Asian-German Filmography: A Teaching Guide

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Asian-German Filmography: A Teaching Guide

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As a rising field within Germanistik, Asian-German Studies has been a hotspot for recent scholarship on postcolonialism, orientalism, gender and sexuality studies, area studies, migration studies, and more. Asian-German films, along with literature, television series, and new media, have increasingly become desirable teaching materials for courses that explore transnational aspects of German culture, history, and society. This concise Asian-German filmography, compiled by Qingyang Zhou (UC Berkeley), Zach Ramon Fitzpatrick (UIC), and Qinna Shen (Bryn Mawr), aims to provide a teaching guide not only to Germanists, but also to scholars in neighboring academic disciplines.

This filmography includes fifty critically acclaimed, aesthetically creative, and/or thematically interesting Asian-German films produced by filmmakers in both the larger German-speaking world and in Asia, focusing mainly on East Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia. The list is organized geographically and chronologically. The countries represented are listed in descending order based on the size of the corresponding immigrant groups in Germany (see the figure below for exact numbers). Each entry includes both a short description that highlights unique features of the film and selected works of secondary literature—listed chronologically—that may be assigned as course readings.

The authors recognize that classifying transnational films by country might be a problematic practice. Indeed, some of the films listed complicate the model. For example, Der schweigende Stern has Asian characters with three different nationalities; viewers are left to assume the identity of Nordsee ist Mordsee’s Asian protagonist; Drachenfutter has both Pakistani and Chinese characters, and the titular character from Tschick is a multiracial Russian national but “looks Mongolian” and is played by an actor of Mongolian descent. Nevertheless, we eventually decided to keep national categories for two reasons. First, such a practice will provide clearer reference for instructors who want to quickly search for the specific materials for their courses. Second, listing the films based on the countries referenced reveals some underlying patterns in Asian-German film production. For instance, the relatively small number of Japanese immigrants in Germany and the comparatively large number of Japan-themed films can reveal both a specific form of orientalism at play in the history of the German film industry and contemporary processes of Japanese-German film distribution and exhibition, which aim more for an international audience than for a domestic ethnic audience. By contrast, the considerable sizes of Indian,
Pakistani, Filipino, and Sri Lankan immigrants in Germany and the relative dearth of films that portray these groups might suggest continued marginalization against some South Asians and Southeast Asians.

The current list is by no means exhaustive; rather it is intended to serve as an introduction to a rich and diverse repertoire of films that focus on histories of entanglement, contact zones, processes of exchange, modes of translation, and moments of physical and symbolic border crossings. For those who are interested, a longer list of Asian-German films, which includes lesser-known titles and lost films, can be accessed here. For suggestions and comments on this teaching guide or the longer filmography, please contact Qingyang Zhou (qingyangzhou@berkeley.edu).

**Tabelle: Anzahl von Personen asiatischer Herkunft und ihren Nachkommen in Deutschland**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HERKUNFTSLAND</th>
<th>PERSONEN MIT EIGENER MIGRATIONS-ERFAHRUNG</th>
<th>PERSONEN OHNE EIGENE MIGRATIONS-ERFAHRUNG (NACHKOMMEN)</th>
<th>GESAMTANZAHL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>103 000</td>
<td>64 000</td>
<td>167 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>132 000</td>
<td>25 000</td>
<td>157 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indien</td>
<td>95 000</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>115 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>64 000</td>
<td>30 000</td>
<td>94 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>68 000</td>
<td>21 000</td>
<td>89 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippinen</td>
<td>42 000</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>62 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>36 000</td>
<td>24 000</td>
<td>60 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Südkorea</td>
<td>32 000</td>
<td>7 000</td>
<td>39 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>26 000</td>
<td>7 000</td>
<td>33 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Die Tabelle umfasst alle Gruppen aus Süd, Südost- und Osteuropa, die separat ausgewiesen sind und mehr als 30 000 Personen umfassen. Die Zahlen wurden auf 1000 gerundet.

Quelle: Mikrozensus 2016.


