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# Race Under Reconstruction In German Cinema Robert

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The Construction and Rearticulation of Race in a Post-racial America

Since the Boom

West Germany Under Construction

Health, Race and German Politics Between National Unification and Nazism, 1870-1945

White Rebels in Black

Racial Hygiene

Racial Science in Hitler's New Europe, 1938-1945

Racisms Made in Germany

The Persistence of Race

Long Century's Long Shadow

Intimate Histories

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Affecting Grace

Fighter, Worker, and Family Man

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Identity and Intolerance

Race Under Reconstruction in German Cinema

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Other Germans

Hitler's Black Victims  
German Immigrants, Race, and Citizenship in the Civil War Era  
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Who Can Speak and Who Is Heard/Hurt?  
The German Invention of Race  
New Citizens  
German Bodies  
Race after Hitler  
German Colonialism  
The Continuities of German History  
The Necessity of Music  
Race and the Third Reich  
Beyond the Racial State

*Race Under Reconstruction In German  
Cinema Robert*

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## **JACK SANFORD**

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### **The Construction and Rearticulation of Race in a Post-racial America**

University of Toronto Press

Illuminates the emergence of race as a central concept in philosophy and the social sciences.

**Since the Boom** University of Toronto Press

"Race Under Reconstruction in German Cinema investigates postwar racial formations via a pivotal West German film by one of the most popular and prolific directors of the era. The release of Robert Stemmle's *Toxi* (1952) coincided with the enrolment in West German schools of the first five hundred Afro-German children fathered by African-American occupation soldiers. The

didactic plot traces the ideological conflicts that arise among members of a patrician family when they encounter an Afro-German child seeking adoption, herein broaching issues of integration at a time when the American civil rights movement was gaining momentum and encountering violent resistance. Perceptions of 'Blackness' in *Toxi* demonstrate continuities with those prevailing in Wilhelmine Germany, but also signal the influence of American social science discourse and tropes originating in icons of American popular culture, such as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *Birth of a Nation*, and several Shirley Temple films. By applying a Cultural Studies approach to individual film sequences, publicity photos, and press reviews, Angelica Fenner relates West German discourses around race and integration to emerging economic and political anxieties, class antagonism, and the reinstatement of conventional gender roles"--Publisher.

**West Germany Under Construction** LSU Press

Examines the links between the American eugenics movement--exemplified by the U.S. Immigration Restriction Act of 1924 and American compulsory sterilization laws for "defectives"--and the Nazi German program of racial hygiene.

*Health, Race and German Politics Between National Unification and Nazism, 1870-1945* Cambridge University Press

When American victors entered Germany in the spring of 1945, they came armed not only with a commitment to democracy but also to Jim Crow practices. *Race after Hitler* tells the story of how troubled race relations among American occupation soldiers, and black-white mixing within Germany, unexpectedly shaped German notions of race after 1945. Biracial occupation children became objects of intense scrutiny and politicking by postwar Germans into the 1960s, resulting in a shift away from official antisemitism to a focus on color and blackness. Beginning with black GIs' unexpected feelings of liberation in postfascist Germany, Fehrenbach investigates reactions to their relations with white German women and to the few thousand babies born of these unions. Drawing on social welfare and other official reports, scientific studies, and media portrayals from both sides of the Atlantic, Fehrenbach reconstructs social policy debates regarding black occupation children, such as whether they should be integrated into German society or adopted to African American or other families abroad. Ultimately, a consciously liberal discourse of race emerged in response to the children among Germans who prided themselves on--and were lauded by the black American press for--rejecting the hateful practices of National Socialism and the segregationist United States.

Fehrenbach charts her story against a longer history of German racism extending from nineteenth-century colonialism through National Socialism to contemporary debates about multiculturalism. An important and provocative work, *Race after Hitler* explores how racial ideologies are altered through transnational contact accompanying war and regime change, even and especially in the most intimate areas of sex and reproduction.

