

Chapter 1 : WWI through American eyes - Philly

Germany through American eyes In many ways, Germany was overwhelmingly fascinating from my American point of view. I was captivated by the historical beauty, particularly the half-timbered homes that would lean precariously into the street.

For 25 years, Foreign Correspondent has brought the world home to Australia. But tonight, for a change, the camera is being turned outside in. And south to the striving suburbs where most indigenous people live, I want to know - how do indigenous Australians rate their lives? The remote Kimberley region of north-western Australia. These sandalwood plantations are for export to India. These irrigation channels secure water for a Chinese state owned agricultural company. We arrive as a cyclone intensifies just off the coast. But these riches obscure a deep malaise. I have visited booming American cities where black people are confined to dilapidated neighbourhoods. How do these types of disparities play out here in Australia? My journey starts in the remote town of Kununurra. Nice to meet you". Ted Hall is a senior traditional owner from the Miriuwung and Gija clans. You must like something Have you ever heard of a band called Fitzroy Express? His dad was a station hand, his mum a domestic servant. Tea, flour and sugar. It was the same story for most Aboriginal people around here. I asked Mary Stuart what she thought of her help around the house. Did the cattle stations start paying wages or what happened after that? They all moved out and we all migrated into the main town areas. Kununurra was the one that my parents went to - no employment, no accommodation. We were fringe dwellers so we made a living the best way we could. I mean we build shanties, shanty huts to live in. Ted Hall was sent to live with the Shedley Family who adopted many indigenous children over the years. I felt nobody wanted me. Without a proper education or job prospects, many young people roam the streets. We visit Kununurra over a holiday weekend. A football game in the street turns into a fight. But some officers want to change that. Senior Constable Blair Moulton and Community Liaison Officer, Adriana Armstrong go out into the deluge to pick up kids and take them to shoot some hoops. They do this often. Majority though, the majority that we would deal with involved in stolen vehicles and some of our break-ins would be about 10 to 14 with the peak being around the 12 and 13 year old. Muck around for a bit? All right grab your shirt, get ready. And then you do something else wrong. So you drive a car, you get pulled over, the car gets seized. And before they know it, you know the only way to get out of it is by spending time in prison". The West Australian government has recently given the police more discretion as to whether they charge young people as a first option. We head to the outskirts of town, to a place called Elephant Rock. Just yeah a lot of the young people I know they all just walking around and got hardly no home to go to". Seventeen year old Mikey Cox moved to Kununurra about 4 years ago and is learning to run a cattle station. You know like you stopped, you know, going out there and hanging out there? Nineteen year old Zeritta Jessell is studying hospitality. Priscilla Hill tries to keep her son Darnell on a good path but she realises that not all young people have that support. But these teenagers are looking for ways to succeed. As Aboriginal young people, they also find themselves battling discrimination. Indigenous people in the Kimberley are seven times more likely to kill themselves than are other Australians. I lost my baby sister last year, at the ending of last year. Well for me my baby sister was like close with me. Like we did everything together and it was hard, like from being with her twenty four seven to not being with her at all. I mean do you still From bitter experience, Ted knows the lack of purpose that pervades many young lives. Mining is just the period of time until the wealth is gone. So the question remains, what the hell are we doing with our royalty payments? This is the road to the Glen Hill Community, an outstation set up by elders in the s to get people back out onto their country using some of the trust money. It used to be, back in the 80s, ah 90s we had about 50 kids". Ted is also concerned about how some families dominate the trust and the havoc that causes in the community. That monster is greed and power. The family that controls the power has everything. The community that has not, basically dying a slow death. We were driving on this road now Johnnie, see the condition of the road". What were some of the things that You know and when we talk about fighting, we talk all of the family standing there watching me getting a hiding. Getting my guts kicked out. You know I mean and they were all cheering". When the mine closes in Ted wants to