**Vietnam**

- **Geschwader Fledermaus (The Bat Squadron, Erich Engel, 1958),** available on DVD via the DEFA Film Library
  - An early German feature film about the First Indochina War, featuring two Vietnamese actors. These characters speak in both undubbed German and in Vietnamese.
  - Secondary criticism:

- **Dschungelzeit (Time in the Jungle/Ngon Thap Ha Noi, Joerg Foth and Tran Vu, 1988),** available on DVD via the DEFA Film Library
  - A Vietnamese-East German co-production, this film adapts the true story of Germans who defected from the French Foreign Legion to join the Viet Minh anti-colonial resistance in the late 1940s. Although it was a little-known box-office flop largely disowned by the two countries’ production teams after its release, *Dschungelzeit* counts as one of the most illuminating case studies that can reveal the limits of the GDR’s international solidarity with the Third World.
  - Secondary criticism:


- **Die Friseuse (The Hairdresser), Doris Dörrie, 2010,** available on DVD
  - While Dörrie is more well-known for her multiple films about Japan, the second half of *Die Friseuse* depicts a struggling white hairdresser housing Vietnamese asylum seekers who crossed the Polish border. Parts of the film take place in the Vietnamese Dong Xuan Center in Berlin-Lichtenberg. The main Vietnamese character Tien (Ill-Young Kim) is unique as an Asian male love interest.
  - Secondary criticism:

- **Wir sind jung. Wir sind stark (We Are Young. We Are Strong), Burhan Qurbani, 2014,** available on US Netflix
  - An excellent feature film by the Afghan-German director Burhan Qurbani about the worst right-wing violence since the Second World War against Vietnamese contract workers in Rostock-Lichtenhagen in August 1992. This film can offer a good introduction to contemporary German debates on migration, social integration of immigrants, rise of the far right and the AfD, and racial discrimination.
  - Secondary criticism:
    3. Adaire, Esther. “‘This Other Germany, the Dark One’: Post-Wall Memory Politics Surrounding the Neo-Nazi Riots in Rostock and Hoyerswerda.” *German Politics and Society* 37, no. 4 (2019): 43-57.

- **Mein Vietnam (My Vietnam, Thi Hien Mai/Tim Ellrich, 2020)**
  - Filmed before the pandemic, this CIVIS Media Prize-nominated documentary depicts a working-class Vietnamese couple who has been living in Germany for 30 years. Through Skype and online karaoke rooms, they maintain digital connections to their home country. The filmmakers maintain an active *Instagram* account.
  - Secondary criticism:

- **DRUCK**, season 6 (2020-2021), available on YouTube (with *English subtitles*)
[The sixth season of this acclaimed *öffentlich-rechtlich* teen series focuses on a Black German lesbian, Fatou, who falls in love with a bisexual character, Kieu My (Nhung Hong). The characters navigate school, friendships, family, mental health, and love without resorting to tragic coming-out narratives. The series also heavily integrates social media, with characters’ own Instagram pages (Fatou and Kieu My), and an [official Instagram fan account](https://www.instagram.com/callmefatouofficial/?hl=en) with more content. This 10-episode series would lend itself to courses on 21st century Germany, especially those focusing on social media, queer, and/or BIPOC topics.]

**Secondary criticism:**


**Jackfruit** (Thuy Trang Nguyen, 2021)

This short film by an up-and-coming Vietnamese-German filmmaker depicts Mit, a gender-fluid person of the third generation of Vietnamese migration who navigates life as a queer individual in Berlin, while also staying connected to their ethnic heritage and caring for their grandmother with Alzheimer’s disease. Mit finds solace in their identity by discovering the bodhisattva Guanyin, whose gender is not constrained by the Western binary. The filmmaker maintains an active [Instagram account](https://www.instagram.com/callmefatouofficial/?hl=en).

**Secondary criticism:**


**Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan**

**Der müde Tod** (*Destiny*, Fritz Lang, 1921), available on [YouTube](https://www.youtube.com), [iTunes](https://itunes.com), and [Vudu](https://vudu.com)

The third episode of Fritz Lang’s Expressionist fantasy takes place in Imperial China with yellowface costuming. This film can be used as a case study of German orientalism, expressionist cinema, and the transnational oeuvre of Fritz Lang.

