sup>57</sup> A historian specialized in Germany

besides lectures on general and on German history [could] not possibly offer regular lectures that present the history of France[,] England, and America as well as their natural interconnectedness with the literature and culture of these countries. Yet this is particularly important for the training of historians, considering the great importance that these peoples and countries have and without doubt will have in the future for the development of contemporary constellations. At the same time students of the French and English languages will hardly be able to do without [...]. At this point they have to rely on acquiring such knowledge either by reading in private or by attending a number of

various lectures that offer small pieces of the history of these countries besides discussing other subjects.<sup>58</sup>

Thus, Leipzig professors realized among other things that to understand another culture, it is not sufficient to learn the language, whereby as in previous years English and French were named in one breath. The fact that the U.S.A. was regarded to be a separate “neighboring people” illustrates that a serious scholarly interest in the United States continued to exist, as may also be derived from the occasional course offerings in American Studies as well as the significant American presence in town or trips to the United States on the part of faculty members such as the historian Karl Lamprecht.<sup>59</sup> Nonetheless, at this point American history was removed from the picture. Already in the above-cited draft fears were voiced whether “it could be justified that the history of these three in various points rather different peoples may be entrusted to one single professor.”<sup>60</sup> Indeed, when on 17 Jan. 1913 the request was eventually sent to the Ministry in Dresden, it asked merely for the “creation of an assistant professorship for French and English history.”<sup>61</sup>

### **1920s: Aftermath of War and American Guest Lecturers**

From 1925 to 1944 Levin Ludwig Schücking (1878-1964) was Director of the English Department; it was during his time as chair that noteworthy activities regarding the establishment of American Studies may be traced. Förster had supported Schücking’s nomination as his successor, even though some of the faculty members wanted to remove Schücking from the list of possible candidates on account of his pacifist and democratic convictions.<sup>62</sup> In 1933 the option of sending Schücking “on leave” was discussed, however, after the Deans of the Philosophical Faculty had protested, he was allowed to stay. After all, Schücking was “without doubt the leading scholar in English in Germany, and even in England he is recognized as such.”<sup>63</sup>

Already in 1921 Förster would have considered accepting a call to Göttingen;<sup>64</sup> in the spring term 1925 he moved on to Munich as professor of English.<sup>65</sup> When he was forced to retire prematurely in the mid-1930s, he was offered a guest-professorship in the history of the English language at Yale University.<sup>66</sup> When he died in the early phase of the Cold War in 1954, both Leipzig and Munich joined in the mourning. Having received the news of Förster’s passing,<sup>67</sup> one of Förster’s disciples, Dean Walther Martin in Leipzig, expressed his sorrow for the demise of his former teacher in a letter to the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty in Munich.<sup>68</sup> He received an immediate reply from Dean Prof. Dr. A. Graf Stauffenberg, apparently an attempt to undermine the Cold War deadlock in the academic realm: “It is a great comfort that both our Philosophical Faculties now join in mutual grief over a scholar of

great profile, and I may express the hope that from now on a connection may be realized also in other fields of scholarly interest to both our Faculties.”<sup>69</sup> It is not known whatever became of this hope for cooperation in the 1950s.

When Förster occupied the English chair at Leipzig, he had to deal with a world war, post-war reconstruction, general misery, and inflation, all of which must have had a negative impact on the university. Former American students of the alma mater Lipsiensis organized aid for contemporary Leipzig students. For example, on 29 Nov. 1922 at least five alumni signed a letter addressed to other American Leipzig alumni asking for donations.<sup>70</sup> The American students of the Eduard Sievers, professor of German, had collected the necessary funds to publish Siever’s latest scholarly undertaking already before that. Sievers thanked them in a letter that Bayard Quincy Morgan of the University of Wisconsin forwarded to fellow American Sievers-alumni in early January 1922.<sup>71</sup> The fact that during the 1920s some activity regarding American Studies at Leipzig may be traced might actually partly be explained by the fact that former American students displayed such an interest in Leipzig.

During the 1920s several American guests visited who agreed to deliver lectures on aspects of American culture. For instance, on 17 July 1924 the Dean of the Philological-Historical Section of the Philosophical Faculty at Leipzig University informed the Ministry in Dresden that it would be desirable to have “Professor George H. DANTON of Tsing Hua College in Pecking [sic] give guest lectures at Leipzig University on modern American and Chinese culture and cultural problems. The Faculty desires Professor Danton to speak on American conditions in English and on those of China in the German language.”<sup>72</sup> Immediately thereafter it was added that “the Section gives its consent only under the condition that no costs will result for the Section and that the Section will not be responsible for housing Professor Danton.” A revised version on 26 July resorted to less direct wording: “The Section assumes that the question of reimbursing and housing the professor will be resolved without the Section’s contribution.”<sup>73</sup>

References to financial problems may be found again and again during the 1920s; since 1920 attempts had been made to balance the precarious budget by reducing faculty<sup>74</sup> – a method not unknown to the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. Yet, these problems do not appear to have had a negative impact on Danton’s stay in Leipzig. Besides a lecture on “China – constitution, economy, and society since the coming of the republic,” Danton proposed a course in English on “American Problems with some reference to their presentation in contemporary American literature.” But neither offering was listed in the printed course catalogues.

George Henry Danton did not travel to Leipzig alone. With him were his wife Annina Periam Danton and their son Joseph Periam Danton, the latter being enrolled as a student in 1925/26. Annina had attended Leipzig University in 1902/03 – before women were allowed to register – as one of numerous female American auditors, her interest being German. In 1906 she had obtained a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University, New York, where she must have met George Danton, with whom she also cooperated in scholarship. From 1916 until 1925 the family lived in China. It may be assumed that Annina was busy during her second Leipzig stint in the mid-1920s; unfortunately at this point no sources are available to give a more detailed picture of the Danton's stay in Leipzig.<sup>75</sup>

In October 1927 another American traveled to Leipzig for a guest lecture. He was Robert Wild of the University of Wisconsin in Madison. In a letter of recommendation it was noted that “Madison is a particularly friendly city for Germans. Last winter almost every other week a German passing through gave a lecture; almost every German was invited who was known to be presently in the United States. [...]”<sup>76</sup> The lecture was scheduled for 18 Nov. 1927; Wild discussed “Three Great German-Americans – Franz Lieber, Gustav Körner, Carl Schurz.”<sup>77</sup> A supper “with Ladies” followed in Hotel Kaiserhof, Georgiring 7, at 3,50 Reichsmark per plate. Another guest was in 1929/30 the Indian-American professor of history and sociology M. N. Chatterjee of Antioch College in Springfield, Ohio.<sup>78</sup>

### **1929-1932: Trying to Establish an Adjunct Position and a Professorship**

In the late 1920s Schücking was to some extent successful in his attempts to establish American Studies independently. For example, on 20 June 1930 he petitioned the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty for permission “to request that the man, who was currently offering American classes and lectures in the English Department, should be allowed to list these courses in the course catalogue.”<sup>79</sup> A note on this letter dated 2 July 1930 stated: “The creation of an adjunct position in American Studies in the English Department is desirable. Prof. Schücking's request to this effect should be forwarded with recommendation.” Possibly encouraged by this success, Schücking ventured to ask that more adjuncts in English be hired: on 11 July 1930 he suggested that on account of growing student numbers the Ministry for the People's Education increase the number of instructors in English from two to five.<sup>80</sup>

The identity of the ‘man’ who ‘was currently offering American classes and lectures’ in the English Department is revealed in a letter from the University of Oregon in Eugene early in 1935. On 3 Feb. the Director of the Department of German at Oregon, F. G. G.

Schmidt, turned to the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty at Leipzig with the following request:

I have here the letter of application by one Dr. phil. Sam Nock.

The person in question claims to have held a professorship in American literature and language at your university in the spring of 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

I am interested to learn if and to what extent this is true, also how successful he was and finally if he is of the Jewish race.<sup>81</sup>

The letter was also forwarded to Schücking, who answered on 3 March.<sup>82</sup> The Dean copied Schücking's reply in a letter to Oregon which he mailed three days later:

Regarding your inquiry of 3 February 35 I would like to inform you that Dr. S. Nock was employed in the English Department of the university as adjunct in American Studies during the period in question. Dr. Nock was excellently qualified in terms of previous education and good training in practical phonetics, so that he was able to point out to his students the specifics of American English. He also lectured on American literature and was well liked for his personal, humorous style. As far as I know he is not of Jewish descent.<sup>83</sup>

No further correspondence exists in this regard. An inquiry at the University of Oregon in Eugene revealed that Nock was not affiliated with the institution in the 1930s.<sup>84</sup>

From the spring term 1931 until the spring term 1932 Nock taught courses in the Leipzig English Department. In the spring term 1931 he dealt with "American Institutions." He also offered three exercises in "American Speech," "Hawthorne and Poe" as well as "American Poetry." The following fall he examined "American Civilization" and offered exercises in "American Speech," "The Critical Spirit in Present-Day America," and "Some New England Writers." In the spring term 1932 he turned to "American Literature" as well as to exercises on "Modern American Writers," "Mark Twain," and once again "American Speech."<sup>85</sup> In 1932 Nock was a member of the committee preparing festivities in Leipzig on the occasion of the 200<sup>th</sup> birthday of George Washington. The committee was headed by U.S. Consul Ralph C. Busser.<sup>86</sup>

In his attempts to establish American Studies, Schücking did not content himself to have a young American scholar hired as an instructor to teach a few courses. He was simultaneously busy lobbying for another professorship in English with explicit focus on America. It all started when Geheimrat Bethe retired in October 1930. Yet, because of financial difficulty, no successor was eventually installed. After Hitler's ascent to power and a decline in student numbers, Schücking had to concede to the Ministry for the People's Education that the number of faculty would have to be reduced.<sup>87</sup>

Bethe was a Greek scholar. When he retired, however, the Philosophical Faculty in Leipzig requested that rather than searching for another Greek scholar, the Ministry for the People's Education in Dresden should turn the position in question into a professorship of

modern philology, i.e., English.<sup>88</sup> A similar reorganization of philology in favor of contemporary languages had occurred during the 1870s when for instance a professorship of English was created for the first time. But back then Leipzig had experienced a heyday, whereas the 1920s were marked by monetary constraints.

At least willingness may be noted to keep up with latest tendencies. The Ministry accepted the suggestion to transfer Bethe's position to the English Department; however, they took advantage of the occasion to change the full professorship into an assistant professorship, announcing that the same was to happen to a professorship in Romance languages that was vacant at the time.<sup>89</sup> That this might arouse certain rivalries was not foreseen. To the contrary, on 25 June 1931 the Philosophical Faculty optimistically turned to Dresden with specific ideas regarding the new professorship in English:

It must be of primary importance to the Faculty to recruit an excellent scholar, who would be able to deal with the special task at hand, i.e., besides expertise in the usual sense he should be capable of satisfying the new expectations regarding American Studies. Unfortunately, the faculty was unable to find a suitable candidate among the younger English adjuncts in Germany who might be entrusted with the task in good conscience. For this reason the Faculty nominates S. B. Liljegren, full professor at the University of Greifswald.<sup>90</sup>

The letter was apparently drafted by Schücking, who at the time must have been traveling in the United States.<sup>91</sup> Sten Bodvar Liljegren had also been in the U.S. in 1930/31, giving lectures at Columbia University in New York. Since 1926 he had been affiliated with Greifswald. He was born in Sweden in 1885 and had earned his Ph.D. degree in Lund. Schücking pointed out that Liljegren was particularly suited for the new position at Leipzig, as he had completed a study "on the Anglo-American Henry James" in 1920, "in which it is attempted to trace American and British influences on this writer, as well as Russian such as Turgeniev's influences on the art of Henry James."<sup>92</sup>

Things looked promising. Already in September 1931 the Ministry began negotiations with Liljegren "regarding a third professorship in English," whereas "the fate of the second professorship in Romance languages continues to be uncertain."<sup>93</sup> But by October the tide had turned. Apparently another meeting regarding the professorship in Romance languages had taken place in early September, even though the representative of the English Department (Schücking) was on vacation. Following the meeting a letter was sent to the Ministry, asking that proceedings to call Liljegren to Leipzig be stopped until a suitable candidate was found to occupy the chair in Romance languages. The Ministry understood this to be a hint that the professorship in English was needed less urgently, and thus decided to dispose of it.

