Remnants of the RechtsstaatThe Death of DemocracyEdgar Julius Jung, Right-wing Enemy of the NazisThe ThalburgWho
Voted for Hitler?The German DictatorshipLife and Death in the Third ReichNazi GermanyThe Fateful AllianceGerman
Refugee Historians and Friedrich MeineckeThe Red Cross and the HolocaustA History of Public Law in Germany, 1871-
1945The Nazi Seizure of PowerThe Infancy of NazismThe German RevolutionHow Hitler Seized Power: Could It
Happen in America?Hitler's SoldiersLife in the Third ReichComrades Betrayed
Franz Neumann's classic account of the governmental workings of fascism as Nazi Germany, first published in 1942, is
reprinted in a new paperback edition with an introduction by the distinguished historian Peter Hayes. Neumann
was one of the only early Frankfurt School thinkers to examine seriously the problem of political institutions. After
the rise of the Nazis to power, his emphasis shifted to an analysis of economic power, and then after the war to
political psychology. But his contributions in Behemoth were groundbreaking: that the Nazi organization of society
involved the collapse of traditional ideas of the state, of ideology, of law, and even of any underlying rationality.
The book must be studied, not simply read, Raul Hilberg wrote. The most experienced researchers will tell us that
Understanding why, and the methods by which it was pursued. The amount of ground it covers in 500 pages is remarkble -
from the anti-Semitism of popular German literature of the 19th century to Hitler's suicide and the surrender of his regime. It's excellently written and skilfully interweaves narrative history, sound interpretation and the recollections (through interviews, listed in the notes as "previously unpublished testimony") of survivors. Rees provides an exemplary account of how the greatest crime in modern history came about. The Times' Rees has distilled 25 years of research into this compelling study, the finest single-volume account of the Holocaust. It is not a book for the faint-hearted. Some of the first-hand testimony is both shocking and heart-
rending. Yet it has important things to say about human nature - what our species is capable of doing if not prevented by civilized laws - and demands to be read' Saul David, Telegraph 'Anyone wanting a compelling, highly readable explanation of how and why the Holocaust happened, drawing on real scholarship and impressively incorporating moving and harrowing interviews need look no further than Laurence Rees' brilliant book' Professor Ian Kershaw, bestselling author of HitlerThough often depicted as a rapid political transformation, the Nazi seizure of power was in fact a process that extended from the appointment of the Papen cabinet in the early summer of 1932 through the Röhm blood purge two years later. Across fourteen rigorous and carefully researched chapters, Where To Download The Nazi Seizure Of Power Experience A Single German Town 1922 1945 William Sheridan Allen | 7bb2c67a018e3e91c543e51eb627c85f Page 1/3
dictatorship, and Hitler’s consolidation of power. Together, they provide multiple perspectives on the extent to which the triumph of Nazism was historically predetermined or the product of human miscalculation and intent. An American labor leader’s eyewitness perspective on the rise of Nazi power and its era Berlino and Freiburg before Hitler, a work that combines the historical records from the SS, Gestapo, and other organs of the Nazi machine. Ben Shepherd draws on a wealth of primary sources and recent scholarship to convey a much darker, more complex picture. For the first time, the German army is examined throughout the Second World War, across all combat theaters and occupied regions, and from multiple perspectives. The performance of the relationship with the Weimar Republic, the political dynamics of the state, and the crimes and military occupation. This was a key people’s army, drawn from across German society and reflecting that society as it existed under the Nazis. Without the army and its conquests abroad, Shepherd explains, the Nazi regime could not have perpetrated its crimes against Jews, prisoners of war, and civilians in occupied countries. This is how we understand the crimes and why they were committed. In an era in which higher commands were more complicit than others. Shepherd also reveals the reasons for the army’s early battlefield successes and its mounting defeats up to 1945, the latter due not only to Allied superiority and Hitler’s mismanagement as commander-in-chief, but also to the failings—moral, political, economic, strategic, and operational—of the army’s own leadership. This history of the discipline of public law in Germany covers three dramatic decades of the Twentieth century. It opens with the First World War, analyzes the highly creative years of the Weimar Republic, and recounts the decline of German public law that began in 1933 and extended to the downfall of the Third Reich. Delving into the controversy surrounding the fire that burned down the Reichstag and ignited the Third Reich, this gripping account of Hitler’s rise to dictatorship reopens the arson case, profiling key figures and making use of new sources and archives to reinvestigate one of the greatest mysteries of the Nazi period. “Hitlerland is a bit of a guilty pleasure. Reading about the Nazis is not supposed to be fun, but Nagorski manages to make it so. Readers new to this story will find it fascinating” (The Washington Post). Hitler’s