*White Rebels in Black* Campus Verlag

First published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

*Racial Hygiene* Polity

This book examines racism in Germany and includes the following essays: Racisms Made in Germany: Without Sonderweg to a Rupture in Civilization \* Between Jew-Hatred and Racism: The German Invention of Antisemitism \* It Must Come from Europe: The Racisms of Immanuel Kant \* Antisemitism and Colonial Racism: Transnational and Interdiscursive Intersectionality \* Racist Fantasies: Africa in Austrian and German African Studies \* From Disagreement to Dissension: African Perspectives on Germany \* Purification of the National Body: Racial Policy and Racial Murder in the Third Reich \* Between Race and Class: Elite Racism in Contemporary Germany \* Racism Analysis in Germany: The Development in the Federal Republic (Series: Racism Analysis - Series B: Yearbooks - Vol. 2)

*Racial Science in Hitler's New Europe, 1938-1945* Berghahn Books

It's hard to imagine an issue or image more riveting than Black Germans during the Third Reich. Yet accounts of their lives are

virtually nonexistent, despite the fact that they lived through a regime dedicated to racial purity. Tina Campt's *Other Germans* tells the story of this largely forgotten group of individuals, with important distinctions from other accounts. Most strikingly, Campt centers her arguments on race, rather than anti-semitism. She also provides oral history as background for her study, interviewing two Black Germans for the book. In the end, the author comes face to face with an inevitable question: Is there a relationship between the history of Black Germans and those of other black communities? The answers to Campt's questions make *Other Germans* essential reading in the emerging study of what it meant to be black and German in the context of a society that looked at anyone with non-German blood as racially impure at best.

#### Racisms Made in Germany Psychology Press

Traces the development of racial hygiene theory and eugenics research in Germany from the end of the 19th century through the Third Reich. Discusses particularly the work of Alfred Ploetz, a leading propagator of racial hygiene, and his anti-Jewish views. It was argued that German medical science had fallen prey to the "Jewish spirit" and was thus in need of reform. Argues that the biological, medical, and anthropological variants of racism were not only concerned with antisemitism but also influenced Nazi health and social policy. Eugenicists of Jewish origin became victims of the system they had helped to construct. Analyzes how racial hygiene theories were incorporated into Hitler's racial antisemitism and became the basis for the Nazi sterilization and euthanasia programs which, in turn, became the basis for the mass murder of the Jews.

#### The Persistence of Race Princeton University Press

In *Racial Science in Hitler's New Europe, 1938-1945*, international scholars examine the theories of race that informed the legal, political, and social policies aimed against ethnic minorities in Nazi-dominated Europe. The essays explicate how racial science, preexisting racist sentiments, and pseudoscientific theories of race that were preeminent in interwar Europe ultimately facilitated Nazi racial designs for a "New Europe." The volume examines racial theories in a number of European nation-states in order to understand racial thinking at large, the origins of the Holocaust, and the history of ethnic discrimination in each of those countries. The essays, by uncovering neglected layers of complexity, diversity, and nuance, demonstrate how local discourse on race paralleled Nazi racial theory but had unique nationalist intellectual traditions of racial thought. Written by rising scholars who are new to English-language audiences, this work examines the scientific foundations that central, eastern, northern, and southern European countries laid for ethnic discrimination, the attempted annihilation of Jews, and the elimination of other so-called inferior peoples.

#### **Long Century's Long Shadow** Cambridge University Press

Abstract: This work explores how German immigrants influenced the reshaping of American citizenship following the Civil War and emancipation. It takes a new approach to old questions: How did African American men achieve citizenship rights under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments? Why were those rights only inconsistently protected for over a century? German Americans had a distinctive effect on the outcome of Reconstruction because they contributed a significant number of

votes to the ruling Republican Party, they remained sensitive to European events, and most of all, they were acutely conscious of their own status as new American citizens. Drawing on the rich yet largely untapped supply of German-language periodicals and correspondence in Missouri, Ohio, and Washington, D.C., I recover the debate over citizenship within the German-American public sphere and evaluate its national ramifications. Partisan, religious, and class differences colored how immigrants approached African American rights. Yet for all the divisions among German Americans, their collective response to the Revolutions of 1848 and the Franco-Prussian War and German unification in 1870 and 1871 left its mark on the opportunities and disappointments of Reconstruction.

*Intimate Histories* U of Nebraska Press

Mohammad Salama teaches Arabic in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at San Francisco State University. -- Book Jacket.