Schücking protested.<sup>94</sup> In the long run Schücking had to accept the setback; on 17 October 1931 he conceded “after a long discussion.”<sup>95</sup>

In spite of this failure, Liljegren remained in touch with German American studies programs. From 1926 until 1939 he was affiliated with Greifswald as a full professor; from 1954 until 1957 he returned there as visiting professor.<sup>96</sup> After World War II we find Liljegren as professor of Canadian Studies in Uppsala, Sweden. He was in contact with Leipzig: in 1954 Schücking’s successor Walther Martin was invited to a conference in Berlin at which Liljegren was scheduled to give a paper on “Leatherstocking and Parcival.”<sup>97</sup> Martin subsequently lobbied to bring Liljegren to Leipzig for a lecture.<sup>98</sup>

### **American Studies Guest Lecturers during the Third Reich**

In spite of Hitler’s ascent to power, scholarly exchanges with the United States may be traced, albeit on a smaller scale. In 1937 several guest lectures were given in American Studies. They should be discussed in the wider political context. Schücking was definitely no supporter of the Nazi-regime; he neglected to use the ‘Heil Hitler’ in his correspondence. That the presence of visiting American lecturers might be a source of conflict may be derived from a proclamation issued by the Reich and Prussian Minister of Science, Instruction, and the People’s Education on 9 January 1935, which refers to foreign professors and dignitaries “who belong to a group of foreigners who from the point of view of cultural politics are not desired as guests or as lecturers at German institutions of higher learning in national socialist Germany because of their political attitudes or also because of their scholarly achievements.”<sup>99</sup> If a foreigner were to lecture, a permission was to be obtained beforehand, which would only be granted on the basis of detailed documentation of the individual cases.

On 12 May 1937 Prof. William Werkmeister of the University of Nebraska lectured on the “Contemporary Main Currents in American Philosophy.”<sup>100</sup> On 22 June 1937 Prof. Leonid Strakhovsky of Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., gave a paper on “U.S. Foreign Policy in the Past Few Years;” the Rector of Leipzig University recommended that students and faculty made a good showing on the occasion.<sup>101</sup> He pointed out that Strakhovsky was planning to “give lectures on ‘The New Germany’ the following semester to an audience that for the most part would be made up of prospective members of the American Foreign Service.”<sup>102</sup>

In December 1937 the U.S. ambassador William Dodd visited for a lecture; he was a historian and had earned a Ph.D. degree in Leipzig. According to the invitation which the Rector sent to the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, the lecture was to be followed by a

simple reception in the Gesellschaft Harmonie, Rossplatz 5b, in a small circle of invitees. Guests were to wear a dark suit or a uniform.<sup>103</sup> Ironically, the Dean of the Philological-Historical Section of the Philosophical Faculty was named 'Bräunlich,' which means 'a shade of brown.' He responded on 6 Dec. that he would attend.<sup>104</sup> The topic of Dodd's lecture was also heavy with meaning: "George Washington and his Meaning to American History."<sup>105</sup> In 1932 Leipzig had celebrated George Washington's 200<sup>th</sup> birthday; among the list of distinguished guests to the festivities had been the Rector of Leipzig University Theodor Litt and representatives of the U.S. Consulate.<sup>106</sup> By 1937 the scene had changed dramatically. Dodd was recalled to the United States shortly thereafter. Until his death in 1940 he was busy informing the American public about the 'brown danger' in Germany.<sup>107</sup>

### **Restructuring During the Post-World War II Period**

In spite of the destruction of university buildings and book publishing houses,<sup>108</sup> the immediate post-war period allowed for a continuation of Leipzig-American relations, as is apparent in a letter which Wülker's son sent to the American Lane Cooper on 1 Jan. 1950. Wülker's son had moved to Hanover after World War II. Occasion for his letter was a trip to Leipzig only a few weeks before the creation of the German Democratic Republic. He wrote:

Last August [...] I had business to attend to in Berlin, and I obtained a passport with a permission also to travel to Weimar [...]. Naturally, I traveled via Leipzig. It was a sad sight to see the city destroyed. The beautiful university burnt down, the new theater too, and also the museum. The main post office was destroyed completely, the Café Felsche is gone, and only the university church and a few department stores are left at the Augustusplatz (which has of course been renamed Karl-Marx-Platz!)[.] The old theater is no more, and numerous other buildings which one had known for decades. Our little old house in the suburb Gohlis is still standing, and I also found my father's burial place with the gravestone. Only the people, which one used to know, are missing everywhere – with the exception of a few childhood friends I did not see any familiar faces.<sup>109</sup>

Copper had obtained a Ph.D. degree under Wülker in 1901;<sup>110</sup> he had also studied at Rutgers, Columbia University, Yale University, and Berlin. He was affiliated with Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.<sup>111</sup> In the spring term 1901 he had been a member of the American Students Club at Leipzig.<sup>112</sup> Thus, he personified a period when Leipzig had been an educational Mecca for U.S. students. Evidently, this experience had played such a significant role in his life that almost four decades after the passing of his Leipzig professor he was still in touch with his descendants; he sent them CARE-parcels in 1947.<sup>113</sup>

Continuity may also be observed at Leipzig University. Until his departure for Vienna on 15 Oct. 1948, Leo von Hübner taught American Studies. He was Austrian, married to an Englishwoman, and had earned a second Ph.D. degree (Habilitation) in English at Prague in 1925. From January 1929 until September 1932 he had been assistant professor of English

and American business language and economy at the Leipzig Business School (a separate establishment from the university). He subsequently had been called as full professor of the English language and literature to the Section of Cultural Studies at the Technical University in Dresden. After his retirement from Dresden in October 1936, he returned to the Leipzig Business School and simultaneously served as the school's second Director of the Institute of Translation. Since the fall term 1944/45 he had been Acting Director of the latter institution.<sup>114</sup> He returned to Leipzig on 24 Oct. 1945, having been "surprised by the collapse in Salzburg." As "Acting second Director of the Institute of Translation up to then," he was now "in charge of the institution," as the director had passed away in the mean time.<sup>115</sup>

In January 1946 the Dean of the Philological-Historical Section of the Philosophical Faculty informed the Administration of Saxony in Dresden that at the University of Leipzig "due to the death of the former chair (Prof. Borowski)" the professorship of English language and literature was vacant, and that "by resorting to the full professorship of English at the Business School in Leipzig" a full professorship should be created at Leipzig University at the fastest possible speed, while simultaneously the chair that had been occupied by Schücking was to remain vacant, as for the time being with Leo von Hübner only one qualified candidate was available.<sup>116</sup> The idea was accepted and realized quickly. On 22 May 1946 von Hübner moved into the office of the Director of the English Department located in the Amtsgericht (courthouse), Peterssteinweg 8. It was requested that Prof. Hübner would soon be officially appointed, "especially as it is unlikely that Prof. Schücking will return, who, as I hear, has received a call to Munich."<sup>117</sup> Yet, already in October 1946 von Hübner himself was called to Vienna, and he was inclined to accept the offer.<sup>118</sup> On account of difficulty in making travel arrangements in occupied Germany, he did not leave until 1948.<sup>119</sup> Attempts to induce von Hübner to stay in Leipzig were little successful.<sup>120</sup>

For the most part von Hübner's few publications were in the field of American Studies. In 1935 he had completed an article on "Sinclair Lewis and the American economy," in 1938 "The Railroad Trust in recent political novels in America," and a year later "Mark Twain and the German language;" Most of his writings were printed in the journal *Anglia* or in the *Germanisch-Romanischen Monatszeitschrift*.<sup>121</sup> Von Hübner also offered a number of courses in American Studies. In the spring term 1946 he discussed "The U.S.A. today: People and State (in English)" as well as "Exercises on English and American Poetry."<sup>122</sup> He might have taught additional classes that were not listed in the course catalogue as ever since late 1946 his departure for Vienna was pending.

Since 1948 Karl-Heinz Schönfelder had been entrusted with exercises accompanying the main lectures. He was supposed to “explore the socialist aspect of modern American literature and to deal with the modern American every-day language.”<sup>123</sup> He thus succeeded von Hibler in as far as he offered courses on American literature and language. During the 1950s he represented American Studies at Leipzig.<sup>124</sup> Schönfelder may be regarded as the actual founder of the Leipzig American Studies Department. At the same time, since 1 April 1950 Walther Martin (1902-1974) headed the English Department. He had studied German and English philology, history, and philosophy in Marburg, Munich, and Leipzig, had studied in England in 1929, and from 1925 until 30 Sep. 1945 had been a school teacher – excepting the period when he had served in the military (Wehrmacht). During the war his task had been to train translators. Since the fall term 1945 he had been affiliated with the Technical University in Dresden, offering preparatory university courses for adults. Furthermore, he had taught methodology in the Pedagogical Faculty as well as translation workshops.<sup>125</sup> Martin was in charge of the Leipzig English Department from 1950 until 1967.

### **GDR: Balancing Socialist Doctrines with Academic Freedom**

Already Schücking had hoped to establish a chair in American Studies; under Martin the plan was finally realized: on 1 April 1955 a section American Studies was created in the section English Language and Literature; it was headed by Schönfelder and Eberhard Brüning.<sup>126</sup> Effective on 1 Dec. 1956 a “Department of English and American Studies” was founded.<sup>127</sup> When Martin retired in 1967, he proposed to create two independent departments, and thus to install two rather than one successor. The idea was carried out. Hence, on 1 Sep. 1967 Brüning became Director of the English and American Studies Department and head of the section American Studies, while Georg Seehase headed the English section.<sup>128</sup>

Schönfelder had earned a Ph.D. degree in 1950 with a dissertation on “Sinclair Lewis as Social and Cultural Critic.” Four years later he had presented his second dissertation on “Problems Regarding the Mixing of Peoples and Languages,” which included a discussion of “German Words in American English.”<sup>129</sup> Even though he was called to Jena in 1956, he continued to represent American Studies at Leipzig as a visiting professor.<sup>130</sup> Yet, he was no longer alone. In April 1953 Martin petitioned the Rector to accord his assistant, Brüning, a reward, “on account of his excellent achievements in carrying out the curriculum and for independently offering lectures on American language and literature.”<sup>131</sup> Both Brüning and Schönfelder had been American prisoners of war.<sup>132</sup> Brüning would shape the Leipzig American Studies Program until his retirement in 1990, since the fall term 1959/60 as adjunct

and since 1963 as professor. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1954 with a dissertation on “Albert Maltz – An American Proletarian Writer” and in 1961 completed a second dissertation on “American Drama in the 1930s.” According to a report by Martin, also in 1954 numerous new monographs and literary works were obtained from Western Germany and the Western world.<sup>133</sup>

The institutional beginnings of the Leipzig American Studies Program may be traced back to the early GDR, which raises the question to which extent American Studies served as a means to explore the ‘ideological enemy’ in the Cold War. Indeed, at the time the program was not so much seen as an opportunity to comprehensively study American culture. Instead, the goal was to search for ‘progressive tendencies’ that were in accordance with communist ideology. As Martin wrote in the “Plan 1965 of the Department of English and American Studies on the Basis of the Plan-Directive of Karl-Marx-University”:

In instruction and research the Department of English/American Studies answers the needs of our socialist reality. [...]

Within the framework of the central university focal point of our Faculty (problems of socialist realism in literature and art, especially since 1945), according to the prospective plan until 1970 the Department of English and American Studies examines the contribution of English and American literature to the socialist world literature.