**Secondary criticism:**


**Die Abenteuer des Prinzen Achmed** (*The Adventures of Prince Achmed*, Lotte Reiniger, 1926), available on [Amazon](https://www.amazon.com) and the [Criterion Channel](https://www.criterion.com)

In Lotte Reiniger’s intriguing silhouette animation feature, Prince Achmed at first abducts the Mistress of the Wak-Wak island, Pari Banu, to China where the evil magician sells her to the Chinese Emperor, who in turn bestows her to his male lover. This Arabian Night story is interesting because of the oriental origin of shadow play, its pioneering technical innovation as well as the orientalist appropriation of Middle Eastern, African, and Chinese motifs.

**Secondary criticism:**


- **Song/Schmutziges Geld (Show Life, Richard Eichberg, 1928)**
  A thought-provoking silent film starring Anna May Wong and Henry George that exemplifies orientalist depictions of an Asian woman’s submissiveness and loyalty in an abusive relationship with a white man. Just as in *Piccadilly*, Songdances in a nightclub that fetishizes exotic Asian sexuality for a European audience. This will be a great film to use in a course on silent cinema, gender and sexuality, migration and social integration, and/or Orientalism.

  Secondary criticism:

- **Piccadilly (Ewald André Dupont, 1929), available on Vimeo**
  It is an excellent silent film starring Anna May Wong that depicts an interracial relationship between Shosho and Valentin who hires Shosho to dance in his nightclub Piccadilly. The film depicts Shosho as a classic femme fatale who seduces Valentine with her exotic Asian sexuality, and with her murder by her Chinese lover, the ultimate restoration of a social order for white Europeans.

  Secondary criticism:

- **Shanghai Express (Josef von Sternberg, 1932), available on DVD**
  The film is set during the first Chinese civil war between Chiang Kai-shek’s KMT and the communists, and it is the only feature film where Anna May Wong co-stars with Marlene Dietrich. Anna May Wong’s character differs from her stereotypical “Asian fetish” roles in earlier silent features.

  Secondary criticism:

- **Alarm in Peking (Herbert Selpin, 1937)**
  A propaganda film depicting the so-called Boxer Rebellion in China around 1900. Rosa Jung stars as one of the lone actresses of Asian descent in a cast of yellowface performances.

  Secondary criticism:
  2. Gerber, Lydia. “Working with Disaster: Weimar Mission Responses to the Boxer Catastrophe (1900-1901).” In *Transnational Encounters between Germany and East Asia since 1900*, edited by Joanne

- **China—Land zwischen gestern und morgen (China—A Country Between Yesterday and Tomorrow, Joop Huiskens and Robert Menegoz, 1956)**
  - An award-winning ethnographic documentary co-produced by DEFA and Chinese film studios and shot in color, the film aims to convey a positive image of the GDR’s new political ally in the Far East by comparing the misery and economic backwardness of farmers, workers, artisans, and engineers in feudal China with the new professional opportunities and political freedom they gained after the founding of the new People’s Republic. This film can be used to examine the GDR’s early attempts at cultural diplomacy, postcolonial experiences, and life in the early Mao era.

  - Secondary criticism:

- **Bis zum Ende aller Tage (Girl from Hong Kong, Franz Peter Wirth, 1961)**
  - This romance between a Hong Kong bar dancer and a German sailor is believed to be the first German film after World War II to depict racial discrimination. Taking place in both Hong Kong and in northern Germany, this transnational anti-racist melodrama is a relatively unknown gem for Asian-German film studies, even predating later classics like Rainer Werner Fassbinder’s *Angst essen Seele auf (Ali: Fear Eats the Soul, 1974).*

  - Secondary criticism:

- **Exil Shanghai (Exile Shanghai, Ulrike Ottinger, 1997),** available for streaming through the Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive (BAMPFA) until July 18, 2021
  - *Exil Shanghai* is a four-hour documentary—divided into two parts—featuring interviews with six Viennese, German, and Russian Jews who lived in Shanghai during the first half of the twentieth century. By juxtaposing Jewish émigrés’ oral accounts of exile with shots of contemporaneous Shanghai, Ottinger’s film is the most aesthetically interesting documentary made about this topic and can be used in courses on critical archive studies.

