

transit

#2
2008

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR POLITIK UND ZEITGESCHICHTE



nürnberg

**Menschen
&
Rechte**

Dürer d.Ä. * 1933 * Schickedanz
Amis * Israel * Erinnerungskultur

11 €
testimon

transit nürnberg international

Mit folgender Fotostrecke wollen wir zunächst eine vorbehaltlos positive Facette der Globalisierung dokumentieren. Die Bilder von Freunden, Bekannten und wildfremden Menschen mit *transit nürnberg* belegen den weltweit unaufhaltsamen Vormarsch des grenzüberschreitenden Humors - und dass das öffentliche Zeigen deutschsprachiger Magazine im Ausland nicht (mehr) imageschädigend ist, selbst wenn auf dem Cover der gemischte Assoziationen weckende Name Nürnberg steht.

Ein weiterer Aspekt unseres fotografischen Feldversuchs ist der biografische Hintergrund der Abgebildeten: Sie sind Eingeborene, Zugezogene, Weggezogene oder mit Nürnberger Verwandtschaft Gesegnete. Als Ergebnis ihres Einsatzes erhielten wir viel mehr originelle Fotos als wir hier abdrucken können, weshalb den darauf Neugierigen ein Besuch unserer Internetpräsenzen *teriblog* und *testimon* online empfohlen wird.

Wir danken herzlich den unten Genannten sowie Hilde Adler, Steven Kolb, Kirsten Kotlinski, Tone Kristan, Danièle List, Gina Mathe, Herrn Rován, Monika Wiedemann, Alison Williams, der Familie Xognos, insbesondere Antonis, und Serife Yorulmaz.

The following series of photos shows one undoubtedly positive facet of globalization. These pictures of friends, acquaintances, and also total strangers prove the unstoppable worldwide progress of border-straddling humor - and that the public presentation of a German magazine is no longer bad for one's image, even if the cover prominently displays Nuremberg, a name which still evokes mixed associations.

Another aspect is added to our field trial by the biographical background of the people photographed: They are indigenous folk as well as newcomers, they have left Nuremberg or are blessed with relatives or friends here. As a result of their efforts we received much more material than we were able to print. For this reason we recommend to those who are curious about more of this stuff to visit us on the Internet at *teriblog* or *testimon*.

Our heartfelt thanks go to those who are mentioned below as well as to Hilde Adler, Steven Kolb, Kirsten Kotlinski, Tone Kristan, Danièle List, Gina Mathe, Mr. Rován, Monika Wiedemann, Alison Williams, the Xognos family, particularly Antonis, and Serife Yorulmaz.

„No Nazi!": Jennifer, der Enkelin des gebürtigen Nürnbergers Herbert Kolb in den USA, gefällt's ...

"No Nazi!": Jennifer, granddaughter of Nuremberg born Herbert Kolb, in the U.S.A. is amused ...



... und Deborah, die Enkelin seiner Lebensgefährtin Arlene Beckman, verschlingt das Heft gleich am Briefkasten (zumindest tut sie für uns so)

... and Deborah, the granddaughter of his companion Arlene Beckman, devours the magazine right at the mailbox (at least she poses for us as if doing so)



Im dänischen Hillerød gehören Leser von *transit nürnberg* (hier Ryszard Kotlinski) schon zum gewohnten Straßenbild
 In the Danish town of Hillerød readers of *transit nürnberg* (here Mr. Ryszard Kotlinski) are already a common sight



Das Foto von Mr. Graeme Williams, dessen Mutter aus Schottland stammt, ist der Beweis, dass EUR 11 auch für sparsame Menschen ein angemessener Preis für ein Qualitätsprodukt wie *transit nürnberg* sind

Here Mr. Graeme Williams, whose mother comes from Scotland, gives photographic evidence that even parsimonious people are willing to spend EUR 11 on a high quality publication like *transit nürnberg*



Familie Frankenhaeuser (Mutter Jennie, Vater Andreas & Sohn Lukas) vor dem mittelalterlichen Dom in Porvoo (Finnland), zugleich ein schönes Bild und ein *transit*-Motiv par excellence: Frankenhaeusers haben nicht nur einen für Skandinavien exotischen Namen, sondern sind Finnland-Schweden

The Frankenhaeuser family (mother Jennie, father Andreas & son Lukas) in front of the medieval cathedral in Porvoo (Finland), a beautiful picture and also a true symbol for *transit*: Frankenhaeusers not only have an atypical last name for Scandinavians but they are also bilingual Finnish born Swedes with the citizenship of their native country



