

Chapter 1 : Red Love: The Story of an East German Family by Maxim Leo

Get this from a library! Afro-American and East German fiction: a comparative study of alienation, identity, and the development of self. [Vernessa C White].

Of these a lot were cowboys. One of these was the discovery that there were women, and Indians and black people in American history. History texts do seem to overlook these groups. Popular culture has misled us about the Black population on the frontier and those working as cowboys. Until the sixties Black Culture was separate from white culture. Music for example had Black audiences and Black performers. The movie industry made movies for white audiences and some movies were made separately for Black audiences. Mainstream westerns showed cowboys as white heroes. I saw a documentary, probably on the History Channel about Westerns with Black actors and Black cowboys for the Black audience. Nat Love Source Blacks also worked at a variety of other jobs in the west, store clerks, farmers, and railroad workers. The Negro Cowboys estimates at least five thousand black cowboys in the last part of the nineteenth century. According to Hardaway Kenneth Wiggins Porter, a University of Oregon history professor, there were closer to eight thousand, maybe nine thousand. That would be about 25 percent of the 35, cowboys in the frontier cattle industry. Conditions for Black cowboys were not perfect but they were probably better off socially and economically, according to Porter, than that in the South. There was still prejudice and restrictions of the Blacks in the west as well as elsewhere. They did however get the same pay as the other cowboys, they shared bunkhouses with the white cowboys and they worked and ate together, according to Durham and Jones. A few but not many became ranch and trail bosses. Many African American cowboys have become well known to historians of the subject. In other words it was not idyllic but it was not too bad either. In addition to working as cowboys, African Americans were miners, farmers, soldiers and many other frontier occupations. Burt has chapters on:

Chapter 2 : The Dream Master (Steinmüller novel) - Wikipedia

Afro-American and East German Fiction: A Comparative Study of Alienation, Identity and the Development of Self (American University Studies).

Born in , Leo studied Political Science in both Berlin and Paris before becoming an Editor for the Berliner Zeitung newspaper, and has been praised for his journalism. It is difficult for me to image the GDR even existed, all these years on, I only vaguely remember it being all over the news back in Prior to that, hardly a word came out from behind the wall. As a totalitarian Country it governed how Leo was schooled, what he thought, what job he was allowed to go for, and what he was allowed to think and say. Like a seriously overbearing parent it must have been stifling and terrifying, but also reassuring in a strange way. Ideally, you would be taken care of. But what sort of life was that? Leo tells the story of how his family coped, or failed to cope, with this bizarre historical anomaly. Each member of his family had a different stance towards the East German state. The only impossible thing was to ignore it altogether. Gerhard, his maternal grandfather, a Jew, was forced to flee Germany before the war to escape the hell of the Nazis. While Gerhard joined the French Resistance during WW2 and had all kinds of astonishing adventures fighting against his former Germans, Werner joined the Wehrmacht and fought for the Fatherland in the doomed Ardennes battle. Gerhard returned to Germany a war hero, and became a strong embodiment for the Resistance whilst Werner returned a beaten man, having spent two years toiling in a prisoner-of-war camp in France. But both men had one thing in common, a passion for East German Communism. For one it was a matter of patriotism, For the other it was a chance to rejuvenate himself, and start again. Despite his Nazi past, all he ever wanted was to belong to something bigger than himself, I guess the GDR seemed that bigger something. His mother, Anne, found it almost impossible to reject the ideology of the hero father she dearly loved. But growing up began to see that the Communist ideal and the Communist reality were different ideologies. As a journalist she wanted to criticise the regime, but because of her devotion to her father every bad thing said felt like a betrayal of sorts, she came across as someone almost constantly stuck. A colourful, defiant and strong willed artist, Wolf pushed the boundaries of what he was and was not allowed to do. He produced subversive art, and made incendiary talks at the Artists Association. This caused all kinds of family arguments which Maxim bore witness to. As for Maxim, he was growing up, trying to be his own person, and had no idea which side he would side with. When the Berlin Wall came down in he felt no happiness or relief, just a kind of empty anxiety, totally overcome by what he was witnessing, and that he still has trouble identifying in the 21st century. He had no real love for his old homeland, and yet it was all he had ever known, before practically overnight it dissolved before his eyes. This was a moving account of people who love one another in some kind of way, but are doomed never to truly co-exist, and it is also an unbearably affecting description of a world that is now confined to the history books. As Maxim Leo tells with painful clarity, those who lived in this dysfunctional family are still living with the repercussions today and beyond.