rise to power, Germany’s march to the abyss, as seen through the eyes of Americans—diplomats, military officers, journalists, expats, visiting authors, Olympic athletes—who watched horrified and up close. “Engaging if chilling...a book that will appeal to Americans with Hitler’s rise” (USA TODAY). Hitlerland offers a fascinating narrative full of surprising twists—and a startlingly fresh perspective on this heavily dissected era. Essays discuss political violence, village life, public opinion of Hitler, Nazi policy against the Jews, social outcasts, and the experience of youngsters growing up in Nazi Germany. At the end of 1941, six weeks after the mass deportations of Jews from central Europe across the Reich received from the Reich Labor Service, Eichmann, decreeing that all war-wounded and decorated Jewish veterans of World War I be exempted from upcoming “evacuations.” Why this was so, and how Jewish veterans at least initially were able to avoid the fate of ordinary Jews under the Nazis, is the subject of Comrades Betrayed. Michael Geheran deftly illuminates how the same values that compelled Jewish soldiers to demonstrate bravery in the front lines in World War I made it impossible for them to accept persecution. After all, they upheld the ideal of the German fighting man, embraced the fatherland, and cherished the bonds that had developed in military service. Through their diaries and private letters, as well as interviews with eyewitnesses and surviving family members and records from the police, Gestapo, and military, Michael Geheran presents a major challenge to the perception that Jewish veterans were left isolated and helpless from 1938. Tracing the path from the trenches of the Great War to the extermination camps of the Third Reich, Geheran exposes a painful dichotomy: while many Jewish former combatants believed that Germany would never betray them, the Holocaust was nonetheless a horrific reality. In chronicling Jewish veterans’ appeal to older, traditional notions of comradeship and national belonging, Comrades Betrayed forces reflection on how this group made use of scant opportunities to defy Nazi persecution and, for some, to evade becoming victims of the Final Solution. On 30 January 1933, Alfred Hugenberg’s conservative German National People’s Party (DNVP) formed a coalition with the Nazi Party, thus enabling Hitler to accede to the chancellorship. This book analyzes in detail the complicated relationship between Conservatives and Nazis and offers a re-interpretation of the Nazi seizure of power. The decisive months between 30 January and 14 July 1933. The Machtbergung is characterized here as a period of all-pervasive violence and lawlessness with incessant conflicts between Nazis and German Nationals and Nazi attacks on the conservative Bürgertum, a far cry from the traditional depiction of the takeover as a relatively bloodless, virtually sterile assumption of power by one vast impersonal apparatus wrestling control from another. The author scrutinizes the revolutionary character of the Nazi seizure of power, the Nazis’ attacks on the core values of the conservative community, and National Socialism’s co-optation of traditional symbols and their reduction to symbols of violence and intimidation. Fritzsche deciphers the puzzle of Nazism’s ideological grasp. Its basic appeal lay in the Volksgemeinschaft—a “people’s community” that appealed to Germans to be part of a great project to redress the wrongs of the Versailles treaty, make the country strong and vital, and rid the body politic of unhealthy elements. Diaries and letters reveal Germans’ fears, desires, and reservations, while showing how Nazi concepts saturated everyday life. “Albert Krebs (3 March 1899 in Amorbach? 26 June 1974 in Hamburg) was the Nazi Gauleiter in Hamburg in the time of the Third Reich. Krebs, a higher archive official’s son, did his Abitur in 1917 after finishing school at the Gymnasium in Aschaffenburg and thereafter reported to the military as a volunteer. He was not deployed in the First World War. Krebs was discharged in March 1919, leaving him free to begin studies in Germanistics, history, national economics, and English language in Würzburg, Tübingen, Marburg and Frankfurt am Main. In 1922, he graduated and in the same year, he joined the Nazi party, the NSDAP. Krebs had been busying himself in the youth movement ever since. Furthermore, he was in the Gildesheim (studying his students) and in the Freikorps of Epp and Oberland. In March 1925, Krebs was working at the Deutschnationaler Handlungsgesellschaft-Verband (German National Trade Assistants’ Federation; DHV) in Spandau in Berlin. After the reorganisation of the NSDAP, Krebs joined it in May 1926, and was appointed on 4 November 1926 leader of a group that had formerly been downgraded from Nazi Gau to “local group” (Ortsgruppe). After the group was once again upgraded, Krebs was employed as a Gauleiter of Hamburg. In 1929, Krebs became one of the leading members of the NSDAP, and the NSDAP’s propaganda chief of the Nazi Daily Newspaper Hamburger Tageblatt. Owing to an article published early in 1932 that was critical of Kurt von Schleicher’s cabinet, Krebs was upbraided by Adolf Hitler personally and excluded from the Party.”—Wikipedia. This book is an intellectual history of Ernst Fraenkel’s The Dual State (1941, reissued 2017), one of the most erudite books on the theory of dictatorship ever written. Fraenkel’s was the first comprehensive analysis of the rise and nature of Nazism, and the only such analysis written from within Hitler’s Germany. His sophisticated-not to mention courageous-analysis amounted to an ethnography of Nazi law. As a result of its