We assume as a starting point that socialist realism has become a global phenomenon as an expression of progressive, artistic creation and search on the part of humanity. The most important research task of the Department in the realm of literary criticism is a thorough analysis of the works, the opus and developments of authors, the tendencies in evolution of literary and esthetic problems in the field of English and American literature, in which a specific development of socialist realism under capitalist circumstances is manifest.<sup>134</sup>

On the prescribed ideological level the main interest was not the comprehensive examination of certain oeuvres, but the desire to integrate parts of Anglo-American literature into a socialist world order.

The reality of the American Studies program at Leipzig was a little different. In the analysis of the year 1964/65, Martin noted that among the students who majored in English, “deficiencies” might be observed, “as students in the past year still mainly focused one-sidedly on their examinations and during examination period regarded socialist instruction as an unnecessary strain.”<sup>135</sup> The following year the situation had not improved:

Both graduate and undergraduate students accept dialectic materialism as the basis for scholarly and academic work and consider this to be the only correct scientific method. Yet, to accept this as a logical application to every-day life appears to be much more challenging and is still not yet carried out to the last.<sup>136</sup>

Neither were there any path-breaking victories cited in the “Report on the Instruction of Students from the Point of View of Class” dated spring term 1967. Among the first year students there were “difficulties in some groups, as different students wanted to separate

political from factual knowledge and [sic] showed little interest in studying newspapers. This led to difficulties that were particularly apparent in the subject Conversation.”<sup>137</sup>

The task of creating socialist beings by way of instruction was an ongoing challenge. For the faculty it meant a permanent balancing act between a necessary compliance with ideological mandates on the one hand and personal academic freedom on the other, though individual faculty members might not necessarily have been aware of this. Brüning noted in a brief, personal history of the Leipzig American Studies Department during GDR times:

During the four decades of American Studies in the GDR, no noteworthy activities regarding a criticism of the existing regime may be detected in Leipzig; neither was there any notable opposition against the ideological framework set by the state and the Socialist Union Party regarding research and instruction. Conscious or subconscious compliance with the regime will have to be acknowledged, although occasional attempts might be noted generously to take advantage of certain freedoms of this less prominent discipline and to risk undermining restrictions.<sup>138</sup>

The special conditions under which the American Studies Department functioned during GDR times should not exclusively be regarded as a disadvantage. Ironically, as Rainer Schnoor observed, they did have certain advantages:

The American Studies affiliates benefited from the subject-related and institutional limitations by turning them into a justification for their existence. In a period when such topics were not quite appropriate in the U.S.A. and in the American Studies programs in Western Germany due to McCarthyism and anti-communism, the American Studies programs in the GDR explored critical social, progressive, and proletarian literature as well as a few classical authors of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>139</sup>

Between 1950 and 1990 the Leipzig American Studies Department thus contributed to filling gaps in scholarship that were circumvented in the West; albeit that to a certain degree a specific image of America was deliberately searched and actually found. But as Catrin Gersdorf remembered in 1996, hard-core East-German propaganda articles<sup>140</sup> were not included in the Leipzig reading lists.<sup>141</sup>

In the mid-1960s the “majority of faculty members of the Department of English and American Studies [... were interested in...] the subject of contemporary English and American literature.”<sup>142</sup> Furthermore, another field of specialization was “the dirty war in Vietnam[,] and the international struggle against this war was discussed as part of the political instruction in language courses by younger faculty.”<sup>143</sup> Among other novels, J. D. Salinger’s *Catcher in the Rye* was included in the curriculum.<sup>144</sup> In addition to that, in late 1963 the English adjunct Mr. L. Goldman agreed to

revive the Drama Group in the English Department and to continue on a higher plane. In the center of interest there will be contemporary plays by progressive English and American authors. In this way students will get a chance to get immersed in contemporary English and American drama and thus will connect theory with practical application of the interpretation of plays.<sup>145</sup>

According to the course catalogues, ever since the 1950s lectures were offered that gave general overviews for students from first to fifth year. They mainly had American literature as a subject, but occasionally also American English. Moreover, courses on American history had been offered since the spring term 1953, e.g., by Schönfelder and since the spring term 1956 by Brüning. Brüning also repeatedly taught classes in American Slang, starting in the spring term 1960. Since the fall term 1962/63 advanced students could sign up for cultural studies U.S.A., which was initially offered by Brüning and since the fall term 1965/66 repeatedly by Heinz Förster.<sup>146</sup>

### **Trips to the U.S.A., American Visitors, Relations with American Universities**

More or less intense contacts on the part of the Leipzig American Studies Department with the United States also existed during the Cold War. Yet, at least in later years the fact that in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries numerous prospective American professors and university presidents had studied at the alma mater Lipsiensis was almost forgotten.<sup>147</sup> In the United States there existed a marked interest to learn what exactly was being taught and researched at Leipzig. For example, in October 1955 *The Modern Language Association of America*, with its headquarters in New York City, informed Leipzig that it would publish “once every two years a list of the planned works as well as works in progress which should be of use to scholars in various ways.” They relied on assistance as regarded “possible entries and contributions,” and especially “the assistance of professors and department chairs who are teaching modern languages in universities, colleges, institutions, and seminaries.”<sup>148</sup>

Whereas during the 1950s the faculty of the Leipzig English and American Studies Department had traveled to Western Europe, in the 1960s the United States increasingly became a reality as a destination. The main argument in favor of such trips was the idea that it would not be possible to study the United States as an academic discipline without actually having traveled to that country. In 1961 Martin received the following letter from a childhood friend who was then living in the U.S.A.:

I'm delighted to hear that you were able once again to polish your English skills during a visit to England. Yet as an American I must tell you that for a professor of English a visit to America is much more important than a visit to England. I therefore hope that in 1962 you'll be able to travel to the United States, and I'd like to invite you most cordially to come to Los Angeles and stay with us. I'm convinced that you wouldn't regret a visit to Lost Angeles, as the West coast has increasingly gained in importance during the 20 years of my American existence. My selfish wish to see you again after 24 years, to reminisce, and to exchange new ideas, certainly plays a role in inviting you.<sup>149</sup>

Indeed, Martin applied for a one or two months' trip to the United States. In justifying his desire to see the U.S., Martin also referred to the author of the above letter, the psychiatrist Joachim Haenel, who had emigrated in 1938; "I certainly would be in a position to find points of mutual interest in scholarly as well as cultural-political respects."<sup>150</sup> Martin pointed out how important such a journey would be both linguistically and culturally. As a possible date for the trip he suggested June 1963. According to a note written on the letter and dated 10 May 1962, the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty backed the scheme.

That an interest in an academic exchange existed may also be inferred from the fact that American lecturers continued to visit Leipzig. In the mid-1960s Annette Teta Rubinstein gave guest lectures.<sup>151</sup> For the spring term 1967 the option of a visit from Professor Carl Bode of the University of Maryland was discussed.<sup>152</sup> In late 1961 the question arose of adding the sociologist and economist Andreas Gunther Frank as a visiting professor to the history faculty. He was a son of the writer Leonhard Frank, both of whom had fled to America in the 1930s. A. G. Frank had not acquired U.S. citizenship and up to 1961 had been affiliated with Michigan State University. For a year he had been touring Cuba and African states. He was interested in "studying Marxism more thoroughly in a country where that opportunity exists."<sup>153</sup>

When relations between East and West became less tense and the GDR was eventually recognized by the United States, relations with American scholars and institutions became more intense. In the 1970s Leipzig began receiving regular flyers announcing "Fellowships for Research in the United States of America" from the *American Council of Learned Societies*.<sup>154</sup> Moreover, several visits to and from Kent State University in Ohio resulted in an official treaty between that institution and Karl-Marx-University in Leipzig (KMU). Mark Rubin remembered that after a preliminary agreement had been signed, a sort of Gentleman's Agreement existed to the effect that further steps would be undertaken only after the U.S.A. and the GDR had established diplomatic relations.<sup>155</sup> Already in 1973 Brüning had traveled to Kent, and, as may be inferred from the following later by the President of Kent State University, Glenn A. Olds, had also established personal relations:

Dear Professor Dr. Bruning:

What a delight it was to have you as the guest of Kent State University. Mrs. Olds and I were so pleased that we could have at least a brief period personally with you.

We were both deeply moved by your lovely and thoughtful gift of the Brecht recordings, which we will listen to with great appreciation and fond memories.

We hope very much this may be the beginning of a long and fruitful association between your University and ours, and personally. If there are any ways in which we can facilitate the enrichment of that relation in another and early visit from you when there is more time to share with you, we hope we may hear from you.

Mrs. Olds joins me, along with the whole University community, in expressing our special gratitude for your visit and for your generosity.  
Cordially, Glenn A. Olds, President.<sup>156</sup>

During the 1980s the cooperation and exchanges with Kent were not restricted to the American Studies Department; however, the latter deserves recognition for initiating all that.

The treaty of cooperation between Kent and KMU included among other things the “regular exchange of information and literature as well as an exchange of scholars and scientists on lecture study tours.”<sup>157</sup> According to the newsletter of the German Association of American Studies (DGfA), this official cooperation with the Leipzig American Studies Department was in effect until 1996. In 1982 Sydney T. Krause, professor of American literature, was the first exchange professor from Kent to spend six weeks at KMU. He taught several courses, whereby his interest centered on Mark Twain, Stephen Crane, and Sherwood Anderson; Krause was specialized in realism and naturalism. In his spare time Krause went jogging in the streets and parks of Leipzig, which was interesting enough to be included in a journalistic article about him.<sup>158</sup>

Heinz Förster visited Kent from 25 May until 8 July 1983. Just like during a previous visit to the University Bowling Green in Ohio in 1977, he was interested above all in popular culture.<sup>159</sup> In the fall of 1985 Brüning was planning another visit to Kent, this time intending also to attend a conference in Madison.<sup>160</sup> Brüning was invited to Kent from 18 April until 2 May 1988 in order to plan a series of international colloquia;<sup>161</sup> a first such colloquium had taken place at Leipzig in the spring of 1987. Its topic had been “American Realism – Then and Now.”<sup>162</sup> From 20 to 22 April 1989 Kent hosted an international conference in collaboration with KMU, the title being “American Literature: International Themes and Implications.” Brüning and Eva Maria Manske represented Leipzig on the occasion. A third conference was to take place at Leipzig in 1991.<sup>163</sup>

During the 1980s several faculty members and also graduate students traveled to the United States. For example, Gabriele Pizarz – i.e., Gabriele Pizarz-Ramírez who until today teaches and researches in Leipzig – visited the State University of New York in Binghamton and also Kent from 15 Jan. until 16 July 1988. Her 17-page report once again had to master the balancing act between ideological expectations and personal research interests. Manske, who had earned a Ph.D. degree in the fall term 1974/75 and who at that point was assistant in American Studies,<sup>164</sup> at about the same time as Pizarz traveled to Washington and Buffalo.<sup>165</sup> In the spring term 1991 – by now professor – Manske hosted Professor Wayne E. Kvam of Kent State University, who was then a visiting professor in Leipzig.<sup>166</sup> In the fall term 1999/2000 Kvam returned as visiting professor.<sup>167</sup>

### Reorganization after the German Reunification

It is a strange coincidence that in 1990 the first mentioning of East German American Studies departments in the at the time West German newsletter of the DGfA turned into a goodbye greeting for Eberhard Brüning, who retired that year; a colloquium in his honor had taken place on the occasion of his 65<sup>th</sup> birthday.<sup>168</sup> In July 2005 Hartmut Keil organized a reception celebrating his predecessor Brüning's 80<sup>th</sup> birthday. A commemorative volume with essays by his disciples was published; the Rector of the University of Leipzig, Franz Häuser, spoke words of gratitude.<sup>169</sup> It illustrates that the achievements of the Leipzig American Studies Department during GDR times were valued in spite of all reorganization after the German reunification. Indeed, continuity particularly with regard of research interests may be noted, and a few affiliates continue to be part of the American Studies faculty.

