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Titolo	Anthropology as memory : Elias Canetti's and Franz Baermann Steiner's responses to the Shoah // Michael Mack
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tubingen : , : Max Niemeyer Verlag, , 2001
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [205]-226) and index.
Nota di contenuto	pt. 1. Elias Canetti : anthropology as Literature -- pt. 2. Franz Baermann Steiner : anthropology and totalitarian terror -- pt. 3. Style, law and danger.
Sommario/riassunto	This essay is offered particularly as a contribution to the relationship between theological and literary writings on the Holocaust. Franz Baermann Steiner's (1909-1952) detailed sociological work - he taught at the Department of Social Anthropology at Oxford and developed a sociology of danger that strongly influenced Mary Douglas, T. W. Adorno, Iris Murdoch, H.G. Adler and Julia Kristeva - contrasts with Canetti's emphasis on shock. Canetti's response to the Holocaust constitutes, in Dominick LaCapra's terms, an 'acting out' of trauma: a comparison between Canetti's »Masse und Macht« and the anthropological texts he uses brings to the fore his bleak depiction of humanity. By contrast, Steiner - in comparison to Canetti - lays emphasis on 'working through' the Holocaust, that is to say, on overcoming the paralysis of trauma by reflecting critically on values that might transform a damaged society. However, Canetti's depiction of humanity cannot entirely be seen in LaCapra's notion of 'acting out': for through the shock of 'acting out', Canetti nonetheless wants to bring about a 'working through'. Similarly, despite the 'working through' shock and trauma are dramatized in Steiner's poetry and his

aphoristic writings. Moreover, Canetti thematizes an ethical impact on his readership in his aphorisms. In response to the Holocaust both writers advance a theory of power: what Steiner calls danger, Canetti attacks as death. Steiner's and Canetti's respective responses to the Holocaust consists in a critique of static ways of thought, affirming 'metamorphosis', and deconceptualized understanding of the world which connects linguistic fluidity to the everchanging contextualities of social and embodied life.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910818028803321
Autore	Segal Sanford L. <1937-2010, >
Titolo	Mathematicians under the Nazis / / Sanford L. Segal
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, New Jersey : , : Princeton University Press, , 2003 ©2003
ISBN	0-691-16463-0 1-4008-6538-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (568 pages)
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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- PREFACE -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- ABBREVIATIONS -- CHAPTER ONE. Why Mathematics? -- CHAPTER TWO. The Crisis in Mathematics -- CHAPTER THREE. The German Academic Crisis -- CHAPTER FOUR. Three Mathematical Case Studies -- CHAPTER FIVE. Academic Mathematical Life -- CHAPTER SIX. Mathematical Institutions -- CHAPTER SEVEN. Ludwig Bieberbach and "Deutsche Mathematik" -- CHAPTER EIGHT. Germans and Jews -- APPENDIX -- BIBLIOGRAPHY -- INDEX
Sommario/riassunto	Contrary to popular belief--and despite the expulsion, emigration, or death of many German mathematicians--substantial mathematics was produced in Germany during 1933-1945. In this landmark social

history of the mathematics community in Nazi Germany, Sanford Segal examines how the Nazi years affected the personal and academic lives of those German mathematicians who continued to work in Germany. The effects of the Nazi regime on the lives of mathematicians ranged from limitations on foreign contact to power struggles that rattled entire institutions, from changed work patterns to military draft, deportation, and death. Based on extensive archival research, *Mathematicians under the Nazis* shows how these mathematicians, variously motivated, reacted to the period's intense political pressures. It details the consequences of their actions on their colleagues and on the practice and organs of German mathematics, including its curricula, institutions, and journals. Throughout, Segal's focus is on the biographies of individuals, including mathematicians who resisted the injection of ideology into their profession, some who worked in concentration camps, and others (such as Ludwig Bieberbach) who used the "Aryanization" of their profession to further their own agendas. Some of the figures are no longer well known; others still tower over the field. All lived lives complicated by Nazi power. Presenting a wealth of previously unavailable information, this book is a large contribution to the history of mathematics--as well as a unique view of what it was like to live and work in Nazi Germany.

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