

Zufluchtsort Ddr Chilenische Flüchtlinge Und Die

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Socialist Internationalism in the Cold War Patryk Babiracki 2016-12-10 This volume examines how numerous international transfers, circulations, and exchanges shaped the world of socialism during the Cold War. Over the course of half a century, the Soviets shaped politics, values and material culture throughout the vast space of Eurasia, and foreign forces in turn often influenced Soviet policies and society. The result was the distinct and interconnected world of socialism, or the Socialist Second World. Drawing on previously unavailable archival sources and cutting-edge insights from “New Cold War” and transnational histories, the twelve contributors to this volume focus on diverse cultural and social forms of this global socialist exchange: the cults of communist leaders, literature, cinema, television, music, architecture, youth festivals, and cultural diplomacy. The book’s contributors seek to understand the forces that enabled and impeded the cultural consolidation of the Socialist Second World. The efforts of those who created this world, and the limitations on what they could do, remain key to understanding both the outcomes of the Cold War and a recent legacy that continues to shape lives, cultures and policies in post-communist states today.

Der Spiegel 1994

On Ecstasy Barrie Kosky 2010-04-01 In this vivid, biographical piece, provocative director Barrie Kosky explores the feelings of intense joy and delight, as well as the power and terror, that is ecstasy.

Documents Relating to the Foundation of the Chapter of Winchester, A. D. 1541-1547 Winchester Cathedral. Chapter 1889

Zufluchtsort DDR? Sebastian Koch 2016 Schon lange vor der aktuellen Flüchtlingskrise gab es globale Emigrationsbewegungen. So wurde in den 1970er Jahren der klassische Exilkontinent Lateinamerika - beginnend mit Chile - zu einer Auswanderungsregion. Über 2000 Chilenen flohen nach dem Pinochet-Putsch gegen die sozialistische Regierung in die DDR und wurden durch ihre relative Aktions- und Bewegungsfreiheit zu Zeitzeugen besonderer Qualität. Sebastian Koch untersucht das politische und alltägliche Leben dieser meist intellektuellen Fremden in einem normierten Staat. Er fragt nach der Integrationsfähigkeit »realsozialistischer« Staaten, beschreibt die Instrumentalisierung der Chilenen für den Antifaschismus-Mythos der DDR und diskutiert anhand der Ergebnisse den Charakter der DDR als Unrechtsstaat.

Peter Lilienthal Claudia Sandberg 2021-07-16 Best known for his 1979 film *David*, Peter Lilienthal was an unusual figure within postwar filmmaking circles. A child refugee from Nazi Germany who grew up in Uruguay, he was uniquely situated at the crossroads of German, Jewish, and Latin American cultures: while his work emerged from West German auteur filmmaking, his films bore the unmistakable imprints of Jewish thought and the militant character of New Latin American cinema. Peter Lilienthal is the first comprehensive study of Lilienthal's life and career, highlighting the distinctively cross-cultural and transnational dimensions of his oeuvre, and exploring his role as an early exemplar of a more vibrant, inclusive European film culture.

A Companion to Eastern European Cinemas Anikó Imre 2012-08-07 A Companion to Eastern European Cinemas showcases twenty-five essays written by established and emerging film scholars that trace the history of Eastern European cinemas and offer an up-to-date assessment of post-socialist film cultures. Showcases critical historical work and up-to-date assessments of post-socialist film cultures Features consideration of lesser known areas of study, such as Albanian and Baltic cinemas, popular genre films, cross-national distribution and aesthetics, animation and documentary Places the cinemas of the region in a European and global context Resists the Cold War classification of Eastern European cinemas as "other" art cinemas by reconnecting them with the main circulation of film studies Includes discussion of such films as *Taxidermia*, *El Perro Negro*, *12:08 East of Bucharest*, *Big Töll*, and *Breakfast on the Grass* and explores the work of directors including Tamás Almási, Walerian Borowczyk, Roman Polanski, Jerzy Skolimowski, Andrzej ŹuŹawski, and Karel Vachek amongst many others

To Die in Berlin Carlos Cerda 1999 A tale of longing and emptiness, *To Die in Berlin* exposes the interior experiences of exile not just from one's country but also from the inner self. It is a passionate plea for human rights and a snapshot of the sad condition millions of humans live in today, separated from their own, cast into a foreign land, and condemned to the grueling, heartless task of survival without hope.

