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## Abstracts

### **Karl Heinz Roth, *Genetische Forschung in der Konfrontation mit der NS-Anthropologie – Das Lebenswerk des Genetikers und Wissenschaftshistorikers Benno Müller-Hill (1933–2018)***

Benno Müller-Hill (1933–2018) was an outstanding geneticist and scholar of science history. In the 1960s, he participated in the discovery of the formation and repression of proteins by gene regulation; later, he conducted pioneering studies on Alzheimer's disease. During the following decades, he was also engaged in the critical evaluation of Nazi anthropology and its fatal legacy in postwar Germany. He fought embittered battles against the scientific establishment and the ethical transgressions within human genetics. In this article, Müller-Hill's life-time achievements are reconstructed by reference to his startling book *Murderous Science* (first published in 1984).

### **Ahlfried Meyer, „Ein Kafka-Roman mit umgekehrten Vorzeichen“. Notizen anlässlich des Reprints von H. G. Adlers Buch *Theresienstadt 1941–1945***

The author, historian and sociologist H. G. Adler (1910–1988) was a member of the first post-World-War-Two generation of Jewish scholars to subject both the catastrophe suffered by the European Jews and the Nazi system of human annihilation to comprehensive analysis. The achievements of this generation of scholars have largely been forgotten in contemporary academia. Of Adler's main historical works, only his book on the coerced community of the Theresienstadt concentration camp is currently in print. The article pays tribute to this book, reviews its genesis and publication history, and underscores insights formulated by Adler that retain their validity to this day. Adler's relationship to Adorno is examined by way of their correspondence, the use Hannah Arendt made of Adler's research in her report on the Eichmann trial is

critically assessed, and attention is drawn to Adler's efforts to educate the German public on the genocide of the Jews.

**Jan-Henrik Friedrichs, „Was verstehen Sie unter Klassenkampf?“  
Wissensproduktion und Disziplinierung im Kontext des  
„Radikalenerlasses“**

The 1972 “Radikalenerlass” (decree against radicals) aimed at keeping members of communist groups out of West Germany's civil service, mainly targeting prospective school teachers. This article understands the decree as an “incitement to discourse” (Foucault) and examines various instances of knowledge production, taking the Bremen school administration as its example. The knowledge about “radicals” was in turn used not only to prevent individual candidates from becoming teachers, but also in multiple attempts to discipline the already employed teaching staff—not only by the administration, but by parents, media and politicians as well. The author makes a case for shifting the focus of attention from individual cases of “Berufsverbot” to ongoing practices of disciplining, arguing the decree should be understood less as a conflict between individuals and “the state” than as an aspect of the history of surveillance and social (self-)regulation.

**Wulf D. Hund, Der ‚jüdische Nigger‘ Lassalle. Marginalie  
zu einem Brief von Karl Marx**

This paper addresses the vicious remarks in one of Karl Marx's letters, which have been frequently used to denounce Marx as a committed anti-Semite. In contrast, the paper points out, firstly, that the letter in question combines two racisms (directed against Jewishness and blackness). Secondly, it is emphasized that Marx always took a principally emancipatory position. He did not however subject the two racisms to critical scrutiny. As a result, he neither conceptually penetrated nor intellectually superated the codes of anti-Semitism and colonial racism current in his day, but rather reproduced them, at least in part, as is,

thirdly, documented. Fourthly and finally, it is concluded that this analytic deficit has proved an obstacle for the development of a Marxist theory of racism and has a negative impact on Marxist discussions of racism to this day.

### **Ryoko Mori, Wir sind das Volk – aber wer sind „wir“? Die Japan-Konferenz und ihre wachsende Popularität**

The so-called Japan Conference is the most notable right-wing organization in Japan today. It aims to rebuild the totalitarian system of the prewar period, which it considers the ideal, “originally Japanese” state. It also intends to revise the current constitution, considering this constitution an obstacle to achievement of that goal. Since the fall of 2015, the Japan Conference has been building a putatively democratic movement, a right-wing network that has been rapidly expanding. At the same time, criticism of the Japan Conference by Japanese citizens is also growing.

### **Stephan Krull, Hauptsache Arbeit? Der Abgasbetrug und seine Folgen**

Almost four years have passed since the emissions scandal of September 2015, when it was revealed that the German auto industry has deceived millions of customers for more than a decade and caused irreparable harm to the environment. The scandal was not a product of the “misconduct of individuals,” but rather due to the extreme competition into which the auto industry has manoeuvred itself. How do employees feel about the fraud? Today, the crisis is being passed on to the workforce. The union has no effective strategy by which to link job interests and human interests, and by which to achieve breakthroughs on either front.

## **Autorinnen und Autoren / Contributors**

*Jan-Henrik Friedrichs*, Ph. D., historian and postdoctoral research fellow in educational science at Hildesheim University.

*Wulf D. Hund*, Dr. phil., Professor of Sociology (em.) at the University of Hamburg.

*Stephan Krull*, writer, publicist and coordinator of the discussion circle “Zukunft Auto Umwelt Mobilität” at the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation.

*Abrich Meyer*, Dr. phil., political scientist; main areas of interest: political philosophy, research on National Socialism.

*Ryoko Mori*, Dr. phil., historian (Tokyo / Göttingen).

*Karl Heinz Roth*, Dr. med., Dr. phil., historian and member of the Foundation for Social History, Bremen.