Frieren für *transit nürnberg*:
Frau Pascale Bourdon-Heinze im russischen Wladimir

Freezing for *transit nürnberg*:
Mrs. Pascale Bourdon-Heinze in Vladimir (Russia)



Frau Aranka Tauner liest *transit nürnberg* bei deutlich angenehmeren Temperaturen vor dem Parlamentsgebäude in Budapest

Ms. Aranka Tauner reading *transit nürnberg* at the Parliament Building in Budapest in a much more comfortable climate



Señor Juan Carlos Hernandez Diego mit *transit nürnberg* und dem Madrider Wappentier „El oso y el madroño“ (der Bär und der Erdbeerbaum)

Señor Juan Carlos Hernandez Diego with *transit nürnberg* and a sculpture of Madrid's coat of arms "El oso y el madroño" (the bear and the arbutus)



Eine Frau, die weiß, wo es langgeht:
Frau Rovan im slowenischen Kranj. - Fragen Sie nicht warum, aber an dieser Stelle müssen wir schamlos Schleichwerbung für das Bekleidungsgeschäft MODNI SVET LADY - MAN von Herrn Matej Štirn machen. Wenn Sie nach Kranj kommen: Hingehen, einen schönen Gruß ausrichten (vielleicht kriegen Sie Procente) und die Regale leerkaufen!

A lady who knows the way:
Mrs. Rovan in Kranj (Slovenia). - Don't ask why, but we are doing some shameless advertising for the apparel shop "MODNI SVET LADY - MAN", owned by Mr. Matej Štirn. So when you come to Kranj: visit him, give him our regards (maybe you'll get a discount) and please buy enough to empty the shelves!

Ein guter Fang: *transit nürnberg* im alten Fischerhafen von Thassos auf der gleichnamigen griechischen Insel ...

A good catch: *transit nürnberg* in the ancient fishing port of Thassos on the Greek island of the same name ...



... und auf der anderen Seite der Ägäis
Frau Zeliha Yorulmaz im anatolischen Kayseri
bei der gemütlichen Feierabendlektüre des Heftes

... and on the other side of the Aegean
in the Anatolian town of Kayseri, Mrs. Zeliha Yorulmaz
spends her after work time comfortably reading our magazine



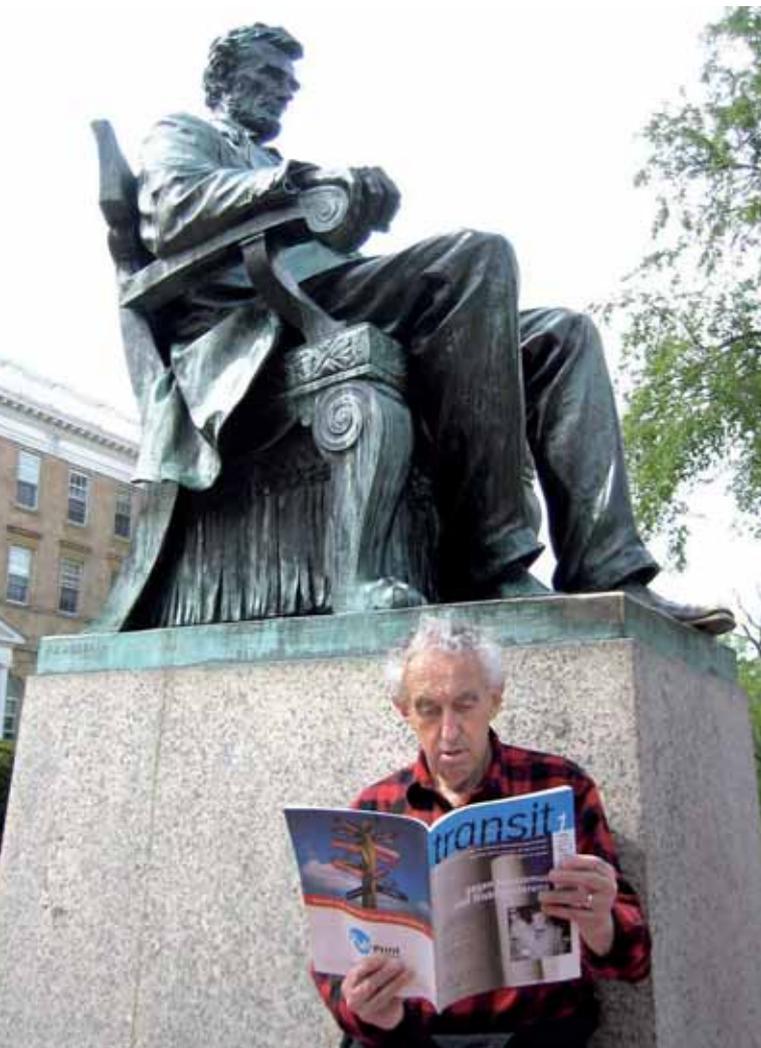
Weiter östlich, im israelischen Badeort Eilat am Roten Meer, liest die Malerin Hanna Watts in *transit nürnberg* die Geschichte ihrer Mutter, der Puppenmacherin Magda Watts