  - Secondary criticism:
on-jewish-exile-in-shanghai/.

- *Shanghai Ghetto* (Dana Janklowicz-Mann and Amir Mann, 2002), available on Amazon and YouTube
  - A documentary film about Jewish exile in Shanghai featuring interviews with Shanghailanders as well as with historians researching the topic.
  - Secondary criticism:

  - It is a documentary film that captures the dismantling process of a modern German coke factory in Dortmund by 400 Chinese workers, who will reassemble the entire factory in China. The film reflects on the concepts of *Heimat* and *Fremde* and can be used to discuss globalization and cultural stereotypes.
  - Secondary criticism:

- *Ghosted* (Monika Treut, 2009), available on DVD and on Alexander Street (institutional subscription needed)
  - Part of a series of Taiwan-themed films made by queer German director Monika Treut, *Ghosted* explores East Asian lesbian sexuality and Buddhist-Taiwanese conceptions of spirituality through a meta-narrative on documentary filmmaking. It is suitable for courses on Asian/Buddhist conceptions of spectrality, screen dynamics, queer German cinema, and psychoanalysis.
  - Secondary criticism:


- **John Rabe** (Florian Gallenberger, 2009), available on DVD
  - Based on *John Rabe: Der gute Mensch von Nanking (The Good Man of Nanking: Diaries of John Rabe)*, the award-winning film features Rabe’s role in establishing the International Safety Zone for Civilians in Nanking during the Nanking Massacre. The film allows students to learn about the geopolitics between Germany, Japan and China during the Second Sino-Japanese War.
  - Secondary criticism:

**India**

- **Die Leuchte Asiens (The Light of Asia/Prem Sanyas, Franz Osten, 1925)**, available on DVD and YouTube
  - As the first Indo-German co-production, the film’s Indian filming location and all-Indian cast were emphasized in promotional material. Lead actor and co-producer Himansu Rai wanted to use the film to provide an alternative to German orientalist films, such as Joe May’s *Das indische Grabmal (The Indian Tomb, 1921)*. Cinematographer Josef Wirsching collaborated with director Franz Osten on a number of other “deutsche Indienfilme” (German Indian films).
  - Secondary criticism:

- **Das indische Grabmal (The Indian Tomb, Fritz Lang, 1959)**, available on Amazon, and its sequel, **Der Tiger von Eschnapur (Tiger of Bengal, Fritz Lang, 1959)**
- *Das indische Grabmal* and *Der Tiger von Eschnapur* were Fritz Lang’s last works, made after the director had returned to Germany from a decade-long exile in the United States. After separate releases in Germany, these two films were combined into a film titled *Journey to the Lost City* and released in 1960 by American International Pictures (available on Amazon). Both films were written by Thea von Harbou and co-produced with India, and both feature German actors in brownface performance.

- Secondary criticism:

- *Marry Me! Aber bitte auf Indisch* (Neelesha Barthel, 2015), available on DVD
  - This farcical romcom, complete with Bollywood-inspired musical numbers, is one of the few by an Asian-German filmmaker to embrace mainstream genres. The film is also interesting as a case of Turkish-South Asian friendship and romance in the multicultural city of Berlin.

- Secondary criticism:

**Pakistan**

- *Kommissar X jagt die roten Tiger* (*The Tiger Gang*, Harald Reinl, 1971), available on DVD
  - One of the many James Bond action knockoffs of the 1960s and early 1970s, but this one is set in Pakistan and features South Asian actors. Other films in the 7-part Kommissar X series take place in South and Southeast Asia, such as *Kommissar X – Drei gelbe Katzen* (1966), *Kommissar X – In den Klauen des goldenen Drachen* (1966), and *Kommissar X – Drei goldene Schlangen* (1969)

- Secondary criticism:
Berghahn, 2005. 207-236.