Chapter 3 : What they're reading in Germany | Books | The Guardian

Afro-American and East German Fiction: A Comparative Study of Alienation, Identity, and the Development of Self. New York: Lang, pp. pb. \$ New York: Lang, pp. pb. \$ Meredith Cary's book takes the sensible position that unconventionality in fiction is often misunderstood and underappreciated by critics and scholars.

Initially a labour protest, it soon included the general populace, and on 17 June similar protests occurred throughout the GDR, with more than a million people striking in some cities and towns. Fearing anti-communist counter-revolution on 18 June, the government of the GDR enlisted the Soviet Occupation Forces to aid the police in ending the riot; some fifty people were killed and 10, were jailed. Western economic opportunities induced a brain drain. While the Ulbricht government had experimented with liberal reforms, the Honecker government reversed them. The new government introduced a new East German Constitution which defined the German Democratic Republic as a "republic of workers and peasants". However, from the s onward, East Germany began recognizing itself as a separate country from West Germany, and shared the legacy of the united German state of "â€” This was formalized in , when the reunification clause was removed from the revised East German constitution. West Germany, in contrast, maintained that it was the only legitimate government of Germany. From to the early s, West Germany maintained that East Germany was an illegally constituted state. It argued that the GDR was a Soviet puppet state, and frequently referred to it as the "Soviet occupation zone". East Germany was recognized primarily by Communist countries and the Arab bloc, along with some "scattered sympathizers". This policy saw the Treaty of Moscow August , the Treaty of Warsaw December , the Four Power Agreement on Berlin September , the Transit Agreement May , and the Basic Treaty December , which relinquished any claims to an exclusive mandate over Germany as a whole and established normal relations between the Germans. Both countries were admitted into the United Nations on 18 September This also increased the number of countries recognizing East Germany to 55, including the US, UK and France, though these three still refused to recognize East Berlin as the capital, and insisted on a specific provision in the UN resolution accepting the two Germanys into the UN to that effect. The Federal Republic continued to maintain that it could not within its own structures recognise the GDR de jure as a sovereign state under international law; but it fully acknowledged that, within the structures of international law, the GDR was an independent sovereign state. By distinction, West Germany then viewed itself as being within its own boundaries, not only the de facto and de jure government, but also the sole de jure legitimate representative of a dormant "Germany as whole". This assessment of the Basic Treaty was confirmed in a decision of the Federal Constitutional Court in ; [41] This finding is independent of recognition in international law of the German Democratic Republic by the Federal Republic of Germany. Such recognition has not only never been formally pronounced by the Federal Republic of Germany but on the contrary repeatedly explicitly rejected. The special feature of this Treaty is that while it is a bilateral Treaty between two States, to which the rules of international law apply and which like any other international treaty possesses validity, it is between two States that are parts of a still existing, albeit incapable of action as not being reorganized, comprehensive State of the Whole of Germany with a single body politic.

Chapter 4 : Best German Authors (books)

AfroAmerican and East German Fiction by Vernessa C White for - Compare prices of products in Books from Online Stores in Australia. Save with calendrierdelascience.com!