Re-Imagining DEFA Séan Allan 2016-09-01 By the time the Berlin Wall collapsed, the cinema of the German Democratic Republic—to the extent it was considered at all—was widely regarded as a footnote to European film history, with little of enduring value. Since then, interest in East German cinema has exploded, inspiring innumerable festivals, books, and exhibits on the GDR's rich and varied filmic output. In *Re-Imagining DEFA*, leading international experts take stock of this vibrant landscape and plot an ambitious course for future research, one that considers other cinematic traditions, brings genre and popular works into the fold, and encompasses DEFA's complex post-unification "afterlife."

Projecting History Nora M. Alter 2009-08-27 The intersection between social, historical, and political developments in Germany and the emergence of a nonfiction mode of film production

Latin America Ronald H. Chilcote 1974

Ich war der letzte Bürger der DDR Thomas Grimm 2018-09-10 Roberto Yáñez, der Enkel von Margot und Erich Honecker, bricht sein Schweigen. Erstmals erzählt er von den Glanzzeiten seiner Kindheit, vom Ende der DDR, wie es die Honeckers als Familie erlebt haben, und von den letzten Lebensjahren seiner Großeltern in Chile. Als die Mauer fällt, ist Roberto 15 Jahre alt. Die geliebten Großeltern werden als Verbrecher gejagt, und auch der Teenager fühlt sich noch verfolgt, nachdem seine Familie in das Heimatland seines Vaters ausgereist ist. Im fremden Chile findet er sich nur schwer zurecht. Nach der

Trennung der Eltern zieht er zu seiner Großmutter Margot Honecker, die unbeirrt an den DDR-Glaubenssätzen festhält. Roberto hingegen entdeckt ein neues Leben – zwischen Kunst, Musik und Drogen. Dennoch bleibt seine Großmutter die engste Bezugsperson in seinem Leben, immer wieder kehrt der »Lieblingsenkel« zu ihr zurück. Erst nach ihrem Tod 2016 kann er sich von der Last seiner Familiengeschichte befreien – und erzählen.

Hollywood Behind the Wall Daniela Berghahn 2005-07-15 A representative history of East German film culture from 1946 to the present, offering close readings both of DEFA's celebrated classics and of the most acclaimed post-unification films.

Harun Farocki Thomas Elsaesser 2004 Filmmaker, film essayist, installation artist, writer: the Berlin artist Harun Farocki has devoted his life to the power of images. Over the thirty-plus years of his career, Farocki has explored not the images of life but rather the life of images that surrounds us in newspapers, cinema, books, television, and advertising. Harun Farocki examines, from different critical perspectives, his vast oeuvre, which includes three feature films, critical media pieces, children's television features, "learning films" in the tradition of Brecht, and installation pieces. Interviews, a selection of Farocki's own writings, and an annotated filmography complete a valuable biography of this pioneering artist and his legendary career.

The Human Rights Dictatorship Ned Richardson-Little 2020-02-29 Richardson-Little exposes the forgotten history of human rights in the German Democratic Republic, placing the history of the Cold War, Eastern European dissidents and the revolutions of 1989 in a new light. By demonstrating how even a communist dictatorship could imagine itself to be a champion of human rights, this book challenges popular narratives on the fall of the Berlin Wall and illustrates how notions of human rights evolved in the Cold War as they were re-imagined in East Germany by both dissidents and state officials. Ultimately, the fight for human rights in East Germany was part of a global battle in the post-war era over competing conceptions of what human rights meant. Nonetheless, the collapse of dictatorship in East Germany did not end this conflict, as citizens had to choose for themselves what kind of human rights would follow in its wake.