Further to the east, in the Israeli resort of Eilat at the Red Sea, the painter Hanna Watts reads in *transit nürnberg* the story of her mother, the dollmaker Mrs. Magda Watts



„We're too sexy for our shirts“ - Also warum überhaupt ein Hemd anziehen? *transit nürnberg*-Unterstützer Stephen Mathe in Sydney (Australien) zeigt die Richtigkeit des lateinischen Sprichwortes „mens sana in corpore sano“ (ein gesunder Geist in einem gesunden Körper). Übrigens: als in Wellington (Neuseeland) geborener Sohn einer ungarischen Mutter ist Stephen ein echter *transit*-Mann

“We're too sexy for our shirts“ - So why bother wearing one? *transit nürnberg* supporter Stephen Mathe in Sydney (Australia) proves the Latin proverb “mens sana in corpore sano” (a healthy mind in a healthy body) right. By the way: Being born in Wellington (New Zealand) of a Hungarian mother, Stephen is a real *transit*-man



Zwei unserer großen Vorbilder auf einem kleinen Foto:
Abraham Lincoln & Prof. Julius Adler, der Vater von ...

Two of our great idols in one small picture:
Abraham Lincoln and Prof. Julius Adler, father of ...

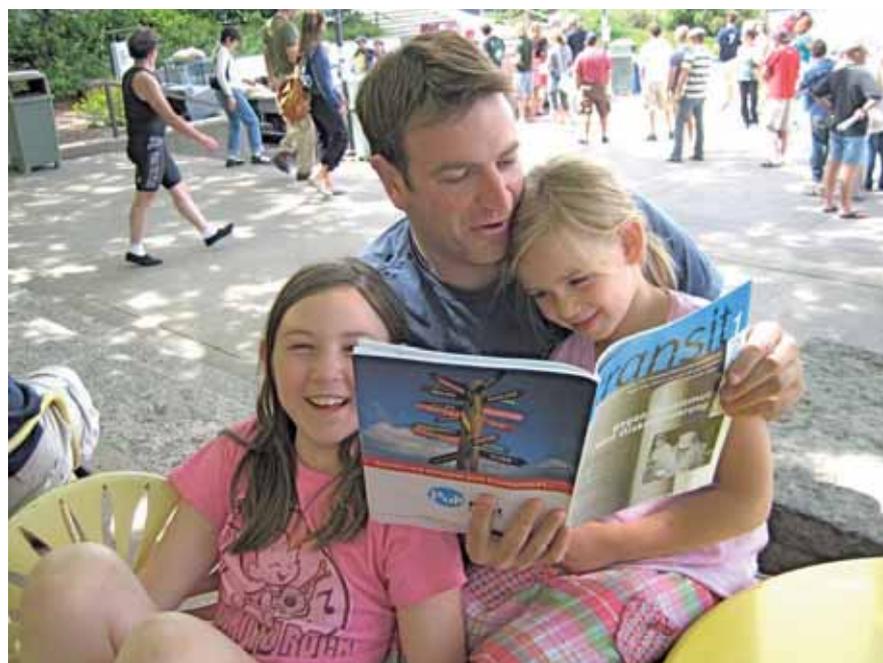


... Dave Adler, einem begnadeten Musiker, aufgenommen bei der Lektüre von *transit nürnberg* in Madison

... Dave Adler, a musician extraordinaire, caught reading *transit nürnberg* in Madison

Ebenfalls in der Hauptstadt des US-Bundesstaates Wisconsin gibt Rick Pins seinen Töchtern Anna (links) & Caroline (rechts) mit *transit nürnberg* die erste Deutschstunde: „Sauerkraut, Sauerkraut ...“
 Ricks und Daves Mütter stammen aus Nürnberg
 (die Welt ist klein und wird immer kleiner)

Also in the state capital of Wisconsin Rick Pins is teaching his daughters Anna (left) and Caroline (right) their first German lesson by reading aloud from *transit nürnberg*: “Sauerkraut, Sauerkraut ...”
 Rick's and Dave's mothers are from Nuremberg
 (the world is such a small place and is becoming even smaller)