On Brüning's initiative preliminary talks were conducted at Leipzig in January 1990 concerning the creation of an American Studies Association in the GDR; such an organization was indeed established in Berlin on 15 March. Brüning became its first chairman. In June before the German reunification a small group of GDR American Studies professors traveled to the annual meeting of the DGfA in Bonn.

They received a warm welcome and met with interest. Numerous contacts were established. Still, the invitees felt a little bit like E.T. It seemed to be too big a difference between the small pond of American Studies in the GDR with seven institutions and the considerable lake of fifty institutions that dealt with American Studies at universities in Western Germany.<sup>170</sup>

It was Anne Koenen among others who with her "pragmatic-humorous approach pleasantly" differed from some of her West German colleagues and who lobbied for a "*user-friendly*" cooperation.<sup>171</sup>

Today's Department of American Studies was founded in 1993, at a time when according to Rainer Schnoor a period of "general financial difficulty" set in, which proved to be an obstacle and brought along frustration.<sup>172</sup> It appears that not even a DGfA newsletter was printed that year. In the report published in 1994 Eva Manske no longer held a chair in Leipzig. Anne Koenen has since been professor of American literature at Leipzig. Since the fall term 1994/95 Hartmut Keil has held the chair of American cultural history. The course offerings are usually supplemented thanks to visiting professors. Most recently they included Crister Garrett (since 2004/05), who had been a visiting professor in Leipzig a first time in 1997/98, John Boles of Rice University (Fulbright, fall term 2005/06), and Madeleine Vala of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor (Fulbright, spring term 2006).

Research centers on ethnicity, gender, immigration, and popular culture. Hence, continuity exists as regards the research interest of former faculty such as Heinz Förster's interest in mass literature. High school students in the GDR were actually particularly curious about every-day life in the U.S.A., which, however, "because of the importance accorded to politicizing did not figure prominently in school books."<sup>173</sup> Today's American Studies Department continues to supply answers in that field. At this point there exist exchange programs with Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Massachusetts, the University of Miami in Florida, and Ohio University in Athens, Ohio.

In 1995 *Twin Peaks* was founded, the newsletter of the American Studies Department of Leipzig University, which is published twice a year. It contains excerpts of travel journals such as the report on a study tour to the U.S.A. in the fall of 1996, which occurred in the context of Hartmut Keil's seminar on "The Culture of Black America in the South";<sup>174</sup> Keil organized three more such study trips in the fall of 1999, 2002, and 2006.<sup>175</sup> Moreover, *Twin Peaks* prints short scholarly articles, such as a guest lecture by Susan Burch in the context of a Fulbright Lecture Series. Burch is professor at Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., the only institution of higher learning for the hearing-impaired; classes there are taught in American Sign Language (ASL).<sup>176</sup> *Twin Peaks* conducted interviews with the American writer T. C. Boyle<sup>177</sup> or with the U.S. Consul Generals in Leipzig Fletcher M. Burton (2002-05)<sup>178</sup> and Mark Scheland (2005-).<sup>179</sup> The cooperation with the U.S. Consulate General across the street is close and fruitful, e.g., thanks to the U.S. Consulate General various guest lectures and Fulbright Lecture Series were organized in the past.

Hartmut Keil was very successful in building up an American Studies library. During his time as Acting Director of the German Historical Institute in Washington, D.C., he organized a substantial book-drive for Leipzig in the United States; thanks also to the German embassy more than 100 boxes with books were shipped to Leipzig in August 1994. All in all about 15,000 volumes and journals were added to the library. The most substantial part (ca. 5,000 volumes) was donated by Madeleine Freidel, whose late husband Frank Freidel had been professor at Harvard University; his field of expertise had been the *New Deal*.<sup>180</sup> A special issue of *Twin Peaks* was published in honor of the inauguration of the *Frank Freidel Memorial Library* on 14 May 1997. The event was also attended by Mrs. Freidel, her oldest son, and Harvard Professor Bernhard Bailyn.<sup>181</sup>

In 1996 the first graduates of the new American Studies Department at Leipzig University founded the *American Studies Alumni Association* (ASAA), which has its own website.<sup>182</sup> Since 2002 the ASAA has invited new graduates of the Leipzig Department of

American Studies to a graduation party to be celebrated annually in spring.<sup>183</sup> The ASAA also organizes lecture series, events for both alumni and students, and a regular meeting entitled “American Studies and then?” – a forum in which American Studies alumni tell current students of their experiences on the job market. In December 2005 an ASAA *Christmas Lecture* was initiated, i.e., a scholarly lecture on a topic related to Christmas celebrations supplemented with candlelight, cookies, and mulled wine.<sup>184</sup>

Today the American Studies Department of Leipzig University is a distinctive institute. Apart from a specific curriculum it offers guest lectures, exchange programs with the U.S.A., study tours, its own publication and an active alumni association that is modeled after similar American organizations.

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<sup>2</sup> Anja Becker, *For the Sake of Old Leipzig Days... Academic Networks of American Students at a German University, 1781-1914*, Dissertation, Leipzig University, 2006, particularly chapter 5.

<sup>3</sup> Anton Ernst Klausning, *Geschichte der Englischen Kolonien in Nord-Amerika von der ersten Entdeckung dieser Länder durch Sebastian Cabot bis auf den Frieden 1763* (Leipzig: Caspar Fritsch, 1775).

<sup>4</sup> Personalakte Anton Ernst Klausning, PA 634, LUA.

<sup>5</sup> Letter, J. Foulke to Benjamin Franklin, 12 Oct. 1781. Franklin Papers, BF85, vol. 23 Folio 11, Hays Calendar II, 400, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia (APS).

<sup>6</sup> Charles Boewe, “Lewis David von Schweinitz,” in John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, general eds, *American National Biography*, 24 vols., (New York/Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999).

<sup>7</sup> Becker, *For the Sake of Old Leipzig Days*, especially chapter 5.1.2. Eberhard Brüning, “Die Universität Leipzig im 19. Jahrhundert aus amerikanischer Sicht,” in *Jahrbuch für Regionalgeschichte und Landeskunde 20, 1995-96* (Stuttgart: Verlag der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig in Kommission bei Franz Steiner Verlag, 1996); 108-111.

<sup>8</sup> Letter, T. Parker to Dr. Francis, 12 June 1844. Reprints in John Weiss, *Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker*, vol. 1, (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1864); 241.

<sup>9</sup> Becker, *For the Sake of Old Leipzig Days*, chapter 2.1.3.

<sup>10</sup> Eberhard Brüning, *Humanistische Tradition und Progressive Erbe der Leipziger Anglistik/Amerikanistik. 100 Jahre Lehrstuhl für englische Sprache und Literatur and der Karl-Marx-Universität*, Abhandlungen der sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig, vol. 67, no. 1, (Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1977). The same, *Das Konsulat der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika zu Leipzig* (Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1994).

<sup>11</sup> Letter, Drobisch to Rektor, 4 Nov. 1830. Lektorat für Englisch, Phil. Fak. B2/27 02, Bd. 1, Bl. 3, LUA.

<sup>12</sup> Brüning, *Das Konsulat*, 23-24.

<sup>13</sup> Letter, F. E. Feller to Wachsmuth (Dean of Philos. Faculty Leipzig), 5 Feb. 1839. Lektorat für Englisch, 1830-1939, Phil. Fak. B2/27:02, Bd. 1, Bl. 6, LUA.

<sup>14</sup> Letter, H. J. Wolstenholme to Philos. Faculty of Leipzig University, 19 April 1876, *ibid.*, Bl. 12. Originally German: „Es ist mir nicht unbekannt, dass die Facultät vor einigen Jahren durch ungünstige Erfahrungen veranlasst den Beschluss gefasst hat, keine Lectoren mehr zuzulassen, habe aber annehmen zu dürfen geglaubt, dass bei dem Nachweis, dass die Dienste von Lectoren ein wirkliches Bedürfnis seien, und bei hinreichender Gewährleistung für Tüchtigkeit im einzelnen Falle, diese Abneigung nicht unüberwindlich sein dürfte. Dass dieses Bedürfnis wirklich vorhanden ist, dafür scheint schon der Umstand zu zeugen, den ich auch in meiner Tätigkeit als Privatlehrer in Erfahrung gebracht habe, dass nicht wenige Studenten der modernen Philologie, die nach Leipzig kommen, es bald wieder verlassen, weil sie hier nicht die praktische Hilfe finden, die ihnen doch auch zu ihren Zwecken nothwendig ist.“

<sup>15</sup> Brief, Philos. Fak. der Universität Leipzig an H. J. Wolstenholme, 28. Juni 1876, *ibid.*, Bl. 14.

<sup>16</sup> Wilhelm Ostwald, *Lebenslinien. Eine Selbstbiographie*, vol. 2, (Berlin: Klasing & Co., GmbH, 1926-27); 83-84. Konrad Krause, *Alma Mater Lipsiensis. Geschichte der Universität Leipzig von 1409 bis zur Gegenwart* (Leipzig: Universitätsverlag, 2003); 152, 204. Karl Czok, “Der Höhepunkt der bürgerlichen Wissenschaftsentwicklung, 1871 bis 1917,” in ed. Lothar Rathmann, *Alma Mater Lipsiensis. Geschichte der*

*Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig* (Edition Leipzig, 1984); 191-228. Herbert Helbig, *Universität Leipzig* (Frankfurt a.M.: Weidlich, 1961). Rudolf Kittel, *Die Universität Leipzig und ihre Stellung im Kulturleben* (Dresden: 1924); 25-37.

<sup>17</sup> Marita Baumgarten, *Professoren und Universitäten im 19. Jahrhundert* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1997); 121.

<sup>18</sup> Krause, *Alma Mater Lipsiensis*, 136-137, 152, 169, 169, 204.

<sup>19</sup> Wolfgang Tischner, "Das Universitätsjubiläum 1909 zwischen universitärer Selbstvergewisserung und monarchischer Legitimitätsstiftung," in *Sachsens Landesuniversität in Monarchie, Republik und Diktatur. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Universität Leipzig vom Kaiserreich bis zur Auflösung des Landes Sachsen 1952*, ed. Ulrich Von Hehl, Beiträge zur Leipziger Universitäts- und Wissenschaftsgeschichte (BLUWiG) A 3, (Leipzig: Evangelische Verlagsanstalt GmbH, 2005); 96.

<sup>20</sup> Brüning, *Humanistische Tradition und Progressives Erbe*, 15-22.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid. Also Becker, *For the Sake of Old Leipzig Days*.

<sup>22</sup> Ewald Flügel, *Carlyles religiöse und sittliche Entwicklung und Weltanschauung. Zweiter Teil*, Dissertation, (Leipzig: Verlag von Fr. Wilh. Brunow, 1887). Available in LUA.

<sup>23</sup> Vorlesungsverzeichnisse der Univ. Leipzig (VL), WS 188/89, 21. Online: <<http://www.ub.uni-leipzig.de/>>.

<sup>24</sup> Richard Wülker, *Geschichte der englischen Literatur von den ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart* (Leipzig und Wien: Verlag des Bibliographischen Instituts, 1907); 413-541.

<sup>25</sup> Personalakte Ewald Flügel, PA 462, LUA.

<sup>26</sup> Becker, *For the Sake of Old Leipzig Days*, chapter 4.1.3. Karl Josef Friedrich, *Professor Gregory. Amerikaner, Christ, Volksfreund, deutscher Held* (Gotha: Friedrich Andreas Perthes, 1917); 15, 18, 23-25.

<sup>27</sup> Personalverzeichnisse der Univ. Leipzig (PV). Available Online: <<http://www.ub.uni-leipzig.de/>>.

<sup>28</sup> Günther Buttman: *Friedrich Ratzel. Das Leben und Werk eines deutschen Geographen* Große Naturforscher Band 40 (Stuttgart: Wissenschaftl. Verlagsgesellschaft MBH, 1977); 43-50, 118-119 note 2 and 6.