The German Cinema Book Tim Bergfelder 2020-02-20 This comprehensively revised, updated and significantly extended edition introduces German film history from its beginnings to the present day, covering key periods and movements including early and silent cinema, Weimar cinema, Nazi cinema, the New German Cinema, the Berlin School, the cinema of migration, and moving images in the digital era. Contributions by leading international scholars are grouped into sections that focus on genre; stars; authorship; film production, distribution and exhibition; theory and politics, including women's and queer cinema; and transnational connections. Spotlight articles within each section offer key case studies, including of individual films that illuminate larger histories (Heimat, Downfall, The Lives of Others, The Edge of Heaven and many more); stars from Ossi Oswalda and Hans Albers, to Hanna Schygulla and Nina Hoss; directors including F.W. Murnau, Walter Ruttmann, Wim Wenders and Helke Sander; and film theorists including Siegfried Kracauer and Béla Balázs. The volume provides a methodological template for the study of a national cinema in a transnational horizon.

Fearless Speech Michel Foucault 2001 I would like to distinguish between the 'history of ideas' and the 'history of thought.' The history of ideas involves the analysis of a notion from its birth, through its development, and in the setting of other ideas, which constitute its context. The history of thought is the analysis of the way an unproblematic field of experience becomes a problem, raises discussions and debate, incites new reactions, and induces crisis in the previously silent behaviors, practices, and

institutions. It is the history of the way people become anxious, for example, about madness, about crime, about themselves, or about truth. Comprised of six lectures delivered, in English, by Michel Foucault while teaching at Berkeley in the Fall of 1983, *Fearless Speech* was edited by Joseph Pearson and published in 2001. Reviewed by the author, it is the last book Foucault wrote before his death in 1984 and can be read as his last testament. Here, he positions the philosopher as the only person able to confront power with the truth, a stance that boldly sums up Foucault's project as a philosopher. Still unpublished in France, *Fearless Speech* concludes the genealogy of truth that Foucault pursued throughout his life, starting with his investigations in *Madness and Civilization*, into the question of power and its technology. The expression "fearless speech" is a rough translation of the Greek *parrhesia*, which designates those who take a risk to tell the truth; the citizen who has the moral qualities required to speak the truth, even if it differs from what the majority of people believe and faces danger for speaking it. *Parrhesia* is a verbal activity in which a speaker expresses his personal relationship to truth through frankness instead of persuasion, truth instead of flattery, and moral duty instead of self-interest and moral apathy.

Allende's Chile and the Inter-American Cold War Tanya Harmer 2011-10-10 Fidel Castro described Salvador Allende's democratic election as president of Chile in 1970 as the most important revolutionary triumph in Latin America after the Cuban revolution. Yet celebrations were short lived. In Washington, the Nixon administration vowed to destroy Allende's left-wing government while Chilean opposition forces mobilized against him. The result was a battle for Chile that ended in 1973 with a right-wing military coup and a brutal dictatorship lasting nearly twenty years. Tanya Harmer argues that this battle was part of a dynamic inter-American Cold War struggle to determine Latin America's future, shaped more by the contest between Cuba, Chile, the United States, and Brazil than by a conflict between Moscow and Washington. Drawing on firsthand interviews and recently declassified documents from archives in North America, Europe, and South America--including Chile's Foreign Ministry Archive--Harmer provides the most comprehensive account to date of Cuban involvement in Latin America in the early 1970s, Chilean foreign relations during Allende's presidency, Brazil's support for counterrevolution in the Southern Cone, and the Nixon administration's Latin American policies. The Cold War in the Americas, Harmer reveals, is best understood as a multidimensional struggle, involving peoples and ideas from across the hemisphere.