**Different Restorations** Berghahn Books

There is no overarching master narrative in understanding the history of German colonialism, and over the past decade, the study of Germany's colonial past has experienced a dramatic transformation in its scope of inquiry. Influenced by new theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of race, nationalism, and globalization, these new studies initiate a process of reevaluating and redefining the parameters within which German Colonialism is understood. The role of visual materials, in particular, is ideal for exploring the porousness of disciplinary boundaries, though visual culture studies pertaining to German history – and especially German colonialism – have

previously been almost completely neglected. Investigating visual communication and mass culture, print culture and suggestive racial politics, racial aesthetics, racial politics and early German film, racial continuity and German film, and photography, *German Colonialism, Visual Culture, and Modern Memory* offers compelling evidence of a German society between 1884 and 1919 that produced vibrant and heterogeneous – and at times contradictory – cultures of colonialism. This collection of new essays illustrates the dramatic changes and vast array of perspectives that have recently emerged in the study of German colonialism. In documenting the latest cutting-edge research of German colonial history, the contributors to this volume prove wrong the persistent assumptions that the creation of Germany's colonial empire did not have any lasting impact on German political and cultural life. Their essays document how colonialism in its various forms was entwined with the inner workings of modern German life and society, especially through the cultural and technical innovations of its time. In contrast to existing research, these studies show that colonial Germany played a significant role in shaping German perceptions of racial difference, influenced German support for World War I, and facilitated the construction of German nationalism. *German Colonialism, Visual Culture, and Modern Memory* uniquely demonstrates that the visual culture of colonialism is closely linked to the fascination with new modes of seeing and the enigma of visual experience that have become trademarks of modernity.

*Affecting Grace* Cambridge University Press

A fundamental reassessment of the ways that racial policy

worked and was understood under the Third Reich. Leading scholars explore race's function, content, and power in relation to society and nation, and above all, in relation to the extraordinary violence unleashed by the Nazis.

**Fighter, Worker, and Family Man** University of Michigan Press  
In a world of increasingly heterogeneous societies, matters of identity politics and the links between collective identities and national, racial, or ethnic intolerance have assumed dramatic significance - and have stimulated an enormous body of research and literature which rarely transcends the limitations of a national perspective, however, and thus reproduces the limitations of its own topic. Comparative attempts are rare, if not altogether absent. Identity and Intolerance attempts to shift the focus toward comparison in order to show how German and American societies have historically confronted matters of national, racial, and ethnic inclusion and exclusion. This perspective sheds light on the specific links between the cultural construction of nationhood and otherness, the political modes of integration and exclusion, and the social conditions of tolerance and intolerance. The contributors also attempt to integrate the approaches offered by the history of ideas and ideologies, social history, and discourse theory.

*The Pope's Dilemma* Columbia University Press

Did Afro-Germans and other blacks suffer under Nazism? The answer to this question remains vague even for those scholars and researchers familiar with the Nazi era and the Holocaust in particular. Hitler's Black Victims seeks to document the little-known history of people of African descent in Nazi Germany. Drawing on interviews with the few remaining black survivors of

Nazi concentration camps and extensive archival research in North America, Europe, and Africa, Lusane breaks new ground with his examination of how blacks were treated under the Nazi regime. Some of the topics Lusane explores are the treatment blacks received in concentration camps, the portrayal of blacks in Nazi propaganda films and the Afro-German resistance movement. Lusane frames this unique investigation in the context of the history of international relations between Germany and Africa -- a history that produced a significant black population in Germany by the end of the 19th century -- to offer a broader commentary on the legacy of Nazi-era black politics and its effect on the state of race relations in Germany today. Book jacket.

**A Companion to Nazi Germany** Oxford University Press, USA  
Race Under Reconstruction in German Cinema University of Toronto Press

Learning from the Germans Univ. Press of Mississippi

This study of Civil War-era politics explores how German immigrants influenced the rise and fall of white commitment to African-American rights. Intertwining developments in Europe and North America, Alison Clark Efford describes how the presence of naturalized citizens affected the status of former slaves and identifies 1870 as a crucial turning point. That year, the Franco-Prussian War prompted German immigrants to re-evaluate the liberal nationalism underpinning African-American suffrage. Throughout the period, the newcomers' approach to race, ethnicity, gender and political economy shaped American citizenship law.

