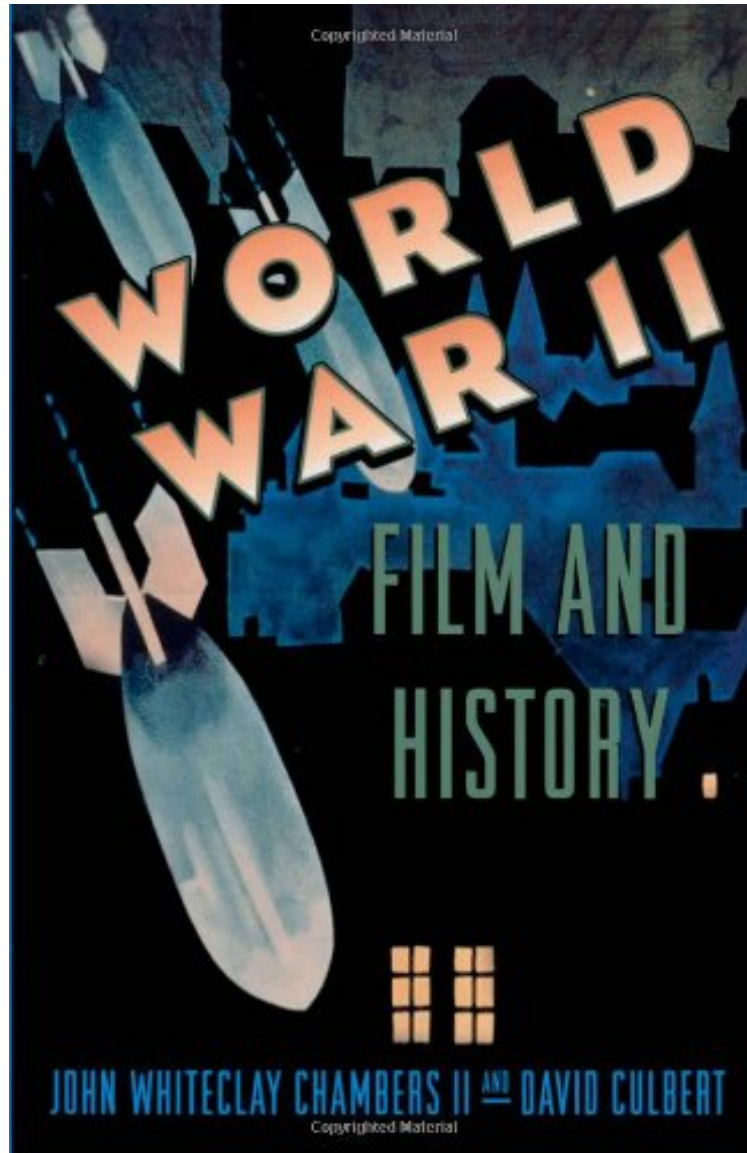


World War II, Film, and History

From John W Chambers

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From John W Chambers : World War II, Film, and History before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised World War II, Film, and History:

0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Good book lets you understand how different countries use war ...By kris cavanaryGood book lets you understand how different countries use war movies for certain reasons and the way they portray their military. It also highlights the historical in accuracies in some movies.

The immediacy and perceived truth of the visual image, as well as film and television's ability to propel viewers back into the past, place the genre of the historical film in a special category. War films--including antiwar films--have established the prevailing public image of war in the twentieth century. For American audiences, the dominant image of trench warfare in World War I has been provided by feature films such as *All Quiet on the Western Front* and *Paths of Glory*. The image of combat in the Second World War has been shaped by films like *Sands of Iwo Jima* and *The Longest Day*. And despite claims for the alleged impact of widespread television coverage of the Vietnam War, it is actually films such as *Apocalypse Now* and *Platoon* which have provided the most powerful images of what is seen as the "reality" of that much disputed conflict. But to what degree does history written "with lightning," as Woodrow Wilson allegedly said, represent the reality of the past? To what extent is visual history an oversimplification, or even a distortion of the past? Exploring the relationship between moving images and the society and culture in which they were produced and received, *World War II, Film, and History* addresses the power these images have had in determining our perception and memories of war. Examining how the public memory of war in the twentieth century has often been created more by a manufactured past than a remembered one, a leading group of historians discusses films dating from the early 1930s through the early 1990s, created by filmmakers the world over, from the United States and Germany to Japan and the former Soviet Union. For example, Freda Freiberg explains how the inter-racial melodramatic Japanese feature film *China Nights*, in which a manly and protective Japanese naval officer falls in love with a beautiful young Chinese street waif and molds her into a cultured, submissive wife, proved enormously popular with wartime Japanese and helped justify the invasion of China in the minds of many Japanese viewers. Peter Paret assesses the historical accuracy of *Kolberg* as a depiction of an unsuccessful siege of that German city by a French Army in 1807, and explores how the film, released by Hitler's regime in January 1945, explicitly called for civilian sacrifice and last-ditch resistance. Stephen Ambrose contrasts what we know about the historical reality of the Allied D-Day landings in Normandy on June 6, 1944, with the 1962 release of *The Longest Day*, in which the major climactic moment in the film never happened at Normandy. Alice Kessler-Harris examines *The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter*, a 1982 film documentary about women defense workers on the American home front in World War II, emphasizing the degree to which the documentary's engaging main characters and its message of the need for fair and equal treatment for women resonates with many contemporary viewers. And Clement Alexander Price contrasts *Men of Bronze*, William Miles's fine documentary about black American soldiers who fought in France in World War I, with *Liberators*, the controversial documentary by Miles and Nina Rosenblum which incorrectly claimed that African-American troops liberated Holocaust survivors at Dachau in World War II. In today's visually-oriented world, powerful images, even images of images, are circulated in an eternal cycle, gaining increased acceptance through repetition. History becomes an endless loop, in which repeated images validate and reconfirm each other. Based on archival materials, many of which have become only recently available, *World War II, Film, and History* offers an informative and a disturbing look at the complex relationship between national myths and filmic memory, as well as the dangers of visual images being transformed into "reality."

"[A]n outstanding contribution to the study of interrelationships between historical events and films that deal with those events...Every article is thought-provoking, thoroughly researched, and engaging; many contain information that is not generally known; all invite reassessment of media perspectives on the war."--CHOICE About the Author John Whiteclay Chambers II, Professor of History at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, is author or editor of many books on historical aspects of war and peace. He was a writer-producer of news and documentary programs at KRON-TV (NBC) in San Francisco. David Culbert is Professor of History at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. He served as Associate Producer and Director of Historical Research for Ken Burns's *Huey Long*, and is the author or editor of many books relating to film and propaganda.