Bibliotheca Ibero-Americana Nils Jacobsen 1986

Access to Asylum Thomas Gammeltoft-Hansen 2011-03-17 Is there still a right to seek asylum in a globalised world? Migration control has increasingly moved to the high seas or the territory of transit and origin countries, and is now commonly outsourced to private actors. Under threat of financial penalties airlines today reject any passenger not in possession of a valid visa, and private contractors are used to run detention centres and man border crossings. In this volume Thomas Gammeltoft-Hansen examines the impact of these new practices for refugees' access to asylum. A systematic analysis is provided of the reach and limits of international refugee law when migration control is carried out extraterritorially or by non-state actors. State practice from around the globe and case law from all the major human rights institutions is discussed. The arguments are further linked to wider debates in human rights, general international law and political science.

Chilenische Exilliteratur in der DDR Martina Polster 2001

Hybride Ostidentität Lilia Usłowa 2018-06-06 Die Osthybridität spiegelt nicht nur die Art und Weise wieder, wie Bedürfnisse des Ostbürgers thematisiert werden, sondern gibt Aufschluss über Strukturen,

Erinnerungen, Erfahrungen und Wertesysteme, die die hybride Identitätsdynamik nach 1990 prägen. Des Weiteren werden kollektivspezifische Identitätsmerkmale des sozialistischen Bürgers rekonstruiert, die als Wir-Identität die Ostidentität nachhaltig beeinflussen. Diese Studie befasst sich mit den Erinnerungen an das sozialistische Dasein bis 1990 sowie mit der gegenwärtigen Lage, welche mittels einer umfangreichen Fallgeschichten-Forschung untersucht wurde. Verdeutlicht wird, wie die zerstörte Kontinuität einer Biografie die neu entstandene Osthybridität konstituiert.

The Walls Came Tumbling Down Gale Stokes 1993-10-07 Gale Stokes' *The Walls Came Tumbling Down* has been one of the standard interpretations of the East European revolutions of 1989 for many years. It offers a sweeping yet vivid narrative of the two decades of developments that led from the Prague Spring of 1968 to the collapse of communism in 1989. Highlights of that narrative include, among other things, discussions of Solidarity and civil society in Poland, Charter 77 and the Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia, and the bizarre regime of Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu and his violent downfall. In this second edition, now appropriately subtitled *Collapse and Rebirth in Eastern Europe*, Stokes not only has revised these portions of the book in the light of recent scholarship, but has added three new chapters covering the post-communist period, including analyses of the unification of Germany and the collapse of the Soviet Union, narratives of the admission of many of the countries of the region to the European Union, and discussion of the unfortunate outcomes of the Wars of Yugoslav Succession in the Western Balkans.

The Breakthrough Jan Eckel 2013-08-29 Between the 1960s and the 1980s, the human rights movement achieved unprecedented global prominence. Amnesty International attained striking visibility with its Campaign Against Torture; Soviet dissidents attracted a worldwide audience for their heroism in facing down a totalitarian state; the Helsinki Accords were signed, incorporating a "third basket" of human rights principles; and the Carter administration formally gave the United States a human rights policy. *The Breakthrough* is the first collection to examine this decisive era as a whole, tracing key developments in both Western and non-Western engagement with human rights and placing new emphasis on the role of human rights in the international history of the past century. Bringing together original essays from some of the field's leading scholars, this volume not only explores the transnational histories of international and nongovernmental human rights organizations but also analyzes the complex interplay between gender, sociology, and ideology in the making of human rights politics at the local level. Detailed case studies illuminate how a number of local movements—from the 1975 World Congress of Women in East Berlin, to antiapartheid activism in Britain, to protests in Latin America—affected international human rights discourse in the era as well as the ways these moments continue to influence current understanding of human rights history and advocacy. The global south—an area not usually treated as a scene of human rights politics—is also spotlighted in groundbreaking chapters on Biafran, South American, and Indonesian developments. In recovering the remarkable presence of global human rights talk and practice in the 1970s, *The Breakthrough* brings this pivotal decade to the forefront of contemporary scholarly debate. Contributors: Carl J. Bon Tempo, Gunter Dehnert, Celia Donert, Lasse Heerten, Patrick William Kelly, Benjamin Nathans, Ned Richardson-Little, Daniel Sargent, Brad Simpson, Lynsay Skiba, Simon Stevens.

