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Hans Rudolf Vaget Who's Afraid of Daniel Wilson? Zum Stand der Diskussion über den politischen Goethe

Taking as a point of departure the recent German controversy over the political legacy of Weimar Classicism in general and of Goethe in particular, this essay offers a historically contextualized appraisal of the work of Daniel Wilson and an explanation of its largely negative critical reception in Germany. Indeed that controversy obscured rather than illuminated the reasons for adverse reactions to Wilson's work, which are, in the last analysis, attributable to his exposure of a troubling interpretive continuity—namely, between the politically opportunistic estimation of Duke Carl August of Weimar and of Goethe that were put forward in the 1930s, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the sanitized views of Weimar Classicism that took hold in Germany after World War II. This essay argues that in order to properly view Goethe's political legacy, we must look beyond the parochial confines of Weimar and, more importantly, we must refrain from privileging Goethe the "politician" over Goethe the poet. The latter point is illustrated by a brief excursus into Geothe's reception of the French Revolution of 1830 and its impact on Faust—which is Goethe's true political testament. (HRV; in German)

Eric Hadley Denton Children on Stage: Goethe, Büchner, and Beyond

There are few, if any, children on the eighteenth-century stage, at first a surprising observation. If children are introduced on stage in the eighteenth century, they will be dead and buried by the end of the play. This essay, however, ex-



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plores what happens when children begin to emerge as actors, not as victims, for example in Büchner (with asides to Goethe, Lenz, and Marius von Mayenburg). With the assistance of D. W. Winnicott's Playing and Reality, children on stage are treated as transitional objects in analogy to children's playthings in Winnicott's case studies. As in Winnicott, the focus is on the consequences of play and plaything objects for creativity and imagination on stage—and offstage, as evidence for changing notions of children in relation to institutions and genres. In A. Gailus' subsequent response, by way of a seminal text, Anton Reiser, childhood development is further explored for its creative destructiveness. Creativity is destructive, and childhood development depends on the capacity to relinquish concern for the object, to attack—and hate—it wholeheartedly. With a wicked reverse on Winnicott, the role of children on-stage is to embody the breakdown of any and all transitionality—what happens when children refuse to play. (ED)

Andreas Gailus Response to Eric Hadley Denton

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The Third Dialectic in Else Lasker-Schüler's Die Wupper

This article builds on two other dialectical approaches to Lasker-Schüler's first play, Peter Tyson's Naturalism/Expressionism analysis and Calvin Jones's "Darstellung"/"Vertretung" dichotomy. While recognizing the heuristic value of their methodologies, my own localism/Orientalism model has a unique advantage: it situates *Die Wupper*, for the first time, within the broader context of Lasker-Schüler's early oeuvre, an oeuvre other critics (who consistently ignore Die Wupper) have correctly seen as possessing strong Orientalist tendencies. My approach is based on an intertextual reading of Die Wupper with Lasker-Schüler's story cycle Die Nächte der Tino von Bagdad, composed in the same year as her early drama (1907) and clearly belonging to what Donna Heizer has termed Lasker-Schüler's "Oriental performance space." Both works contain a local, autobiographical dimension, so that this article's intertextual reading will show both works to be driven by the Orientalism/localism dialectic. (JP)

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Thomas Mann und die "Welt vor dem großen Kriege": Abgrenzung und Dialektik auf dem Zauberberg

In the Magic Mountain, the motif of demarcation reflects the political and scientific upheaval at the beginning of the 20th century. This demarcation is manifested both in the sanatorium's isolation and the xenophobic tendencies. At the medical level, Mann describes the immune reaction as a demarcation of infected tissue, and he presents contours and time units as fundamental to human orientation. Thus, boundaries offer structure and protection. At the same time, Castorp's search for love and transcendence reveals a desire for dissolution, in much the same way Dionysus triumphs over Apollonian clarity. Unlike Aschenbach in Death in Venice, however, Castorp withstands the tension between opposites





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by integrating antitheses in the course of this *Bildungsroman*. Thus, for Mann, demarcation provides a means of orientation in a world rendered increasingly complex by science and internationalism. (NT; in German)

Thomas Schmidt 'Unsere Geschichte'? Probleme der Holocaust-Darstellung unter DDR-Bedingungen: Peter Edel, Fred Wander,

Part II of this article applies the results of the readings in part I (*Monatshefte* 98.1, 83–109) to those main political and historical discourses in the GDR that did not question the ethical and aesthetic incompatibility of the Holocaust, but which turned its political incompatibility into a problem for the witnesses. On the one hand, this article shows how Fred Wander, Jurek Becker and, with reservations, also Peter Edel applied their veto against the incapacitation of the Jewish victims. On the other hand it is shown, how the main concepts of the GDR, which Becker's 'poetics of irritation' and Wander's 'ethical telling' opposed, nonetheless have left traces in their narrations, how the state tried to control their subversive potential and to abuse it in favor of a self-stabilization of its own ideological system. (TS; in German)

Reinhold Grimm 426

Zur Tücke von Poesie und Wissenschaft. Ein Nachtrag

Jurek Becker. Teil II (und Schluss)

This *kleiner Beitrag* constitutes a necessary and, it is hoped, quite exhilarating supplement to my previous article "Wissenschaft und Dichtung: Zu Hans Magnus Enzensbergers jüngsten Veröffentlichungen" (cf. *Monatshefte* 97.4 (2005), 654-78). What it investigates and situates in the pertinent context, is a typical ambiguity of Enzensberger's as it appears in the poem "Die Mathematiker" from his 1991 collection *Zukunftsmusik*. Derived from the word "Kummer," i.e., the equivalent of English "grief" which is, in German, however, likewise the name of a 19th-century German mathematician, the resulting *double-entendre* admirably succeeds in revealing the mischievousness of both poetry and science. (RG; in German)

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