<sup>29</sup> Friedrich Ratzel, *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika* (München: Oldenbourg, 1878-1880). A second edition was published in 1893 as *Politische Geographie der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika*.

<sup>30</sup> Anja Becker, "How Daring She Was! The Female American Colony at Leipzig University, 1877-1914," in *Taking Up Space. New Approaches to American History*, mosaic 21, eds., Anke Ortlepp and Christoph Ribbat (Trier: Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Trier, 2004): 31-46.

<sup>31</sup> Letter, R. Smith to Königl. Ministerium des Kultus und des öffentlichen Unterrichts Dresden, 7 Dec. 1912; Brief, Ministerium Dresden an Immatrikulationskommission Leipzig, 10 Dec. 1901. Acta, Zulassung weiblicher Personen zum Besuche von Vorlesungen an der Universität Leipzig betr., Rep. II/IV, Nr. 60 Bd. 2, Film 429, 0182-0184 [160-162], LUA. Joseph Russel Smith Papers, B SM59, APS. Biographical Folder Joseph Russell Smith, University of Pennsylvania Archives, Philadelphia.

<sup>32</sup> Referate des Oberseminars Amerika, Phil. Fak. G 4/46:05, Bl. 14 and 26, LUA.

<sup>33</sup> Letter, Birch-Hirschfeld an Philos. Fak., 21 Oct. 1897. Phil. Fak. B2/27:02, Bd. 1, Bl. 15, LUA.

<sup>34</sup> Letter, Ministerium Dresden to Philos. Fak., 8 Apr. 1898, *ibid.*, Bl. 23. Originally German: „je einen Lektor der französischen und der englischen modernen Sprache an der Universität Leipzig anzustellen.“

<sup>35</sup> James Davies, "A Myrroure for Magistrates" *Considered with Special Reference to the Sources of Sackville's Contributions*, Dissertation, (Leipzig: Dr. Seele & Co., 1906).

<sup>36</sup> Studentische Körperschaften, American Students Club, W.S. 1902/03 bis W.S. 1907-08, Rep. II/XVI/II, Nr. 6 Bde. 12 bis 21, Filme 477/94, 478/94, 479/94, LUA.

<sup>37</sup> Amerikaner-Verein, Rep. II/XVI/III, Nr. 16, Film 488/94, 0185 [2], LUA.

<sup>38</sup> Statuten des Vereins amerikanischer Studenten, I. Name und Zweck, 0204. Rep. II/XVI/III, Nr. 17. Bd. –, Film 488/94, LUA. Originally German: „Der Verein bezweckt die an der hiesigen Universität studierenden Amerikaner in gesellschaftlicher und geistiger Beziehung enger zu verbinden.“

<sup>39</sup> Letter, Ministerium Dresden to J. Davies, 31 Dec. 1904. Phil. Fak. B2/27:02, Bd. 1, Bl. 37, LUA. Originally German: „vom 1. April 1905 ab auf die Dauer von 2 Jahren zum Lektor der englischen Sprache und zum Assistenten am englischen Seminar an der Universität Leipzig mit einem Jahresgehalte von 1500 Mark [...] ernannt.“

<sup>40</sup> The same to Philos. Fak., 15. Feb. 1907, *ibid.*, Bl. 40.

<sup>41</sup> Letter, J. Davies to Philos. Fak., 27 June 1908 with note dated 7 July 1908. Also note, R. Wülker, 29 June 1908. Letter, Dekan der Philos. Fak. to J. Davies, 8 July 1908, *ibid.* Bl. 41, 42 and 43.

<sup>42</sup> Letter, R. Wülker to Ministerium Dresden, 30 Nov. 1904 [copy], *ibid.* Bl. 37-38. Originally German: „Herr Davies ist ein sehr gebildeter und im Umgang angenehmer Mann. Er spricht ein hübsches Englisch, ganz frei von Americanismen. Auch hat er, wovon ich mich bei verschiedenen Gelegenheiten überzeugen konnte, einen hübschen und fesselnden Vortrag. Im vorteilhaften Gegensatz zu dem abgehenden Lektor beherrscht er die deutsche Sprache hinlänglich, um sich mit den Studenten verständigen zu können, daher ist sicher zu hoffen, daß wenn seine Ernennung zum Lektor erfolgt, die Studenten unter seiner Leitung schnelle Fortschritte in der

praktischen Ausbildung im Englisch machen werden. Ich kann Herrn Davies daher nur angelegenlichst [sic?] empfehlen.“

<sup>43</sup> VL WS 1905/06, 33; SS 1906, 34; SS 1908, 38; WS 1908/09, 36. Online: <<http://www.ub.uni-leipzig.de/>>.

<sup>44</sup> Letter, Ministerium to Lehrer [sic] L. Dantzler, 26 June 1909. Phil. Fak. B2/27:02, Bd. 1, Bl. 45, LUA.

<sup>45</sup> Deceased Alumni File Lehre Dantzler, Vanderbilt University Archives & Special Collections (VU).

<sup>46</sup> Becker, *For the Sake of Old Leipzig Days*, 231, 336.

<sup>47</sup> Deceased Alumni File Lehre Dantzler, VU.

<sup>48</sup> Student. Körperschaften, American and British Students' Club, S.S. 1909, Rep. II/XVII/II, Nr. 6 Bd. 24, Film 479/94, LUA.

<sup>49</sup> VL WS 1910/11, 28; SS 1911, 29; 1909/10, 35. Online: <<http://www.ub.uni-leipzig.de/>>.

<sup>50</sup> Letter, W. C. Williams to E. I. Williams, 5 Dec. 1909 and 20 Jan. 1910. MS Coll 395, Box 2, Folders 56 und 59, UP Annenberg.

<sup>51</sup> The same, 5 Dec. 1909, *ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> The same, 19 Dec. 1909, *ibid.*

<sup>53</sup> William Carols Williams, *The Autobiography of William Carlos Williams* (1948); 111.

<sup>54</sup> Personalakte Max Förster, PA 465, LUA.

<sup>55</sup> Letter (copy), Dekan Philos. Fak. der Univ. Leipzig to Ministerium Dresden, 7 Aug. 1915, *ibid.* Originally German: „Infolge des Todes [Karl] Lamprechts und der Einberufung des Geheimen Hofrats Dr. Brandenburg und der Professoren [...] Förster [...] zu den Fahnen ist das Fach der Geschichte und besonders [...] das des Englischen z. Zt. an der Universität so schwach vertreten, dass Schritte zur Abstellung dieses Uebelstandes für das Wintersemester dringend nötig sind. Als geeignetste zu ergreifende Massnahme stellt sich die Rückberufung der beiden Ordinarien Brandenburg und Förster nach Leipzig dar, und somit beehrt sich die Fakultät bei dem Kön. Min. die Reklamierung beider zu beantragen. Sollte die Forderung ihrer völligen Entlassung aus dem Heere vorläufig unmöglich oder doch untunlich erscheinen, so böte sich wohl als Ausweg der Versuch dar, zu erreichen, dass sie zum Garnisonsdienst in Leipzig kommandiert werden. [...] hinsichtlich des Professor Förster liesse sich geltend machen, dass ihn in seiner Tätigkeit an der Kadettenanstalt zu Potsdam unschwer verwundete und nunmehr nur noch garnisonsdienstfähige Offiziere, die früher an Kadettenschulen unterrichtet haben, vertreten könnten.“

<sup>56</sup> Draft, Phil. Fak. to Ministerium Dresden, [1912]. Ao. Professur f. ~~amerikanische u. westeuropäische~~ englische u. französische Geschichte, 1912-1914, Phil. Fak. B2 20:08, Film 1312, Bl. 2-5, LUA. Originally German: „Errichtung eines etatsmässigen Extraordinariates für westeuropäische und amerikanische Geschichte“.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* Originally German: „in dem gleichen Masse vertraut sein, wie ein Forscher, der seine Arbeit speziell der Geschichte dieser Länder widmet.“

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.* Originally German: „unmöglich neben ihren Vorlesungen über allgemeine und deutsche Geschichte regelmässige Vorlesungen halten, in denen die Geschichte Frankreichs[,] Englands und Amerikas für sich allein und in ihrem organischen Zusammenhange mit der Literatur und Kultur dieser Länder dargestellt würde. Derartige Vorlesungen sind aber bei der grossen Bedeutung, welche gerade diese Völker und Länder für die Entwicklung der heutigen Zustände besessen haben und zweifellos auch ferner besitzen werden, für die Ausbildung der Historiker sehr wichtig. Ebenso aber sind sie kaum zu entbehren für die Studierenden der französischen und englischen Sprache [...]. Sie können sich bisher diese Kenntnisse nur entweder durch private Lectüre oder durch das Hören einer ganzen Reihe verschiedener Vorlesungen, in denen einzelne Stücke der Geschichte dieser Länder neben anderen Gegenständen behandelt werden, verschaffen.“

<sup>59</sup> Karl Lamprecht, *Americana. Reiseindrücke, Betrachtungen, geschichtliche Gesamtsicht* (Freiburg i. Br.: Hermann Heyfelder, 1906). Lowry Price Ware, *The Academic Career of William E. Dodd*, Ph.D. dissertation, University of South Carolina, 1956, 32.

<sup>60</sup> Draft, Phil. Fak. an Ministerium, [1912]. Phil. Fak. B2 20:08, Film 1312, LUA. Originally German: „ob es schlicht zu rechtfertigen sei, die Geschichte dieser drei in vielen Punkten recht verschiedenen Völker einer einzigen Lehrkraft anzuvertrauen.“

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.* Originally German: „Errichtung einer etatsmäßigen ao. Professur für französische und englische Geschichte.“

<sup>62</sup> Brüning, *Humanistische Tradition und Progressives Erbe*, 24 Note 62.

<sup>63</sup> Quoted in *ibid.*, 25 note 64. Originally German: „unbestritten der erste Kopf der anglistischen Wissenschaft in Deutschland, und er ist auch in England als führender Vertreter der Anglistik anerkannt.“

<sup>64</sup> Letter, M. Förster to Dekan, 9 June 1921. PA 465, LUA.

<sup>65</sup> Letters, M. Förster to Dekan, 17 Aug. and 24 Oct. 1925, *ibid.*

<sup>66</sup> Brüning, *Humanistische Tradition und Progressives Erbe*, 24 note 62.

<sup>67</sup> Telegram, to Anglistisches Seminar der Universität Leipzig, 11 Nov. 1954. PA 465, LUA.

<sup>68</sup> Letter, Dekan Martin to Dekan der Philos. Fak. München, 14 Nov. 1954, *ibid.*

<sup>69</sup> Letter, Dekan Stauffenberg (Munich) to Dekan Martin (Leipzig), 22 Nov. 1954, *ibid.* Originally German: „Es ist mir eine Genugtuung, dass unsere beiden Philosophischen Fakultäten nun in der gemeinsamen Trauer um

einen Gelehrten grossen Formates vereinigt sind, und ich darf der Hoffnung Ausdruck geben, dass fortan mehr als bisher eine solche Verbindung auch auf anderen Gebieten des wissenschaftlichen Lebens zwischen unseren beiden Fakultäten hergestellt wird.“

<sup>70</sup> Circular, Mount Holyoke College to W. H. Welch, 29 Nov. 1922. W. H. Welch Papers, Box 67, Folder 17, Johns Hopkins University – Alan Macon Chesney Medical Archives. This example and the following example are discussed in more detail in Becker, *For the Sake of Old Leipzig Days*, chapter, 7.2.4.

<sup>71</sup> Letter, E. Sievers possibly to B. Q. Morgan, 21 Dec. 1921, weiter geleitet an Lane Cooper, Cornell Univ., 11. Jan. 1922. L. Cooper Papers, 14-12-680, Box 13, Cornell University – Kroch Library.