- Drachenfutter (Dragon’s Chow, Jan Schütte, 1987), available on VHS
  - A black-and-white feature film that revolves around the Pakistani asylum seeker Shezad (Bhasker Patel) and his curtailed attempt to open a Pakistani restaurant with his friend, Chinese immigrant Xiao (Ric Young). It lends itself to courses addressing Germany’s filmic migration history.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Fernes Land (Junction Point, Kanwal Sethi, 2011), available on DVD
  - Fernes Land is the debut feature film from Indian–German director/co-writer Kanwal Sethi. Its grapples with life as an undocumented immigrant, racial profiling, and solidarity.
  - Secondary criticism:

Thailand

  - A two-part remake of the original 1919-1920 adventure film series, but with its location switched from China to Thailand/Cambodia, sparking the trend of on-location shooting of German adventure films in Thailand during the 1960s. Valéry Inkijinoff and Hollywood actor Sabu star as monks. Co-director and cinematographer Richard Angst worked on numerous other films set in Asia.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Gekauftes Glück (Bride of the Orient, Urs Odermatt, 1988), available on DVD and Vimeo
  - This dark anti-Heimatfilm depicts a Thai “mail-order bride” (played by Arunotai Jitreekan) who experiences racism in rural Switzerland. Werner Herzog co-stars as a particularly repugnant character.
  - Secondary criticism:
    2. The DVD also comes with a 48 page booklet

- Patong Girl (Susanna Salonen, 2014), available on DVD
  - This Grimme Prize-winning film is unique for its trans representation of Thai woman Fai (played by Aisawanya Areyawattana), who falls in love with a German tourist. Fortunately, the film does not have a tragic ending. It is suitable for transnational film courses, as well as those on queer and trans studies.
  - Secondary criticism:

**North and South Korea**

- **Nicht Fisch, nicht Fleisch (Neither Fish nor Fowl, Matthias Keilich, 2002), available on DVD**
  - Co-written by Ki Bun, this is the first German feature film with a Korean-German story. While a bit too reliant on Korean markers of difference, its depictions of a transracial adoptee reclaiming his cultural heritage, as well as its focus on an Asian protagonist couple, are well worth a watch.
  - **Secondary criticism:**

- **Endstation der Sehnsüchte: Ein deutsches Dorf in Südkorea (Home from Home / 독일 마을, Sung-Hyung Cho, 2009)**
  - The documentary portrays a group of South Korean nurses and miners who worked in Germany for four decades as guest workers and who now return, with their spouses, to a newly founded German Village (*Togil maǔl*) in their homeland. This film is particularly suitable for courses on the concept of *Heimat*, as director Sung-Hyung Cho thematizes multidirectional exotization, reverse culture shock, and *Heimatlosigkeit* by experimenting with generic conventions of the *Heimatfilm*.
  - **Secondary criticism:**

- **Die koreanische Hochzeitstruhe (The Korean Wedding Chest, Ulrike Ottinger, 2009), available on DVD**
  - In this short documentary about Korean wedding conventions, Ottinger no longer seeks to capture societies about to disappear as a result of global capitalism, as in her previous work, but analyzes the uncanny ways in which traditional rites are preserved alongside newer developments.
  - **Secondary criticism:**

- **Meine Brüder und Schwester im Norden (My Brothers and Sisters in the North/북녘의 내 형제 자매들, Sung-Hyung Cho, 2016), available on YouTube, Vimeo, and Amazon**
  - As the first South Korean director to film in North Korea by way of her German passport, Sung-Hyung Cho portrays the daily lives of a middle-class family in Pyongyang, farmers at an agricultural collective, and
female workers at a textile factory. The film evokes a strong desire for Korean unification and calls for its comparison with German reunification. It is particularly suitable for courses on Cold War culture in Germany and Korea.