return to the country of his grandmother. My ancestors, bloodline is here. I come from here. Today, indigenous people in the Kimberley are three times more likely to be unemployed than other Australians. We should have been investing in purchases of land, we should have been purchasing businesses to develop and grow our businesses. Surrounded by thick stands of bamboo and pink hibiscus, lies Eddie Mabo, known as Uncle Koiki. Mabo, like some of the great Native American warriors in the US, is now a major historical figure. What he and his countrymen had done was prove an uninterrupted connection to the land. Gail takes me to the place that helped seal that victory. That was what he actually based most of his fight on because of the fish traps that showed that people did actually manage their own land and actually learned to farm things. I know you can always beat them back". No because we were walking in. Sharks were important to Eddie Mabo. He had them as his spiritual totem. And so to even kiss a girl was punishable so when he did do that, he was removed from the island. He had to work on pearling luggers then to help support his family. And with that, the pearling luggers, from when he went on the pearling luggers he saw how, that was when he became a champion for his people because he started seeing how, even the Torres Strait Islanders who were doing the diving, were being paid less money than the Japanese divers as well as the non-indigenous divers. So they were the third, third person to be paid after everyone else got paid and they were being paid really nothing for. The Queensland government did not allow Eddie Mabo to return to the island when his father was dying, one of the many motivations for the Mabo lawsuit. While living on the mainland, he focused on education, setting up a school that promoted indigenous and Torres Strait culture. And of course that led to an idea that we must be able to retain our identity and culture and this can only be taught to our kids through our own education system". Here Eddie Mabo, with Gail at his side, teaches the children traditional songs. One fight they want to win is full control of the lucrative fishing trade in the seas surrounding their island. The Torres Strait Islanders have a significant advantage over their mainland cousins. They have a treaty that enshrines their fishing rights. But does it give them any real autonomy? Where you come from? Yet many of the hotels and businesses are run by white people. It speaks to a broader problem for indigenous Australians - a lack of ownership. Torres Strait Islanders are in the majority but they still suffer very high unemployment rates - double the Australian average. I am heading out on the seas that belong to the Kaureg people. Maluwap this is John". Pleasure to meet you brother".

Chapter 2 : World War II As Seen Through Children's Literature

SHATTERED The Savage Nazi Anti-Semitism of Kristallnacht Seen Through American Eyes. The author of 'Hitlerland' looks at the way Americans in Germany viewed the long brutal night that marked a.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Germany Through American Eyes: Foreign Policy and Domestic Issues. Mattox and John H. Reviewed by Williams S. The recent emigration of thousands of East Germans to West Germany, the growing clamor to reduce American expenditures for NATO, and the growing economic might of the European Community are but a few of the factors that will soon force the United States to reevaluate its German policies. Germany Through American Eyes should help fuel the debate. This book collects the views of nine Americans who worked approximately one year in West Germany between and under the auspices of the Robert Bosch Foundation. These articles and speeches, while hardly a comprehensive survey, address some of the important issues that American and German policymakers will soon grapple with in the near future. One such issue is the question of the German nation itself. Theo Sommer, however, seeks to downplay its importance. He suggests that although reunification of East and West Germany is desirable, it is not crucial. If divisions between the two countries can be qualitatively reduced, then the question of reunification will eventually fade away. According to Mack, the legal fiction of two German states within one nation or Reich has outlived its usefulness. She believes the time has come for West Germany to complete the process of recognition begun with the Treaty on the Basis of IntraGerman Relations. Her attempt to clarify the legal situation in West Berlin would only be a partial solution. Since West Germany already enjoys defacto sovereignty in West Berlin, it should not rush to recognize its Eastern counterpart. Any less would simply represent another setback in intra-German relations like those described by Sandra Peterson. Peterson portrays an East Germany that is hardly an economic or political weakling. She claims that East Germany has the upper hand in intraGerman relations. Karin Johnston, in her article on the changing nature of East German foreign policy, describes how East Germany has forged an independent path despite pressure to conform to the Soviet mold and other difficulties. Although good relations between the East and West are now taken for granted, Bonn will probably insist on political changes in return for economic concessions if internal dissent continues to grow in East Germany. In addition, it seems unlikely that any state will expand its relations with the GDR, considering the recent mass emigration of its citizens. Uncertainty about future East German policy provides another reason

Chapter 3 : CHRONICLES FROM COPENHAGEN: Germany's Election Season Through American Eyes

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Chapter 4 : Germany through my American eyes

Germany Through American Eyes should help fuel the debate. This book collects the views of nine Americans who worked approximately one year in West Germany between and under the auspices of.

