6 See I. Wigger, op. cit., chapter 3.3, 3.4.
7 Prominent figures supporting the German protests included the German social democrat president Friedrich Ebert, Prince Max von Baden and Professor Lujo Brentano.
8 In Germany these organisations were called Deutscher Notbund gegen die Schwarze Schmach and Hamburger Landesverband zur Bekämpfung der Schwarzen Schmach.
11 E. D. Morel, The Horror on the Rhine, London 1920. The pamphlet reached eight editions, was translated into different languages and sold around 10,000 copies in less than one month.
14 Bertrand Russell commented in Foreign Affairs – A Journal of International Understanding (March 1924) on a newly published book The Treachery of France by J.J.C. Street. He argued that the author had ably demonstrated that these ‘coloured troops’ showed bad moral conduct and were guilty of ‘unnatural’ crimes, encouraged by those in authority.
17 For an in-depth discussion of such violent male sexual fantasies, see K. Theweleit, Männerphantasien I. und II. Unveränderte Tischbücherausgabe, erwürgt durch ein Nachwort (Frankfurt am Main, Basel, Piper, 2000).
18 See F. El-Tayeb, Schwarze Deutsche. Der Diskurs um ‘Rasse’ und nationale Identität 1890-1933 (Frankfurt am Main, New York, Campus, 2001); N. Lösch, Rasse als Konstrukt: Leben und Werk Eugen Fischer, (Frankfurt am Main, Peter Lang, 1997).
19 A brochure written in English discusses the ‘Black Deeds by Black Slavedrivers’, B. Stehle, The Shame of France (Magdeburg, 1924). And a German newspaper article from 1923 refers to the Germans in the occupied zone as ‘slaves’ and depicts the German labourer as ‘more unfree than ever before’. J. A. Schmitt (Pseudonym: Volker), ‘Rheinische Runenblätter’, Magdeburgische Zeitung (17.2.1923). Stadtarchiv Mainz, Nachlaß Schreiber, Box 35-69, No. 66.
20 For a comprehensive discussion of the importance of ‘class’ in the campaign, see I. Wigger, Die ‘Schwarze Schmach am Rhein’, op. cit., chapter 3.4.