<sup>72</sup> Letter, Dekan der Philos. Fak. der Univ. Leipzig to Ministerium für Volksbildung zu Dresden, 17 July 1924. Gastvorträge Professoren austausch 1923-1939, Phil. Fak. E 53, Bd. 1, Bl. 6, LUA. Originally German: „daß Professor George H. DANTON vom Tsing Hua College in Pecking [sic] an der Universität Leipzig Gastvorlesungen über neuere amerikanische und chinesische Kultur und Kulturprobleme hält. Sie knüpft daran den Wunsch, daß Professor Danton über amerikanische Verhältnisse in englischer und über die Chinas in deutscher Sprache spricht.“ Following quote: „Abteilung gibt ihre Zustimmung zu den Gastvorlesungen aber nur, wenn ihr daraus keinerlei Kosten erwachsen und sie für Unterkunft des Professors Danton nicht zu sorgen hat.“

<sup>73</sup> The same, 26 July 1924, *ibid.*, Bl. 7. Originally German: „Die Abteilung setzt dabei voraus, daß die Frage der Entschädigung und der Unterbringung des Professors ohne ihr Zutun geregelt werden wird.“

<sup>74</sup> Beatrix Kuchta, „Das Personalabbaugesetz von 1923/24 und die sächsischen Hochschulen,“ in Ulrich von Hehl, ed., in *Sachsens Landesuniversität in Monarchie, Republik und Diktatur. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Universität Leipzig vom Kaiserreich bis zur Auflösung des Landes Sachsen 1952*, Beiträge zur Leipziger Universitäts- und Wissenschaftsgeschichte (BLUWiG) A 3, (Leipzig: Evangelische Verlagsanstalt GmbH, 2005); 193-220.

<sup>75</sup> Alumni Card Mrs. George Henry Danton (Annina Periam), Columbia University Archives and Columbiana Library New York City. Columbia University Alumni Register 1754-1931s (1932), 201. Alumni Records 28/2 Joseph Periam Danton, Graduates/Former Students Box 236, Oberlin College Archives. Acta, Zulassung weiblicher Personen zum Besuche von Vorlesungen an der Universität Leipzig betr., Rep. II/IV, Nr. 60 Bd. 3, Film 429, 0255 [54] + 0259 [587], LUA. Sandra L. Singer, *Adventures Abroad. North American Women at German-Speaking Universities, 1868-1915* (Westport, Ct./London: Praeger, Contributions in Women's Studies 201, 2003); 80-81.

<sup>76</sup> Letter, Prof. Dr. Hans Driesch to Philos. Fak., 19. Oct. 1927. Phil. Fak. E 53, Bd. 1, Bl. 31, LUA. Originally German: „Gerade Madison ist eine besonders deutschfreundliche Stadt. Vorigen Winter hielt dort fast alle 14 Tage ein durchreisender Deutscher einen Vortrag; man lud jeden Deutschen ein, von dem man wusste, daß er in den Vereinigten Staaten war. [...]“

<sup>77</sup> Printed invitation, 12 Nov. 1927, *ibid.*, Bl. 34. Originally German: „Drei große Deutsch-Amerikaner – Franz Lieber, Gustav Körner, Carl Schurz“.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, Bl. 39-52, LUA.

<sup>79</sup> Letter, L. L. Schücking to Dekan der Philos. Fak., 20 June 1930. Lektorat für Amerikakunde 1930-35, Phil. Fak. B2:27:25, Bl. 1, LUA. Originally German: „den Antrag stellen zu dürfen, einen mit amerikanischen Übungen und Vorträgen im Seminar beschäftigten Herrn in das Vorlesungsverzeichnis zur Ankündigung von Vorträgen derselben Art an der Universität aufzunehmen.“ Following quote: „Mit der Einstellung eines ausserplanm. Lektors für Amerikakunde am Englischen Institut einverstanden. Ein entsprechendes Gesuch Prof. Schückings soll empfehlend weitergegeben werden.“

<sup>80</sup> Letter, L. L. Schücking to Ministerium für Volksbldg., 11 July 1930. Phil. Fak. B2/27:02, Bd. 1, Bl. 141, LUA.

<sup>81</sup> Letter, F. G. G. Schmidt (Head of Department, University of Oregon, Eugene) to Dekan der Philos. Fak. der Univ. Leipzig, 3 Feb. 1935. Phil. Fak. B2:27:25, Bl. 2, LUA. Originally German: „Mir liegt das Bewerbungsschreiben eines gewissen Dr. phil. Sam Nock vor. Der Betreffende behauptet in den Sommern 1929, 1930, 1931 und 1932 eine Professur für amerikanische Literatur und Sprache an Ihrer Universität innegehabt zu haben. Mir liegt daran zu erfahren, ob und wie weit diese Angabe auf Richtigkeit beruht, ferner mit welchem Erfolg er tätig war, und endlich, ob er der jüdischen Rasse angehört.“

<sup>82</sup> Letter, L. L. Schücking to Dekan, 3 March 1935. Phil. Fak. B2:27:25, Bl. 4, LUA.

<sup>83</sup> Letter, Dekan to F. G. G. Schmidt, 6 March 1935, *ibid.*, Bl. 5. Originally German: „Auf Ihre Anfrage vom 3. Februar 35 teile ich Ihnen mit, dass Dr. S. Nock am hiesigen Englischen Seminar der Universität zu der von ihm bezeichneten Zeit als Lektor für Amerikanisch tätig war. Dr. Nock brachte für diese Aufgabe vortreffliche Vorbildung und gute Schulung in Hinsicht auf praktische Phonetik mit, sodass er imstande war, die Besonderheiten des amerikanischen Englisch seinen Schülern deutlich zu machen. Auch trug er über amerikanische Literatur vor und fand durch seine persönliche, sehr humorvolle Art Beifall. Jüdischer Abkunft ist er meines Wissens nicht.“

- <sup>84</sup> Special Collections and Archives Bruce Tabb (spcarref@uoregon.edu). 29. Juni 2006. Re: Sam Nock, 1935. E-Mail to Anja Becker (anja\_becker@yahoo.com).
- <sup>85</sup> VL, pp. 25 and 26. Online <<http://www.ub.uni-leipzig.de/>>.
- <sup>86</sup> Brüning, *Das Konsulat*, 16.
- <sup>87</sup> Letter, L. L. Schücking to Ministerium für Volksbldg, 10 Dec. 1934. Phil. Fak. B2/27:02, Bd. 1, Bl. 157, LUA.
- <sup>88</sup> Letter, Dekan to Ministerium für Volksbildung, 15 Jan. 1931. Phil. Fak. B2/21:23, Bl. 4, LUA.
- <sup>89</sup> Letter, Ministerium für Volksbildung to Philos. Fak., 5 Feb. 1931, *ibid.*, Bl. 6.
- <sup>90</sup> Letter, Philos. Fak. to Ministerium für Volksbildung, 25 June 1931, *ibid.*, Bl. 25. Originally German: „Der Fakultät muss daran liegen, für ihn eine bewährte und hervorragende Kraft zu gewinnen, die der besonderen Aufgabe gerecht werden kann, neben der Beherrschung des Gebiets in herkömmlichem Sinne auch den neu erwachsenen Anspruch auf Berücksichtigung der Amerikakunde zu befriedigen. Leider findet nun die Fakultät unter den jüngeren anglistischen Dozenten in Deutschland z. Zt. niemanden, dem sie diese Aufgabe mit gutem Gewissen anvertrauen könnte. Sie schlägt deshalb dem Ministerium [...] [den] ordentliche[n] Professor an der Universität Greifswald S. B. Liljegren [vor].“
- <sup>91</sup> Draft with corrections on American paper, received in Philos. Fak. 19 June 1931, *ibid.*, Bl. 20.
- <sup>92</sup> Letter, Philos. Fak. der Univ. Leipzig to Ministerium für Volksbildung, 25 June 1931, *ibid.*, Bl. 25. Originally German: „über den Anglo-Amerikaner Henry James“ [...] „in der versucht wird, Amerikanisches und Englisches in diesem Schriftsteller zu scheiden, sowie die russischen, besonders Turgeniew'schen Einwirkungen auf die Kunst von Henry James nachzuweisen.“
- <sup>93</sup> Letter (copy), Philos. Fak. to Ministerium, 7 Sep. 1931, *ibid.*, Bl. 29. Originally German: „wegen der dritten anglistischen Professur“ [...] „während das Schicksal der zweiten romanistischen Professur noch immer ungewiss ist.“
- <sup>94</sup> Letter, L. L. Schücking to Kollege, 15 Oct. 1931, on American paper, *ibid.*, Bl. 31.
- <sup>95</sup> Notiz auf Brief, L. L. Schücking an Dekan, 15. Okt. 1931, *ibid.*, Bl. 33. „nach längerer Aussprache“.
- <sup>96</sup> Christa Hofmann, „Die Anglistik-Amerikanistik in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik,“ in *Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik* (ZAA), 8. Jahrgang, Heft 2, (1960): 174-175.
- <sup>97</sup> Invitation, Prof. Dr. M. Lehnert (Engl. Amer. Institut, Humboldt Univ. zu Berlin) to W. Martin, for 19 and 20 Nov. 1954. Englisch Seminar, 1928-1944, Phil. Fak. B1/14:09, Bd. 1, Film 1194, Bl. 61, LUA.
- <sup>98</sup> Letter, W. Martin to Liljegren (Upsala), 20 Feb. 1954. Akten der Philos. Fak. zu Leipzig betr. Gastvorträge Band I, 1947-1956, Phil. Fak. E 53a, Bd. 1, Bl. 205, LUA.
- <sup>99</sup> Letter (copy), Reichs- und Preussischer Minister für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung to Rektoren aller deutscher Hochschulen, 9 Jan. 1935. Phil. Fak. E 53, Bd. 1, Bl. 118, LUA. Originally German: „die an deutschen Hochschulen gegenüber dem nationalsozialistischen Deutschland, ihrer politischen Haltung oder auch ihrer wissenschaftlichen Leistung nach nicht zu denjenigen Ausländern gehören, die als Gäste oder Vortragsredner deutscher Hochschulen kulturpolitisch erwünscht sind.“
- <sup>100</sup> Documents such as printed invitation of the Dt. Philos. Gesellschaft, Ortsgruppe Leipzig, *ibid.*, Bl. 139, 142. Originally German: „Gegenwärtige Hauptströmungen der amerikanischen Philosophie“.
- <sup>101</sup> Letter, Rektor to Philos. Fak., 16 June 1937, *ibid.*, Bl. 161. Originally German: „die Aussenpolitik der Vereinigten Staaten während der letzten Jahre“.
- <sup>102</sup> Letter, Rektor to Dekan der Philos. Fak. der Univ. Leipzig, 14 June 1937, *ibid.*, Bl. 160. Originally German: „Vorlesungen über ‚Das Neue Deutschland‘ vor einem Hörerkreis zu halten, der grösstenteils aus Anwärtern für den amerikanischen Aussendienst besteht.“
- <sup>103</sup> Ebenso, 4 Dec. 1937, *ibid.*, Bl. 170.
- <sup>104</sup> Letter, Bräunlich to Rektor, 6 Dec. 1937, *ibid.*, Bl. 171.
- <sup>105</sup> Printed invitation, *ibid.*, Bl. 173.
- <sup>106</sup> Eberhard Brüning, „Ein vergessener Höhepunkt sächsisch-amerikanischer Beziehungen im 20. Jahrhundert. Die Feiern zum 200-jährigen Geburtstag von George Washington im Februar 1932 in Dresden und Leipzig,“ in *Sächsische Heimatblätter*, 48. Jahrgang, Heft 3, (2002): 161.
- <sup>107</sup> Fred Arthur Bailey, *William Edward Dodd. The South's Yeoman Scholar* (Charlottesville/London: University Press of Virginia, 1997); chapters 5 and 6. Robert Dallek, *Democrat and Diplomat. The Life of William E. Dodd* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1968); chapters 14 and 15.
- <sup>108</sup> Hofmann, „Die Anglistik-Amerikanistik,“ 173. Karl-Heinz Schönfelder, „Amerikanische Literatur in der ehemaligen Sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands (1945-1949),“ in *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig. Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe*, 11. Jahrgang, Heft 3, (1962): 639.
- <sup>109</sup> Letter, L. Wülker to L. Cooper, 1 Jan. 1950. Cooper Papers, 14-12-680, Box 13, Cornell – Kroch. Originally German: „Ich hatte im August [...] in Berlin zu tun, bekam dorthin einen Paß mit gleichzeitiger Erlaubnis nach Weimar zu reisen [...]. Der Weg führte mich natürlich über Leipzig. Es war ein trauriger Anblick, die arg zerstörte Stadt zu sehen. Die schöne Universität ist ausgebrannt, das neue Theater desgleichen, ebenso das Museum. Die Hauptpost ist völlig zerstört, das Café Felsche ist weg, und nur die Universitätskirche und ein paar

Kaufhäuser umrahmen noch den Augustusplatz (der natürlich jetzt Karl Marx-Platz heißt!)[.] Auch das alte Theater ist zerschlagen und viele andere Gebäude, die man seit Jahrzehnten kannte. Unser altes Gohliser Häuschen steht noch, auch den Grabstein meines Vaters fand ich heil und unbeschädigt [sic] vor. Nur die Menschen, die man gekannt hatte, fehlen überall bis auf einige alte Schulfreunde habe ich kein bekanntes Gesicht gesehen.“

<sup>110</sup> Lane Cooper, *The Prose Poetry of Thomas de Quincey*, Dissertation, (Leipzig: Dr. Seele & Co., 1902).