Novel about a multiracial jazz group in Nazi Germany. Novel about a faith healer and rock band manager, featuring an Afro-German character, Josef Ehelich von Fremd, an affluent fellow who works in arbitrage and owns fine racehorses. Growing Up Black in Nazi Germany. An autobiography by Hans J. Ika Hugel-Marshall. Published her autobiography "Daheim unterwegs: Ein deutsches Leben" which translates to "Invisible Women: Growing up Black in Germany". She details her life experiences growing up as an "occupation baby" and the struggle to find her identity as she grows up. The autobiography culminates in the struggle to find information on her father in the United States and finally getting to meet her American family. Its main goals are to give people a chance to have their voices heard by each other and by those who do not share the same experiences. In the space provided by ISD gatherings, Afro-Germans are able to connect with people who might be in similar situations and who can offer them support. Teachings from the ISD emphasize the role of history in understanding current politics. This is because of the belief that Germany has committed numerous atrocities in the past notably in South-West Africa , but has no intentions of paying reparations to communities that still suffer today. The ISD notes that the importance of paying these reparations are for the structural changes made to a broken, discriminatory system. The ISD combats discrimination in Germany through active support, campaigning through the media, and outreach to the government. Member of the Bundestag. Huber , Afro German politician. Zeca Schall, Afro German politician. Mahmoud Mahgoub , Afro German, nuclear physicist. Harald Weyel , Afro German politician and economist, Member of the Bundestag Art, culture and music[edit] The cultural life of Afro-Germans has great variety and complexity. She was a co-editor of the book *Farbe bekennen*, whose English translation was published as *Showing Our Colors: Afro-German Women Speak Out*.

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Review of Blackshire-Belay, Carol Aisah, ed. *New Directions in German American Studies*; v. *Blues in Black and White: Africa* World Press, *The Lost German Slave Girl: Atlantic* Monthly Press, *Crosscurrents in African American History* Table of contents. *Blacks and German Culture: Essays*, edited by Reinhold Grimm and Jost Hermand. University of Wisconsin Press, University of Michigan, *Love Across Color Lines: Otilie Assing and Frederick Douglass*. Hill and Wang, *From Swastika to Jim Crow: Refugee Scholars at Black Colleges*. Foreword by John Hope Franklin. Krieger Publishing Company, Also a PBS documentary. Princeton University Press, Review of Fehrenbach, Heide, *Race after Hitler: Free People of Color: Inside the African American Community*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Section on black relations with German immigrants. *Crosscurrents in African American History* Publisher description. *Workers, Women, and Afro-Americans: Series I, Germanic Languages and Literature*; vol. *Growing Up Black in Nazi Germany*. Not So Plain as Black and White: University of Rochester Press, University Press of Florida, *New Perspectives on the History of the South* Table of contents. Review of Oefele, Martin W.

A comparative study of alienation, identity, and the development of self in Afro-American and East German fiction /.

Perhaps this is a fitting moment, therefore, to recall another case of plagiarism that rocked the literary world at the beginning of the 21st century. But the author found herself attracting headlines of an entirely unwelcome kind when it was revealed that she had borrowed liberally from other writers, including a blogger who goes by the name Airen. The initial enthusiasm for the book quickly melted away, and some critics may have wondered how they had allowed themselves to get caught up in the hysteria over what turned out to be a minor literary event. Four of his non-fiction works are among the 10 most successful books of the past 10 years, including *Unser Jahrhundert* "Our Century", a conversation with the historian Fritz Stern, which was published in 2003. The former chancellor is depicted on the jacket of *Unser Jahrhundert* holding his ever-present cigarette, something that is also part of his aura: The grand old man of German politics would probably frown on another class of author that has proved popular in Germany in recent years: They write entirely about their own experiences from an ironic perspective, and churn out tongue-in-cheek books about such diverse topics as getting old, snoring and having children. One of the most successful works of the genre is the recent *Achtung Baby!* For his generation, it seems, becoming a father is not so much a normal biological process as a lifestyle choice. What could be more shocking than to go without the tools of modern communication? As it happens, this type of "self-experiment" has become increasingly popular among German non-fiction authors, who try to live strictly in accordance with the Bible, say, or forgo sex completely. *How I Tried to Become a Better Person*, in which the author tries out a variety of green-tinted diets such as vegetarianism and veganism. The result is not so much a polemic as a personal investigation into the food industry and factory farming. In Germany, where there are now plans to build the largest poultry slaughterhouse in Europe, with the capacity for slaughtering 10 million chickens a year, it makes sense to be more aware of the side effects of industrial-scale breeding, fattening and killing. This treatise by a former Bundesbank board member is "to put it mildly" highly critical of immigration and Muslims, who he claims are threatening the very fabric of German society. The fiction market, on the other hand, was extremely weak. More challenging fare was provided by Melinda Nadj Abonji. Which author under 60 could play that role today? Thomas Lehr, perhaps, whose *September*. Pedantic critics derided it for not having a single punctuation mark despite the full stop in the title, as if punctuation has anything to do with literature. The autobiographical novel seems almost anachronistic, like something from the days when lederhosen-wearing poets declaimed at open windows. But anyone who has read *Rabenliebe* knows that it was a cold, brutal childhood that prompted Wawerzinek to escape into literature. Today the former East Germany is on the road to becoming the Wild East for writers from the west. The latter was a surprise success. But one current literary sensation is a previously almost forgotten novel that deals with the Nazi era.