Lulu.com

Historians have long known that German immigrants provided much of the support for emancipation in southern Border States. Kristen Layne Anderson's *Abolitionizing Missouri*, however, is the first analysis of the reasons behind that opposition as well as the first exploration of the impact that the Civil War and emancipation had on German immigrants' ideas about race. Anderson focuses on the relationships between German immigrants and African Americans in St. Louis, Missouri, looking particularly at the ways in which German attitudes towards African Americans and the institution of slavery changed over time. Anderson suggests that although some German Americans deserved their reputation for racial egalitarianism, many others opposed slavery only when it served their own interests to do so. When slavery did not seem to affect their lives, they ignored it; once it began to threaten the stability of the country or their ability to get land, they opposed it. After slavery ended, most German immigrants accepted the American racial hierarchy enough to enjoy its benefits, and had little interest in helping tear it down, particularly when doing so angered their native-born white neighbors. Anderson's work counters prevailing interpretations in immigration and ethnic history, where until recently, scholars largely accepted that German immigrants were solidly antislavery. Instead, she uncovers a spectrum of Germans' "antislavery" positions and explores the array of individual motives driving such diverse responses.. In the end, Anderson demonstrates that Missouri Germans were more willing to undermine the racial hierarchy by questioning slavery than were most white Missourians, although after emancipation, many of them showed little interest in continuing to demolish the

hierarchy that benefited them by fighting for black rights. [Ethnicity and Race in the Urban South](#) University of Michigan Press  
Cover -- Copyright page -- Contents -- List of Illustrations -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Part I: Places -- 1 How German Is It? -- 2 Music in Place -- 3 Musical Itinerancy in a World of Nations -- 4 Music at the Fairs -- Part II: People -- 5 Mendelssohn on the Road -- 6 A.B. Marx's Cosmopolitan Nationalism -- 7 Schumann's German Nation -- 8 The Musical Worlds of Brahms's Hamburg -- Part III: Public and Private -- 9 What Difference Does a Nation Make? -- 10 Men with Trombones - - 11 Women's Wagner -- 12 Hausmusik in the Third Reich -- 13 To Be or Not to Be Wagnerian in Leni Riefenstahl's Films -- 14 Saving Music -- Notes -- Index

#### **Eichmann Trial Reconsidered** Routledge

"After the Nazi Racial State offers a comprehensive, persuasive, and ambitious argument in favor of making 'race' a more central analytical category for the writing of post-1945 history. This is an extremely important project, and the volume indeed has the potential to reshape the field of post-1945 German history." --- Frank Biess, University of California, San Diego  
What happened to "race," race thinking, and racial distinctions in Germany, and Europe more broadly, after the demise of the Nazi racial state? This book investigates the afterlife of "race" since 1945 and challenges the long-dominant assumption among historians that it disappeared from public discourse and policy-making with the defeat of the Third Reich and its genocidal European empire. Drawing on case studies of Afro-Germans, Jews, and Turks--- arguably the three most important minority communities in

postwar Germany---the authors detail continuities and change across the 1945 divide and offer the beginnings of a history of race and racialization after Hitler. A final chapter moves beyond the German context to consider the postwar engagement with "race" in France, Britain, Sweden, and the Netherlands, where waves of postwar, postcolonial, and labor migration troubled nativist notions of national and European identity. After the Nazi Racial State poses interpretative questions for the historical understanding of postwar societies and democratic transformation, both in Germany and throughout Europe. It elucidates key analytical categories, historicizes current discourse, and demonstrates how contemporary debates about

immigration and integration---and about just how much "difference" a democracy can accommodate---are implicated in a longer history of "race." This book explores why the concept of "race" became taboo as a tool for understanding German society after 1945. Most crucially, it suggests the social and epistemic consequences of this determined retreat from "race" for Germany and Europe as a whole. Rita Chin is Associate Professor of History at the University of Michigan. Heide Fehrenbach is Presidential Research Professor at Northern Illinois University. Geoff Eley is Karl Pohrt Distinguished University Professor of Contemporary History at the University of Michigan. Atina Grossmann is Professor of History at Cooper Union. Cover illustration: Human eye, © Stockexpert.com.

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