<sup>111</sup> Brüning, *Humanistische Tradition und Progressives Erbe*, 15, 60. Faculty Biographical File Lane Cooper, Cornell – Kroch.

<sup>112</sup> Student. Körperschaften, American Students Club, S.S. 1901., Rep. II/XVI/II, Nr. 6 Bd. 8, Film 477/94, LUA.

<sup>113</sup> Letter, Grete Wülker to L. Cooper, 1947. L. Cooper Papers, 14-12-680 Box 13, Cornell – Kroch.

<sup>114</sup> Personalakte Leo von Hible, PA 139, Bl. 1 und Lebenslauf Bl. 9, LUA.

<sup>115</sup> Letter, Rektor der Handelshochschule Leipzig to Landesverwaltung Sachsen, 26 Oct. 1945, *ibid.*, Bl. 90. Originally German: „von dem Zusammenbruch in Salzburg überrascht worden“ [...] „bisheriger stellvertretender Direktor des Dolmetscher-Instituts“ [...] „nunmehr die Leitung dieses Instituts übernommen“.

<sup>116</sup> Letter, Dekan der philologisch-historischen Abteilung der Philos. Fak. to Landesverwaltung Sachsen Dresden via Rektor der Univ. Leipzig, 9 Jan. 1946. PA 139, Bl. 10, LUA. Originally German: „Ableben des seinerzeitigen Lehrstuhlinhabers (Prof. Borowski)“ [...], „unter Verwendung des bei der Hochschule für Wirtschaftswissenschaften in Leipzig vorhandenen ordentlichen Lehrstuhls für Anglistik“.

<sup>117</sup> Letter, Stellvertretender Direktor des Englischen Instituts der Univ. Leipzig, Prof. Dr. von Jan, to Dekan der Philos. Fak., 22 May 1946, *ibid.*, Bl. 24. Originally German: „umsomehr, als mit einer Rückkehr Prof. Schückings wohl nicht zu rechnen ist, da er, wie ich höre, einen Ruf nach München erhalten hat.“

<sup>118</sup> Letter, L. v. Hible to Dekan, 18 Oct. 1946, *ibid.*, Bl. 27.

<sup>119</sup> The same, 30 April 1948, *ibid.*, Bl. 33.

<sup>120</sup> Letter, Rektor to Landesverwaltung Sachsen, 24 Oct. 1946, *ibid.*, Bl. 49.

<sup>121</sup> Schriftenverzeichnis L. v. Hible, 21. Nov. 1945, *ibid.*, Bl. 3. Originally German: „Sinclair Lewis und die amerikanische Wirtschaft“, „The Railroad Trust in der neueren politischen Romanliteratur Amerikas“, „Mark Twain und die deutsche Sprache“.

<sup>122</sup> VL, SS 1946, 23; WS 1947/48, S. 31. Online <<http://www.ub.uni-leipzig.de/>>. Originally German: „Amerikanische Sprache und Kultur (in englischer Sprache)“, „Übungen zur englischen und amerikanischen Lyrik“.

<sup>123</sup> Charakteristik der Lehrbeauftragten und Lektoren, 1948 [?]. Nichthabilitierte im Unterrichtsbetrieb des Englischen Seminars, Phil. Fak. B2/28:04, Bl. 12, 13, LUA. Originally German: „um die sozialistische Seite der modernen amerikanischen Literatur zu betreuen und sich des modernen amerikanischen Umgangsenglischen anzunehmen.“

<sup>124</sup> Letter, W. Martin to Philos. Fak. Leipzig, 16 May 1952, *ibid.*, Bl. 51, LUA.

<sup>125</sup> C.V., short biography, and letter, W. Martin to Dekan der Philos. Fak., 14 March 1950. Personalakte Walther Martin, PA 2936, Film 1434, Aufnahmen 52-57, 68-69, LUA. Eberhard Brüning und Albrecht Neubert, „Professor Dr. Walther Martin zum 70. Geburtstag“, in ZAA, 20. Jahrgang, Heft 2, (1972): 117-118.

<sup>126</sup> Letters, W. Martin to Staatssekretariat für Hochschulwesen Berlin, 30 Nov. 1954 and 7 April 1955. Philos. Fak. Englisch Seminar (1947-1964), Phil. Fak. Nr.: B1/14:09, Bd. 2, Bl. 62 und 74, LUA.

<sup>127</sup> Certificate [copy], Staatssekretariat für Hochschulwesen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 25 Jan. 1957, *ibid.*, Bl. 86.

<sup>128</sup> Kaderakte, Rektor to W. Martin, 1 Sep. 1967. PA 2936, Mikrofilm 1434, LUA.

<sup>129</sup> Charakteristiken der Lehrbeauftragten und Lektoren, 1948 ?, Phil. Fak. B2/28:04, Bl. 12, 13, LUA. Originally German: „Sinclair Lewis als Sozial- und Kulturkritiker“, „Deutsches Lehngut im amerikanischen Englisch“.

<sup>130</sup> Hofmann, „Die Anglistik-Amerikanistik“, 172-174.

<sup>131</sup> Letter, W. Martin an Rektor, 15 April 1953, *ibid.*, Bl. 70, LUA. Originally German: „auf Grund seiner hervorragenden Leistungen in der Durchführung des Studienplanes und der selbständigen Abhaltung von Vorlesungen über amerikanische Sprache und Literatur.“

<sup>132</sup> Letter, E. Brüning to A. Becker, 10 Sep. 2006. In my possession.

<sup>133</sup> Letter, W. Martin to Rektor der Karl-Marx-Univ. Leipzig via Philos. Fak., 2 Dec. 1954. Phil. Fak. Nr.: B1/14:09, Bd. 1, Film 1194, Aufnahmen 391-393, LUA. Hofmann, „Die Anglistik-Amerikanistik“, 173-174. Brüning's dissertations were in German: „Albert Maltz – Ein amerikanischer Arbeiterschriftsteller“, and „amerikanischen Drama der 30er Jahre“.

<sup>134</sup> Walther Martin, „Plan 1965 des Instituts für Anglistik und Amerikanistik auf der Grundlage der Plandirektive der Karl-Marx-Universität“, 1, 2. Abteilung Anglistik/Amerikanistik 1964-67, ZM 123, Bd. 1, LUA. Originally German: „Die Anglistik/Amerikanistik dient in Lehre und Forschung den Erfordernissen unserer sozialistischen Praxis. [...] Im Rahmen des zentralen Universitätsschwerpunktes unserer Fakultät (Probleme des sozialistischen Realismus in der Literatur und Kunst, besonders ab 1945) untersucht das Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik gemäß dem Perspektivplan bis 1970 den Beitrag der englischen und

amerikanischen Literatur zur sozialistischen Weltliteratur. Wir gehen dabei von der Tatsache aus, daß der sozialistische Realismus als Ausdruck des fortschrittlichen künstlerischen Schaffens und Suchens der Menschheit zu einer Erscheinung im Weltmaßstab geworden ist. Die gründliche Analyse der Werke, der Schaffens- und Entwicklungswege von Autoren, der Entwicklungstendenzen literarischen und ästhetischen Probleme im Bereich der englischen und amerikanischen Literatur, in denen sich eine spezifische Entwicklung des sozialistischen Realismus unter kapitalistischen Umweltbedingungen manifestiert, ist die wichtigste Forschungsaufgabe des Instituts auf dem Gebiet der Literaturwissenschaft.“

<sup>135</sup> Walther Martin, „Studienjahranalyse 1964/65 des Instituts für Anglistik und Amerikanistik“, 1. Ehem. Institut f. Anglistik und Amerikanistik, 1964-1967, *ibid.* Originally German: „Mängel“ [...] „weil die Studenten sich im letzten Jahr immer noch einseitig auf ihre Prüfungsleistungen konzentrierten und in dieser Zeit die gesellschaftliche Arbeit als Belastung empfanden.“

<sup>136</sup> Walther Martin, „Studienjahresanalyse 1965/66 des Instituts für Anglistik und Amerikanistik zur politisch-ideologischen Situation unter den Studenten und dem wissenschaftlichen Nachwuchs“, June 1966, 2, *ibid.* Originally German: „Sowohl der wissenschaftliche Nachwuchs wie auch die Studenten nehmen den dialektischen Materialismus zur Grundlage der wissenschaftlichen und fachlichen Tätigkeit und betrachten ihn als einzig richtige wissenschaftliche Methode. Die gleiche selbstverständliche Anwendung auf alle Erscheinungen des täglichen Lebens scheint dagegen viel schwieriger und wird nicht immer so konsequent durchgeführt.“

<sup>137</sup> „Bericht zur klassenmäßigen Erziehung der Studenten“, SS 1967, 1, *ibid.* Originally German: „in einigen Gruppen Schwierigkeiten, da verschiedene Studenten politische Informationen und Fachwissen trennen wollten und [sic] wenig Interesse für das Zeitungsstudium aufbrachten. Dies führte dann zu Schwierigkeiten, die besonders im Fach Konversation sichtbar wurden.“

<sup>138</sup> Eberhard Brüning, „Die Amerikanistik an der Universität Leipzig (1950-1990) – 40 Jahre Gratwanderung eines ungeliebten Faches“, in Rainer Schnoor, Hrsg., *Amerikanistik in der DDR: Geschichte – Analysen – Zeitzeugenberichte*, Gesellschaftswissenschaftliches Forum e.V., Bd. 19, (Berlin: trafo Verlag, 1999); 67. Originally German: „Es gab während der gut vier Jahrzehnte DDR-Amerikanistik im Leipziger Fachbereich weder nennenswerte systemkritische Aktivitäten noch irgendwelchen bemerkenswerten Widerstand gegen die ideologischen Vorgaben durch Staat und Einheitspartei bezüglich Forschung und Lehre. Bewusste oder unbewusste Systemnähe und -anpassung müssen aus Nachwendesicht und zehnjähriger Distanz vorbehaltlos eingeräumt werden, auch wenn es hin und wieder erfolgreiche Versuche gab, die Freiräume einer Randdisziplin großzügig auszuschöpfen und Restriktionen risikobereit zu unterlaufen.“

<sup>139</sup> Rainer Schnoor, „Amerikanistik in 40 Jahren DDR“, *ibid.*, 34. Originally German: „Die Amerikanisten machten aus der Not der inhaltlichen und institutionellen Beschränkungen eine Tugend und Überlebensrechtfertigung. Sie beschäftigten sich zu einer Zeit, in der solche Themen in den USA und in der bundesdeutschen Amerikanistik aufgrund von McCarthyismus und Antikommunismus nicht so recht opportun waren, mit der sozialkritischen, progressiven, proletarischen Literatur sowie mit einigen klassischen Autoren des 19. Jahrhunderts.“

<sup>140</sup> See e.g. Werner Scheffel, „Zu einigen Aufgaben der Amerikanistik im Kampf gegen die ideologische Diversion des USA-Imperialismus“, in ZAA, 4, (1972): 370-391.