Chapter 7 : Results for Vernessa-C-White | Book Depository

White goes on to compare the work of two Afro-American writers, Toni Morrison and Alice Walker, with that of two East Germans, Guenter De Bruyn and Hermann Kant. Why these writers were chosen and.

A Space Odyssey, ushered in a new kind of science fiction movie. Monsters from other planets and war-minded invaders took a back seat to a more cerebral approach to the future. Actions became less important than ideas, and ideas could be expressed in the most abstract terms imaginable. This was a good thing for filmmakers in communist countries for two reasons: First, it meant they could make films that might compete with Hollywood where state-of-the-art effects were no longer the most important thing although, Hollywood never did really learn this lesson; perhaps because Space Odyssey did have state-of-the-art effects. Second, it meant they could explore ideas that strayed away from communist doctrine without coming up against the review boards. DEFA had already ventured into the realm of thoughtful science fiction with its release of *The Silent Star* *Der schweigende Stern* , but that film still used the conventions of s science fiction, even if its message that all mankind should join together for the common good of the human race was relatively under-represented at the time. While most film fans are familiar with *Solaris*, *Eolomea* remains obscure. *Eolomea* starts its story in the middle, with the sudden radio silence of six space stations. A team of scientists on Earth are not sure why this is happening, and meet to discuss what to do next. While they are debating, two more space stations lose contact. The scientists decide to cancel all space travel until they can ascertain if this silence is caused by a virus or something even more sinister. The story centers around two people: Maria Scholl Cox Habbema , a science professor and one of the big-wigs at the space authority; and Dan Lagny Ivan Andonov , a bored and aimless cosmonaut. The story is told in a non-linear fashion, hopping back and forth through time and space, allowing the story to unfold slowly. Most of the film centers around Cosmonaut Lagny, who is on Earth in one scene, and in space the next. The space sets have the cold metallic look common to space movies at the time, but with a slightly more lived in look than most. The obligatory robot is nicely funky-looking, falling somewhere between the *Lost in Space* robot, C3PO of *Star Wars*, and a reel-to-reel tape deck. But he makes up for this in the editing room. The film includes some of the few examples of jump cuts to be used in East German cinema. Zschoche began his career as a news cameraman, and switched to directing movies in the early sixties. Most of his film are family-oriented films or coming-of-age tales. After a few years, he was back at DEFA and achieved his highest box-office success in with *Seven Freckles* , a retelling of the *Romeo and Juliet* myth at a modern summer camp. Herrmann Zschoche continued making films in East Germany up until the fall of the wall. After the Wende, he moved to television, directing episodes of the popular series, *Tatort*, *Kommissar Rex*, and *Kurklinik Rosenau*. Ivan Andonov, on the other hand, was a popular Bulgarian actor, who, like the Yugoslavian actor Gojko Mitic , was dubbed for German audiences. Both men retired from production design after the fall of the wall. After a few years, he was back at DEFA and achieved his highest box-office success in with *Sieben Sommersprossen*, a retelling of the *Romeo and Juliet* myth at a modern summer camp. Ivan Andonov, on the other hand, was a popular Bulgarian actor, who, like the Yugoslavian actor Gojko Mitic, was dubbed for German audiences. [IMDB page for Eolomea.](#)

Chapter 8 : Course Listing - Office of the Provost - Purdue University

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Chapter 9 : East Germany - Wikipedia

Western fiction, they contend started in with Owen Wister's' The Virginian. Wister, the feel, was a romantic and presented a romanticized picture of the West. Wister, the feel, was a romantic and presented a romanticized picture of

the West.