English Abstracts



AND NOW
FOR SOMETHING
COMPLETELY
DIFFERENT

Dr. Rainer Huhle and Dr. Michael Krennrich: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR): A Fundamental Response to Historical Injustice

Written in plain language, the UDHR is a historical document of both universal and current importance. Created at a time when the acknowledgement of human rights provided a clear counterpoint to Nazi crimes, the UDHR gave general answers to specific questions of injustice which still apply today. Throughout the world people refer to the UDHR. The rights enshrined in it are in each case revisited and brought up-to-date under the specific local conditions. Despite the codification of these principles, the comprehensive implementation of human rights and the worldwide punishment of crimes against them remain outstanding challenges which were already known 60 years ago.

Susanne Rieger: The Practice of Law. An Interview with Lawyer Wolf-Joachim von Rosenstiel

Is Lady Justice really blind? 17 questions about legal realities in Germany today from human rights to family quarrels, answered by a professional. The upshot: Too many people hesitate to claim their legal rights particularly when they are confronted by the juristic machineries of big companies or the government.

Susanne Rieger: France, China, Stalingrad: Nuremberg's Culture of Remembrance to the Spot

At no other site in Nuremberg are the archaeological layers of public memory more clearly seen than at "Köpfleinsberg" where the former central "warriors' memorial" is situated: Initially erected as a victory column for the German-French War of 1870/71, following generations

added plaques for the fallen soldiers of the colonial wars in Southwest Africa and China and WW 2. A recent heavy bronze board tries to explain the development of this patchwork memorial but fails to serve its purpose because of its diffuse wording and conventional design.

Being aware of the limitations of public remembrance caused by the changing interpretations of historic events, today a modest approach to such projects seems to be appropriate as realized in the concept of the "TRANSIT" sculpture at Plärrer square which has been installed to recall the fate of foreign forced laborers who have been exploited in Nuremberg between 1939 and 1945.

Dr. Thomas Eser: "Born in the kingdom of Hungary". The Migration of Albrecht Dürer the Elder to Nuremberg, as an Example for the Mobility of European Artists in the 15th Century

While the Nuremberg painter Albrecht Dürer (1471 - 1528) is famous all over the world, his father, the goldsmith Albrecht Dürer the Elder (1427 - 1502) is less well known. However, Albrecht the Elder's biography and career are symptomatic for the frequent migration of artists that took place in 15th century Europe: He was born in Ajtós, a village near the eastern Hungarian town of Gyula where he completed his apprenticeship. As his son reported later in the chronicles of the family, he learned and gained expertise as a gold- and silversmith in the 1440s and early 1450s during his professional wanderings, where he visited among other countries the Netherlands and their "great artists". Finally the Hungarian born Dürer settled down in the booming Franconian city of Nuremberg, where he became a master craftsman and soon achieved a leading position in his new hometown and





in his guild as an inspector of precious metals. His working life is a prominent example of the multiple options that mobility already in the so-called "Autumn of the Middle Ages" offered to artists of his generation, and evidence of the highly dynamic exchange of styles and technical skills between the court-art of Burgundy and the flourishing urban culture like Nuremberg's.

Gerhard Jochem: "The Entire City was in a State of Ecstasy unknown before": Julius Streicher's Triumphant March through Nuremberg on March 9, 1933

It's a paradox, but it's true: Nuremberg's contamination as "City of the Party Rallies" prevented any in-depth research on the local development of Nazism for more than 60 years. Instead it was easier to focus on the annual Nazi festival, visited mostly by non-Nurembergers and featuring Hitler, Göring and Goebbels. In people's minds, only Julius Streicher, the Franconian "Gauleiter" and psychopathic Jew-hater connects the resident evil to the party's stars from Berlin.

Besides him little is known by the town folk and taught by scholars about the rise of Nazism in Nuremberg and the leading personalities of the movement, whose actions turned the NSDAP into the strongest local party already in 1932. Tradition has it that "red Nuremberg" opposed Nazism until the very end.

A series of photographs taken on March 9, 1933 when in an obvious putsch the Nazis took over the police, municipal administration and judiciary in Nuremberg by hoisting the Swastika flag, shows the reactions of a large part of the citizens: They hailed their new chiefs, a remarkable gang of crackpots, criminals and careerists, and no one at the targeted institutions even tried to resist. 12 years later the surviving Nazi leaders and their followers sat in the basements of a smoking heap of rubble named Nuremberg waiting for their de-Nazification.