<sup>141</sup> Catrin Gersdorf, „The Digidags Go West: Images of America in an East German Comic Strip“, in *Journal of American Culture*, Vol. 19, No. 2, (Summer 1996): 35-45.

<sup>142</sup> Walther Martin, „Plan 1965 des Instituts für Anglistik und Amerikanistik [...]“, 8. ZM 123 Bd. 1, LUA. Originally German: „größte Teil der Mitarbeiter des Instituts für Anglistik und Amerikanistik [...] auf dem Gebiet der englischen und amerikanischen Gegenwartsliteratur.“

<sup>143</sup> Walther Martin, „Studienjahresanalyse 1965/66 des Instituts für Anglistik und Amerikanistik [...]“, 1, *ibid.* Originally German: „der schmutzige Krieg in Vietnam[,] und der internationale Kampf gegen ihn wurden als Teil der politischen Erziehungsarbeit in den sprachlichen Lehrveranstaltungen von den Nachwuchswissenschaftlern behandelt.“

<sup>144</sup> *Ibid.*, 2.

<sup>145</sup> Auswertung des Jugendkommunikés am Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik, Sitzung am 16 Oct. 1963. Phil. Fak. Nr.: B1/14:09, Bd. 2, Bl. 144-146, LUA. Originally German: „die Drama Group am Englischen Institut wieder aufleben zu lassen und auf höherer Stufe weiterzuführen. Im Mittelpunkt des Interesses werden Gegenwartsstücke fortschrittlicher englischer und amerikanischer Autoren stehen. Die Studenten werden sich auf diese Weise mit der englischen und amerikanischen Gegenwartsdramatik befassen und Theorie und Praxis der Drameninterpretation verbinden.“

<sup>146</sup> VL. Online: <<http://www.ub.uni-leipzig.de/>>.

<sup>147</sup> Mark Rubin (mrubin@kent.edu). 26 June 2006. *Re: with best regards from Prof. Eberhard Brüning, Leipzig.* E-Mail an Anja Becker (anja\_becker@yahoo.com).

<sup>148</sup> Letter, George Winchester Stone, Jr. to Kollege, 25 Oct. 1955. PA 2936, Film 1434, Aufnahme 364, LUA. Originally German: „alle zwei Jahre ein Verzeichnis geplanter und in Angriff genommener wissenschaftlicher

Arbeiten, das Fachgelehrten in mehrfacher Weise von Nutzen sein dürfte,“ „der Materialbeschaffung für diese Zusammenstellung,“ „Mitarbeit von Professoren oder Abteilungsleitern [...], die an Universitäten, Colleges, Instituten und Seminaren neuere Sprache lehren.“

<sup>149</sup> Letter, J. Haenel to W. Martin, 22 Oct. 1961, *ibid.*, Aufnahme 409. Originally German: „Mit Freuden habe ich gehört, daß Du Deine englischen Kenntnisse wieder einmal durch einen Besuch Englands auffrischen konntest. Als Amerikaner muß ich jedoch sagen, daß ein Besuch Amerikas für einen Professor des Englischen wohl wichtiger ist als ein Besuch des alten Englands. Ich hoffe daher, daß Du 1962 eine Reise nach den Vereinigten Staaten machen kannst, und möchte Dich daher herzlichst einladen, nach Los Angeles zu kommen und bei uns zu wohnen. Ich bin davon überzeugt, daß Du einen Besuch in Los Angeles nicht bereuen wirst, da die Westküste ja in den 20 Jahren meines hiesigen Lebens an Bedeutung ständig zugenommen hat. Mein egoistischer Wunsch, Dich nach 24 Jahren einmal wiederzusehen, alte Erinnerungen zu wecken und neue Gedanken auszutauschen, spielt bei dieser Einladung natürlich auch eine Rolle.“

<sup>150</sup> Letter, W. Martin to Staatssekretariat für Hoch- und Fachschulwesen Berlin, 2 May 1962. *ibid.*, Aufnahmen 407-408. Originally German: „es würden sich für mich Anknüpfungspunkte wissenschaftlicher und kulturpolitischer Art mit Sicherheit ergeben.“

<sup>151</sup> Walther Martin, „Studienjahresanalyse 1965/66 [...]“, June 1966, 2. ZM 123, Bd. 1, LUA.

<sup>152</sup> Plan 1967 des Instituts für Anglistik und Amerikanistik, 14 Nov. 1966, 16, *ibid.*, Bd. 2, LUA.

<sup>153</sup> Letter [copy], W. Markov (Direktor Institut für Allgemeine Geschichte, Abteilung Neuzeit, KMU) an Staatssekretariat für das Hoch- und Fachschulwesen Berlin, 17. Oktober 1961. Akten der Philos. Fak. zu Leipzig betr. Gastvorträge Band II, 1951-1965, Phil Fak E53a, Bd. 2, Bl. 31, LUA. Originally German: „den Marxismus eingehend zu studieren in einem Land, wo die Möglichkeit dazu besteht.“

<sup>154</sup> Direktorat für internationale Beziehungen, Länderabteilung USA, 1970-77, ZM 2774, LUA.

<sup>155</sup> Mark Rubin (mrubin@kent.edu). 26 June 2006. *Re: with best regards from Prof. Eberhard Brüning, Leipzig.* E-Mail an Anja Becker (anja\_becker@yahoo.com).

<sup>156</sup> Letter, G. A. Olds (President, Kent State Univ., Ohio) to E. Brüning, 19 June 1973. Property of E. Brüning.

<sup>157</sup> „Vertrag zwischen KMU und Ohio-Universität,“ in *LVZ* (19./20. 4. 1980). Property of E. Brüning. See also „Vereinbarung über die Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig, Deutsche Demokratische Republik, und der Kent State Universität Kent/Ohio, USA, 18 April 1980. Partneruniversitäten USA, 1980-90, ZM 6369, LUA. Originally German: „regelmäßige Austausch von Informationen und Literatur sowie die gegenseitige Entsendung von Wissenschaftlern zur Vortrags- und Studentätigkeit“.

<sup>158</sup> V. Schulte, „Der erste ‚Kentianer‘ in Leipzig. Zu Gast an der KMU: Professor S. Krause, Ohio,“ in *Sächsisches Tageblatt. Organ der Liberal-Demokratischen Partei Deutschlands*, 37. Jahrgang, Nr. 43 (Sonnabend/Sonntag, 20./21. Feb. 1982). Privatbesitz E. Brüning.

<sup>159</sup> Reisebericht Heinz Förster Teil II, 25 May-8 July 1983, 3. ZM 6369, LUA.

<sup>160</sup> Letter, M. R. Rubin (Associate Director, Center for International and Comparative Programs, Kent) to E. Brüning, 9 Jan. 1985. Private property E. Brüning.

<sup>161</sup> Letter, M. R. Rubin to E. Brüning, 19 Nov. 1987. Privatbesitz E. Brüning.

<sup>162</sup> Eva Manske, „Aus Universitäten und Hochschulen,“ in *ZAA*, Jahrgang 36, Heft 1, (1988): 68-69.

<sup>163</sup> Sanford E. Marovitz, „Aus Universitäten und Hochschulen,“ in *ZAA*, Jahrgang 38, Heft 3, (1990): 250-251.

<sup>164</sup> PV und LV.

<sup>165</sup> Berichte 1. Fulbright USA1988-89, 2. IREX USA 1983-89, ZM 6361, LUA.

<sup>166</sup> Universitätsvereinbarungen Finnland, Frankreich, Griechenland, Großbritannien, Italien, Mexiko, Niederlande, Norwegen, Österreich, Schweden, USA, 1991, ZM 6371, LUA.

<sup>167</sup> *Mitteilungsblatt der DGfA*, Heft 47, (2000): 78.

<sup>168</sup> *Ibid.*, Heft 38, (1991): 45-46.

<sup>169</sup> The invitation is available in the Personalakte E. Brünings in the LUA. Collection of essays: Hartmut Keil, ed., *Transatlantic Cultural Contexts. Essays in Honor of Eberhard Brüning* (Tübingen: Stauffenburg, 2005).

<sup>170</sup> Rainer Schnoor, „Ten Years After,“ in Schnoor, *Amerikanistik in der DDR*, 14. Originally German: „Die Aufnahme war herzlich und interessiert. Vielfältige Kontakte wurden angebahnt. Trotzdem fühlten sich die Eingeladenen ein wenig wie E.T. Zu groß erschien ihnen der Unterschied zwischen dem kleinen Teich der DDR-Amerikanistik mit ihren sieben Institutionen und dem stattlichen See der mehr als fünfzig altbundesdeutschen Hochschuleinrichtungen, die Amerikanistik betrieben.“

<sup>171</sup> *Ibid.*, 15. Originally German: „pragmatisch-humorvolle Art wohlthuend“.

<sup>172</sup> *Ibid.*, 21. Originally German: „allgemeine Finanznot“.

<sup>173</sup> Heinrich Bortfeldt, „Das USA-Bild in den Schulbüchern der ehemaligen DDR,“ in *Geschichte, Erziehung, Politik*, Nr. 4, (April 1992): 221. Originally German: „aufgrund der hohen Politisierung in den Lehrbüchern kaum eine Rolle spielte.“

<sup>174</sup> Beate Renker, „African Americans in the South: A Study Trip to the United States. A Personal Report,“ in *Twin Peaks* (WS 1996/97): 7-9.

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<sup>175</sup> *Mitteilungsblätter der DGfA*, Heft 47 (2000): 78 und Heft 50 (2003): 88-90. See also numerous authors, „Keeping the Faith. American Studies Students Explore the Religious Landscape of the United States,“ in *Twin Peaks*, 14, (WS 2002/03): 12-20.

<sup>176</sup> Susan Burch, „Who Is Not Here? Lessons in American Disability Studies,“ *ibid.*, 17, (WS 2004/05): 14-21.

<sup>177</sup> „‘Basically, I’m a Sophisticated Guy’ Interview With T. C. Boyle About the Future, Declining Sperm Counts, and his Latest Novel,“ *ibid.*, (WS 1996/97): 10-13.

<sup>178</sup> „Just a Minute Mr. Burton. Former Consul General Fletcher M. Burton About his Time in Leipzig,“ *ibid.*, 19, (WS 2005/06): 6-7.

<sup>179</sup> „French Is For Girls. Mark Scheland, Consul General in Leipzig Since Summer 2005, About His Work and Life,“ *ibid.*, 20, (SS 2006): 12-16.

<sup>180</sup> „Im Gespräch: Unsere neue Institutsbibliothek. Ein Interview mit Hartmut Keil,“ *ibid.*, 1, (SS 1995): 10-12.

<sup>181</sup> Hartmut Keil, „The American Studies Library at the University of Leipzig,“ *ibid.*, Sonderausgabe, (Mai 1997): 3-5.

<sup>182</sup> <<http://www.asaa-leipzig.de>>.

<sup>183</sup> Kirsten Jörß, „How Does It Feel to Be an Alumnus?,“ *ibid.*, 20, (SS 2006): 18-19.

<sup>184</sup> Anja Becker, „I Shall Never Forget My German Christmas! – How American Students Celebrated Thanksgiving and Christmas in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Leipzig,“ Christmas Lecture of the American Studies Alumni Association (ASAA), Leipzig, 14 Dec. 2005.