Cultural Transfer and Political Conflicts Andreas Kötzing 2017-07-17 Film festivals during the Cold War were fraught with the political and social tensions that dominated the world at the time. While film was becoming an increasingly powerful medium, the European festivals in particular established themselves as showcases for filmmakers and their perceptions of reality. At the same time, their prestigious, international character attracted the interest of states and private players. The history of these festivals thus sheds light not only on the films they made available to various publics, but on the cultural policies

and political processes that informed their operations. Presenting new research by an international group of younger scholars, *Cultural Transfer and Political Conflicts* critically investigates postwar history in the context of film festivals reconstructing not only their social background and international dispensation, but also their centrality for cultural transfers between the East, the West and the South during the Cold War.

The Dictator's Shadow Heraldo Muñoz 2008-09-02 Augusto Pinochet was the most important Third World dictator of the Cold War, and perhaps the most ruthless. In *The Dictator's Shadow*, United Nations Ambassador Heraldo Muñoz takes advantage of his unmatched set of perspectives—as a former revolutionary who fought the Pinochet regime, as a respected scholar, and as a diplomat—to tell what this extraordinary figure meant to Chile, the United States, and the world. Pinochet's American backers saw his regime as a bulwark against Communism; his nation was a testing ground for U.S.-inspired economic theories. Countries desiring World Bank support were told to emulate Pinochet's free-market policies, and Chile's government pension even inspired President George W. Bush's plan to privatize Social Security. The other baggage—the assassinations, tortures, people thrown out of airplanes, mass murders of political prisoners—was simply the price to be paid for building a modern state. But the questions raised by Pinochet's rule still remain: Are such dictators somehow necessary? Horrifying but also inspiring, *The Dictator's Shadow* is a unique tale of how geopolitical rivalries can profoundly affect everyday life.

Über Grenzen Agnes Bresselau von Bressendorf 2019-08-12 Globale Migrations- und Fluchtbewegungen prägen gegenwärtig politische, gesellschaftliche und wissenschaftliche Debatten. Bildete Europa am Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs eine der größten flüchtlingsgenerierenden Regionen, steht es heute vor allem als Ziel weltweiter Migration im Fokus. Der Sammelband bietet auf aktuellem Forschungsstand ein breites Panorama an zeithistorischen, politik- und sozialwissenschaftlichen Beiträgen. Sie diskutieren kontroverse Begriffe wie »Arbeits- und Wirtschaftsmigration«, »Zwangsmigration« und »politische Flucht«, analysieren Netzwerke, Infrastrukturen und Akteure verschiedener Migrationsregime und fragen nach Konzepten und Praktiken politischer Steuerung. Mit Fallbeispielen zu Europa, Nord-, Mittel- und Südamerika, zu Afrika, Asien und dem Nahen Osten vom Zweiten Weltkrieg bis in die Gegenwart leistet der Band einen fundierten und facettenreichen Beitrag zu einem hochaktuellen Forschungsfeld.