Dr. Eckart Dietzfelbinger: Why Brown Spots didn't leave a Stain. Notes to the Case of Gustav Schickedanz

Even until today, to the majority of the German public, profiteering from the so-called "Aryanization" is not necessarily an offence against the people who were involved in this robbery of Jewish property by the Nazis since 1933.

In the Franconian city of Fürth the founder of the famous mail-order company "Quelle", Gustav Schickedanz (1895 - 1977) supported by the party leadership, between 1933 and 1936 acquired ten Jewish businesses, among them the most profitable "Vereinigte Papierwerke" (United Paper Factories) with its well established brands "Tempo" and "Camelia". After the end of WW 2, at first the U.S. military government banned Schickedanz from his business as a consequence of his party membership (since 1932) and his cooperation with the Nazis. But when de-Nazification was handed over to the Germans the

process changed from ideological purification of public life to a mutual whitewash machinery. Consequently, in 1949 Schickedanz was downgraded from the category of a specifically charged individual to a mere nominal party member. While the former Jewish owners of his "aryanized" companies were left without compensation, he could go back to work building an enterprise of international scale and thus becoming a synonym for the German "Wirtschaftswunder".

Jerry Nothman: How I became an American - in Sweden

Because of his Jewish father who was murdered by the Nazis in 1942, Gerhard Nothmann together with his mother and brother had to leave his native city of Nuremberg and seek asylum in Sweden. There he got in touch with stranded American bomber crews and turned into Jerry Nothman, an American by conviction. The text is a translation from his autobiography "Lucky Me" in which Nothman tells the amazing story of his career from a poor German refugee to a successful U.S. entrepreneur with humor and without glorification.

Harald T. Leder: „Unfit for Life“: African-American US-Soldiers and their Children in Nuremberg since 1945

The relations between African-American soldiers and the city's inhabitants are a chapter of Nuremberg's postwar history that is not yet fully explored. They were the victors and therefore not confronted with open discrimination, but they faced prejudices and the segregation within the U.S. Army. Young Germans liked them for their friendliness, reliability and helpfulness. Youngsters were fascinated by their exotic appearance but usually did not reach beyond stereotypes in their judgment. Paradoxically the soldiers themselves had an opportunity to overcome the strict segregation that was still a reality at home and in the Army, in a city whose name had been closely associated with the Nazis' racist ideology. Intimate relationships with German women - at the time unthinkable in the U.S.A. - were not infrequent. From December 1946 on servicemen were allowed to marry Germans, but the Armed Forces opposed mixed marriages and made it almost impossible for African-American soldiers



to legitimize such partnerships. In addition to that, the prospects for interracial couples to be accepted in the United States were gloomy until the 1970s.

The children originating from such relationships had even more problems than their fathers who left (or had to leave) them behind: They were excluded from a normal social life and local authorities pushed for their emigration. They remained outsiders in Germany, although widespread racism gradually receded.

Dr. Neil Gregor: When the Nazis returned to Nuremberg: The Party Rally Grounds and the NPD in the 1960s

As the response of the city council to the use of the rally grounds by the rightwing NPD party in the 1960s showed, the problem in Nuremberg's memory culture was not that the city authorities denied the evidence of fascist mobilization that existed in the form of the archaeological relics of the regime. That knowledge was very much there, and was acted upon with some decisiveness in successive symbolic gestures against the NPD. The problem, rather, was that the arbiters of the local memory culture were unable to acknowledge who, exactly, those fascists had actually been: not outsiders who came to Nuremberg, marched up and down and left, leaving awkward material residues for the city to deal with after the war, but, among others, many tens of thousands of local Nuremberg citizens themselves.

Dr. Jacob Rosenthal: 60 Years of Israel from a former Nuremberger's Point of View

For 69 years Jacob Rosenthal, born in Nuremberg, has been living in the country which since 1948 is named Israel. Therefore the development of the Jewish state is part of his biography. This indissoluble connection and his experience prior to his forced emigration make the author a knowledgeable and critical chronicler of Israel's history with its hope and violence, normalcy and terror.

Gerhard Jochem: *transit nürnberg* cross-media: international guests - guided tours - Internet

The dynamics of the idea fuelling *transit nürnberg* does not stop at the magazine's last page: Hyperactive as we are we also invite guests from abroad to Nuremberg for readings, publicly present our texts, conceptualize individual guided tours in Nuremberg and Munich and run the multilingual Web platforms <http://rijo-research.de> and <http://www.teriblog.de>. Crossing the borders between the media we offer a pell-mell variety of contents, granted an approach to our subjects different from the mainstream.