The focus is on the dynamism of the hundreds of billowing flags that line the streets and signal national unity, power, and optimism. The show ends with a similar scene, by George Luks, showing the celebration of the Armistice that ended the war on Nov. In between these scenes of celebration are many different kinds of images. There are propaganda posters that show the enemy as subhuman monsters and Americans as sexy, energetic, and invincible. There are celebrations of the family and of motherhood, presumably values we were fighting to protect. There are expressions of dissent, like the cartoon in which a skeleton representing the newly instituted military draft system measures a young man and declares him physically fit - for a coffin. In the same gallery as the Hassams are three paintings by Marsden Hartley that are also about symbols and images. There are many aerial photographs, some by the distinguished photographer Edward Steichen, of ruins, trenches, and countryside. And there are a couple of paintings by John Marin that appear to be directly influenced by this new way of seeing the landscape. Toward the end, we see the wounded, as well as documentation of the work of sculptor Anne Coleman Ladd, who created masks so the permanently disfigured could show a face to the world. And at the center is the battlefield, brutal and chaotic, where the pageantry of the military parades back home is long forgotten and men must suffer and die alone. It is the first ever done on the subject. Why, then, should we have waited for the centennial of the event for a show like this? One explanation is that although the war lasted four seemingly endless years for most of its combatants, direct American involvement lasted only about a year and a half. It was seen as, at most, an interlude, rather than the epochal event it was in Europe. Moreover, with a few exceptions, American art of this period has not been considered all that important. Others lie struggling to recover in the foreground. Gassed, by John Singer Sargent. The foot-wide canvas is so large and carefully worked you almost feel you can walk into it. Nevertheless, the more I look, the more distant I feel. Is it likely that every one of the soldiers could have been so good-looking? Sargent visited the war to make art. These technically polished works contrast strongly with the works of those who were sent to war to fight and who then made art. But a decade later, he was able to distill his experiences into some unforgettable works. I was most moved, however, by an artist I had never heard of: Claggett Wilson, who served in the Marine Corps and fought in the bloody battle at Belleau Wood. The watercolors he made the year after the war record specific moments in battle, showing soldiers on both sides. Some have highly specific descriptions and dates of the battle, and the works vary a good deal in style. What they share is immediacy and intense emotion. Front Line Stuff shows a couple of almost cartoonish soldiers in the foreground, but they are headed into a space that is mysterious, terrifying, and sublime. This was to be the war to end wars. Instead, it turned out to be a prototype of industrialized total war. If you think it is a distant and irrelevant event, this extraordinary show will convince you otherwise. World War I and American Art: Tuesday to Friday, 10 a. During the exhibit, free on Sundays.

Chapter 5 : REFILE-Book Talk: Hitler's rise through American eyes | Reuters

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An historically frigid winter collided with the red-hot anger to push Petrograd to the edge. Crippling wartime shortages forced women to wait for hours in line for bread, meat and milk as their frostbitten fingers pinched their shawls tighter around their heads. The British ambassador was practically on his knees begging the czar to act before the whole abyss opened up before him, but Nicholas refused to listen to the warnings. In the ensuing days, the protests grew in size and turned violent as the imperial forces tried to keep order. Courts, police stations and other buildings of the czarist regime were torched. Morgues could not keep up with the flow of bodies, which were flung into mass graves. When the soldiers in the Petrograd garrison switched their support to the demonstrators, four centuries of czarist rule in Russia came to an end with the abdication of Nicholas II. The official death toll for the February Revolution—so-called because the Julian calendar used in czarist Russia was 13 days behind the Gregorian calendar used in the West—published in Pravda was 1, killed and wounded, but the true number was likely considerably higher. Workers and soldiers parade through the streets of Petrograd after the first Russian Revolution of February There was a certain amount of romance in the first days because it was so spontaneous. Their diaries and letters detail the descent into violence as looting and killing became a common occurrence. Revolutionary barricades in Petrograd following the revolution Credit: They were pretty horrified at the anarchy. Once the revolution snowballs with the shooting, violence and looting, most sensible foreigners stayed home and kept their doors shut. The February Revolution had surprised the Bolsheviks as much as anyone, and they were not powerful enough to take control early in , Rappaport says. The return of Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin from exile, however, galvanized the radical socialists. By the fall of , the residents of Petrograd were so desperate for relief from the seemingly endless chaos that they cared little about who could bring it. Poster of Lenin leading the Russian people. Little blood was spilled in the overthrow of the provisional government, but that would not be the case in the years and decades to come. Some of the Americans who fled Petrograd after the October Revolution left behind everything they had. That included the granddaughter of President Ulysses S. Grant, Julia Grant, who had become a doyenne of Petrograd society after her marriage to a Russian aristocrat transformed her into Princess Cantacuzene Spiransky. I looked at Russian accounts and had to wade through so much tedious politics. Their response, though, was natural and instinctive. After October the foreigners are absolutely aghast at the oppression and violence of the Bolshevik regime. Upon leaving, they wondered about what the Russians had done by replacing czarism with something that was even worse.

Chapter 6 : The Russian Revolution, Through American Eyes - HISTORY

WWI through American eyes. Advertisement. But these are what remains of the artist's memory of a love affair with a German officer who died early in the war, long before America was involved.

Chapter 7 : Through American Eyes - Foreign Correspondent

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