Bogensee Detlef Siegfried 2021-06-28 Junge Kommunisten aus aller Welt beim "internationalen Lehrgang" der FDJ - zwischen Toleranz und ideologischen Konflikten. Die DDR war eine bedeutende Drehscheibe des internationalen Kommunismus. An der Jugendhochschule "Wilhelm Pieck" am Bogensee nördlich von Berlin bildete die FDJ seit 1958 junge Revolutionäre aus aller Welt im Marxismus-Leninismus aus. Sie war Schnittstelle einer alternativen Globalisierung, die sich gegen den Kapitalismus richtete und Jugendliche aus den osteuropäischen Ländern, aus Westeuropa und dem globalen Süden vereinte. So sehr die FDJ die "internationale Solidarität" propagierte, so sehr wollte sie allzu enge Kontakte zu den Internationalen unterbinden, die eine Vielzahl politischer Überzeugungen und kultureller Praktiken mitbrachten. Auch ihr Erziehungsanspruch führte zu Konflikten, so dass die Schule ein Raum der internationalen politischen Diskussion war, aber auch von Anpassung und Kritik gleichermaßen - und von Liebe und Sexualität über Grenzen hinweg. Detlef Siegfried untersucht das globale Miteinander aus der Sicht der internationalen Studierenden. Im Zentrum stehen die Wahrnehmungen und Praktiken junger Dänen, die von 1961 bis 1989 an der Schule präsent waren. Sein Blick auf sie, auf die anderen Skandinavier, auf Lateinamerikaner und Afrikaner zeigt die Internationalen als selbstbewusste, oftmals kritische und im Nachhinein auch selbstkritische Akteure.

Hidden Agendas Jane Kelsey 2013-05-01 'Forget the label "free trade agreement". The TPPA, under negotiation between New Zealand, the USA and ten other countries, is a direct assault on our right to decide our own future.' In this hard-hitting BWB Text, Professor Jane Kelsey picks apart the current negotiations surrounding the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA) and comes to some disturbing conclusions. Such a treaty, she says in this new work, has little credible economic rationale but could have potentially dangerous effects on our ability to decide for ourselves how we address the economic, environmental, social and Treaty challenges of the twenty-first century. At a time of constitutional review, the secrecy surrounding the TPPA negotiations raises hard questions about the future shape of New Zealand.

Deutschland Archiv 1993

Contemporary Latin American Cinema Claudia Sandberg 2018-07-20 Contemporary Latin American Cinema investigates the ways in which neoliberal measures of privatization, de-regularization and austerity introduced in Latin America during the 1990s have impacted film production and film narratives. The collection examines the relationship between economic policies and the films that depict recent transformations in many Latin American countries, demonstrating how contemporary Latin American film has not only criticized and resisted, but also benefitted from neoliberal advancements. Based on films produced in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru since 2010, the fourteen case studies illustrate neoliberalism's effects, from big industries to small national cinemas. It also shows the new types of producers that have emerged, and the novel patterns of distribution, exhibition and consumption that shape and influence the Latin American filmscape. Through industry studies, reception analyses and close readings, this book establishes an informative and accessible text for scholars and students alike.

Power and Protest Jeremi Suri 2005-04-15 In a brilliantly conceived book, Jeremi Suri puts the tumultuous 1960s into a truly international perspective in the first study to examine the connections between great power diplomacy and global social protest. Profoundly disturbed by increasing social and political discontent, Cold War powers united on the international front, in the policy of detente. Though reflecting traditional balance of power considerations, detente thus also developed from a common urge for stability among leaders who by the late 1960s were worried about increasingly threatening domestic social activism. In the early part of the decade, Cold War pressures simultaneously inspired activists and constrained leaders; within a few years activism turned revolutionary on a global scale. Suri examines the decade through leaders and protesters on three continents, including Mao Zedong, Charles de Gaulle, Martin Luther King Jr., Daniel Cohn-Bendit, and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. He describes connections between policy and protest from the Berkeley riots to the Prague Spring, from the Paris strikes to massive unrest in Wuhan, China. Designed to protect the existing political order and repress movements for change, detente gradually isolated politics from the public. The growth of distrust and disillusion in nearly every society left a lasting legacy of global unrest, fragmentation, and unprecedented public skepticism toward authority.