- Secondary criticism:

- 택시운전사 (A Taxi Driver, Hun Jang, 2017), widely available for streaming
  - Starring Song Kang-ho (of Parasite, 2019) and Thomas Kretschmann, A Taxi Driver adapts the true story of a German journalist who clandestinely reported on the Gwangju uprising in 1980 with the help of a Korean taxi driver. The film offers unique insights into international solidarity at the grassroots level from the Korean perspective.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Eine Postkarte aus Pjöngjang: Reise durch Nordkorea (A Postcard from Pyongyang—Traveling through North Korea, Gregor Möllers and Anne Lewald, 2019), available on Vimeo
  - Essentially a travelogue, Möllers and Lewald’s film explores contradictions between reality and performativity, between the dramatic in Western journalistic reports and the quotidian in North Korean society by adopting a film style that oscillates from the participatory to the observational, from the personal to the objective. The film is suitable for a course on documentary studies, contemporary North Korea, and theatricality.
  - Secondary criticism:

Japan

- Harakiri (Fritz Lang, 1919), available on Amazon and YouTube (intertitles in German)
  - Harakiri is a silent adaptation of the popular Madame Butterfly story. It dramatizes an evil and oppressive Buddhism to explain the exotic and barbaric practice of hara-kiri, thus shifting the responsibility for Butterfly’s (played by Lil Dagover) tragedy from an unfaithful European lover to Japan itself.
  - Secondary criticism:
    2. Shen, Qinna. “Implicating Buddhism in Madame Butterfly’s Tragedy: Japonisme and Japan-Bashing in Fritz Lang’s Harakiri (1919).” Forthcoming in The German-East Asian Screen: Cinematic

- Die Tochter des Samurai (The Samurai’s Daughter/新しき土, Arnold Fanck, 1937), available on Archive.org
  - As the first German-Japanese co-production, Die Tochter des Samurai offers a glimpse into the notorious collaboration between the Nazi regime and its counterpart in East Asia. The film draws on generic conventions of the Bergfilm, explores concepts of Blut und Boden, and offers a fascinating view on Japanese femininity that counters the typical tragic ending reserved for the Asian woman.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Der schweigende Stern (The Silent Star, Kurt Maetzig, 1960), available on Kanopy
  - A DEFA science fiction film featuring an international cast, with Japanese doctor Sumiko (Yoko Tani) as a protagonist. The cast also includes more minor characters: Chinese linguist Tschen Yü (Tang Hua-Ta) and an Indian mathematician performed in brownface. The film is particularly suitable for courses on East German cinema, socialist realism, and transnational collaborations in the socialist world.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Tokyo-Ga (Wim Wenders, 1985), available on the Criterion Channel
  - Tokyo-Ga is a hybrid work that pays homage to the legendary Japanese director Yasujiro Ozu, explores the contemporary culture of Tokyo, and reflects on the nature of film in relation to television, video, and new media. It is suitable for courses on auteur cinema, film history, and documentary studies.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Erleuchtung garantiert (Enlightenment Guaranteed, Doris Dörrie, 1999), available on Vimeo and Amazon.de
  - It is a feature film about two troubled German brothers who are “enlightened” after staying at a Zen Buddhist temple in Japan. It is suitable for courses on German comedy, Germans go abroad, German-Japanese encounters, and/or transnational cinema.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Kirschblüten – Hanami (Cherry Blossoms, Doris Dörrie, 2008), available on Amazon (Strand Releasing)
  - This feature film uses cherry blossoms and the mayfly to convey the theme of impermanence and the Butoh dance as a shamanic form of mourning. Dörrie’s Japanophilic films are good to teach in contrast to earlier Orientalist films such as Harakiri.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Grüße aus Fukushima (Greetings from Fukushima/Fukushima, mon amour, Doris Dörrie, 2016), available on DVD
  - It is good to teach Cherry Blossoms together with Fukushima mon amour since they both explore the themes of loss and grief as well as the Zen Buddhist idea of transience and living in the present moment. Aesthetically and narratively, the film pays homage to Hiroshima mon amour in its black/white color palette and in thematizing mutual healing after traumatic experiences.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Family Romance, LLC (Werner Herzog, 2019), available on Amazon (MUBI) and Apple TV
  - Family Romance, LLC tells a fictionalized story of the titular family rental company and its founder/proprietor Yuichi Ishii, both real entities widely known in Japan. The film’s liminal status between documentary and fiction mystifies Japan, exploring whether the country is a representative of the universal lack of truth in modern society or the unique site where ubiquitous performativity takes place. The film could be used in courses on auteur cinema, documentary theory, gender and sexuality, psychoanalysis, and performativity studies.
  - Secondary criticism:

Other

- Die goldene Jurte (The Golden Yurt, Gottfried Kolditz and Rabschaa Dordschpalam, 1961), available on DVD via the DEFA Film Library
  - This fairy-tale film is a co-production of DEFA and Mongolkino in Ulan Bator that came out in the year of the fortieth anniversary of socialist Mongolia. It is hard to ignore the possibility that casting an East German actor (Kurt Mühhardt) in the deus-ex-machina role of the Water-Khan was a means of highlighting the crucial role that (East) German assistance plays in building a better and more prosperous Mongolia as symbolized by the golden yurt.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Nordsee ist Mordsee (North Sea is Dead Sea, Hark Bohm, 1976), available on DVD
  - This gritty teen film by Fassbinder collaborator Hark Bohm depicts the isolation and bullying of its Asian protagonist (Dschingsis Bowakow) in working-class Hamburg. Despite its questionable representational methods, the film does intend to be anti-racist. However, most remember the film for its rebellious second half, where Dschingsis and one of his former bullies steal a sailboat together and try to escape their problems.
  - Secondary criticism:

- Johanna d’Arc of Mongolia (Joan of Arc of Mongolia, Ulrike Ottinger, 1989), available for streaming through the Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive (BAMPFA) until July 18, 2021
  - In this film, Euro-American travelers encounter Mongolian nomads who lead a traditional life. With a film style that oscillates between observational documentary and fiction, Ottinger exoticizes Mongolian culture and stages a performance of ethnicity for the benefit of western audiences. The film is particularly suitable for courses on queer German cinema, New German Cinema, author studies, and ethnographic filmmaking.
  - Secondary criticism:

- **Same Same but Different** (Detlev Buck, 2009), available on [YouTube](https://www.youtube.com), [Kanopy](https://www.kanopy.com) and [DVD](https://www.amazon.com)
  - A biopic based on the romance between German backpacker Benjamin Präfer in Cambodia who falls in love with Sreykeo (Apinya Sakuljaroensuk). The film is based on the 2006 article for Stern.de, “Bis der Tod sie mir wegnimmt: Meine große Liebe ist HIV-positiv.”
  - Secondary criticism:

- **Schau mich nicht so an** *(Don’t Look at Me That Way*, Uisenma Borchoh, 2015), available on [Amazon](https://www.amazon.com)
  - The debut feature film from Mongolian German director Uisenma Borchoh, who also stars as the queer protagonist Hedi. This provocative film earned Borchoh the Bavarian Film Prize for Best New Director and Mongolian Woman of the Year in the art/culture/sport category. This film is particularly suitable for queer German cinema courses.
  - Secondary criticism:

- **Tschick** *(Goodbye Berlin*, Fatih Akin, 2016), available on DVD (English subtitles), [Amazon.de](https://www.amazon.de)
  - German subtitles only
  - Adapted from Wolfgang Herrndorf’s popular 2010 novel, Tschick is a coming-of-age/teen road film by Turkish-German director Fatih Akin. The titular character is a multiracial Russian outsider figure who is frequently referred to as looking Mongolian; his character is played by newcomer Anand Batbileg, of Mongolian descent. It is suitable for courses on literary adaptations and contemporary film.
  - Secondary criticism:

**Qingyang Zhou** is a PhD candidate in German at the University of California, Berkeley. She received her BA degree in German, Cinema and Media Studies, and Comparative Literature from the University of Pennsylvania. Her research focuses on the literary and cinematic entanglements between East/West Germany, China, and...
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