Umkämpftes Asyl Patrice Poutrus 2019-05-31

The Comparative International Politics of Democracy Promotion Jonas Wolff 2013-09-11 Though scholarly attention to democracy promotion is increasing, there is still little comparative and theoretically-based work on the protagonists of democracy promotion. This book investigates the motives that drive democracy promotion in a comparative and theoretically oriented manner, exploring how democracy promoters deal with conflicting objectives and the factors that shape their behaviour. It

also addresses the more policy-oriented debate on the contemporary challenges to democracy promotion, focusing on US and German policies towards three kinds of challenges: the emergence of 'radical' leftist governments in Bolivia and Ecuador, the political rise of Islamist movements in Turkey and Pakistan, and the consolidation of (semi-)authoritarian rule in Belarus and Russia. In each case, North-Western democracy promoters have been confronted with serious conflicts of objectives between security, economic interests and democracy promotion. The analysis and comparison of such situations in which democracy promoters have to deal with competing objectives and make tough decisions provides powerful evidence as to the factors that shape democracy promotion. The Comparative International Politics of Democracy Promotion will be of interest to students and scholars of international relations, comparative politics, democratization studies and foreign policy.

Familiar Stranger Stuart Hall 2017-03-30 "Sometimes I feel myself to have been the last colonial." This, in his own words, is the extraordinary story of the life and career of Stuart Hall—how his experiences shaped his intellectual, political, and theoretical work and how he became one of his age's brightest intellectual lights. Growing up in a middle-class family in 1930s Kingston, Jamaica, still then a British colony, the young Stuart Hall found himself uncomfortable in his own home. He lived among Kingston's stiflingly respectable brown middle class, who, in their habits and ambitions, measured themselves against the white elite. As colonial rule was challenged, things began to change in Kingston and across the world. In 1951 a Rhodes scholarship took Hall across the Atlantic to Oxford University, where he met young Jamaicans from all walks of life, as well as writers and thinkers from across the Caribbean, including V. S. Naipaul and George Lamming. While at Oxford he met Raymond Williams, Charles Taylor, and other leading intellectuals, with whom he helped found the intellectual and political movement known as the New Left. With the emotional aftershock of colonialism still pulsing through him, Hall faced a new struggle: that of building a home, a life, and an identity in a postwar England so rife with racism that it could barely recognize his humanity. With great insight, compassion, and wit, Hall tells the story of his early life, taking readers on a journey through the sights, smells, and streets of 1930s Kingston while reflecting on the thorny politics of 1950s and 1960s Britain. Full of passion and wisdom, *Familiar Stranger* is the intellectual memoir of one of our greatest minds.

Der Wahrheit verpflichtet Karl Wilhelm Fricke 2000

The Writings Origenes 1869

Latin America's Cold War Hal Brands 2012-03-05 For Latin America, the Cold War was anything but cold. Nor was it the so-called "long peace" afforded the world's superpowers by their nuclear standoff. In this book, the first to take an international perspective on the postwar decades in the region, Hal Brands sets out to explain what exactly happened in Latin America during the Cold War, and why it was so traumatic.

FluchtMigrationsforschung im Widerstreit Miriam Bach 2021 Der Band setzt sich kritisch mit der Forschung in Deutschland zum Themenfeld Flucht*Migration auseinander. Ausgangspunkt ist die These, dass die Fluchtforschung bislang überwiegend auf den 'integrationsfähigen Flüchtling' fokussiert ist und es deshalb 'vernachlässigte' Untersuchungsfelder gibt. In den Beiträgen werden diese Annahmen vor dem Hintergrund empirischer Forschungsprojekte diskutiert: Hat sich die These bestätigt oder ist sie zurückzuweisen? Ist es im Verlauf des Forschungszeitraums zu thematischen oder methodischen Verschiebungen in der Forschungslandschaft gekommen? Lassen sich Ursachen für die 'Vernachlässigung' identifizieren? Gibt es weitere 'vernachlässigte' Themen? Wie sind Forschung und Wissenschaft in solche Zusammenhänge verstrickt? Das Buch ist im Kontext des Kooperativen

Graduiertenkollegs 'Vernachlässigte Themen der Flüchtlingsforschung' entstanden, das von 2018 bis 2021 in Zusammenarbeit von acht Hochschulen in Deutschland durchgeführt und von der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung gefördert worden ist.