clandestine origins, The Dual State has been hailed as the ultimate piece of intellectual resistance to the Nazi regime. In this book, Jens Meierhenrich revives Fraenkel's innovative concept of “the dual state,” restoring it to its rightful place in the annals of public law scholarship. Blending insights from legal theory and legal history, he tells in an accessible manner the remarkable gestation of Fraenkel's ethnography of law from inside the belly of the behemoth. In addition to questioning the conventional wisdom about the law of the Third Reich, Meierhenrich explores the legal origins of dictatorship elsewhere, then and now. The book sets the parameters for a theory of the “authoritarian rule of law,” a cutting edge topic in law and society scholarship with immediate policy implications. Challenging the traditional belief that Hitler’s supporters were largely from the lower middle class, Richard F. Hamilton analyzes Nazi electoral successes by turning to previously untapped sources—urban voting records. This examination of data from a series of elections in fourteen of the largest German cities shows that in most of them the vote for the Nazis varied directly with the class level of the district, with the wealthiest districts giving it the strongest support. Originally published in 1982, The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. Fischer carefully balances the social, psychological, collective and individual aspects of the rise and fall of Nazi Germany, while paying full attention to the broad range of factors that went into the creation of the Nazi state. What Hitler Knew is a fascinating study of how the climate of fear in Nazi Germany affected Hitler’s advisers and shaped the decision making process. It explores the key foreign policy decisions from the Nazi seizure of power up to the hours before the outbreak of World War II. Zachary Shore argues persuasively that the tense environment led the diplomats to a nearly obsessive control over the “information arsenal” in a desperate battle to defend their positions and to safeguard their lives. Unlike previous studies, this book draws the reader into the diplomats’ darker world, and illustrates how Hitler's power to make informed decisions was limited by the very system he created. The result, Shore concludes, was a chaotic flow of information between Hitler and his advisers that may have accelerated the march toward war. *A TIMES AND TELEGRAPH BOOK OF THE YEAR* WHAT CAUSED THE FALL OF THE MOST PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY EUROPE, AND THE RISE OF THE MOST TERRIFYING? In the 1930s, Germany was at a turning point, with many looking to the Nazi phenomenon as part of widespread resentment towards cosmopolitan liberal democracy and capitalism. This was a global situation that pushed Germany to embrace authoritarianism, nationalism and economic self-sufficiency, kick-starting a revolution founded on new media technologies, and the formidable political and self-promotional skills of its leader. Based on award-winning research and recently discovered archival material, The Death of Democracy is a panoramic new survey of one of the most important periods in modern history, and a book with a resounding message for the world today. 'Extremely fine with careful prose and scholarship, he brings these events close to us.' Timothy Snyder, The New York Times 'Intelligent, well-informed intriguing.' The Times 'With the injection of fresh contemporary voices, The Death of Democracy is also a thoughtful reflection of how our time more resembles the Thirties than the Noughties.' Daily Telegraph Never in the history of our inspired experiment in self-government has our nation been in greater danger. If we value our freedom and democracy, we must understand how the Germans lost theirs in 1933. Could it happen in the USA? Early influences and the shaping of the personality (1894-1918) -- Entry into politics and the fight against separatism: Jung's years in the Pfalz (1918-24) -- Jung's pursuit of leadership of the Conservative Revolution (1925-31) -- With Papen in the eye of the storm: the final years (1932-34) -- Conclusion

The chilling story of the hundred days in the spring of 1933 in which the Nazis laid the foundations for their Third Reich. This collection of letters from German refugee historians to their teacher Friedrich Meinecke sheds light on questions of emigration and German-Jewish and German-American identity. It also reflects the deep impact that eminent historians had on American teaching and research in European history, as well as on the rebuilding of German historiography after it was discredited during the Nazi era. 'The harsh Armistice terms of 1918, the short-lived Weimar Republic, Hindenburg's senile vacillations, and behind-the-scenes power plays form the backbone of this excellent study covering German history during the first three-and-a-half decades of the century.'--Publishers website.

Documents the propaganda and politics that brought Nazism to power in one German town where the population was predominately Lutheran and the largest local employer was the Civil Service. A startling new assessment of the role of the Red Cross in the Holocaust. "First published in Great Britain by Allen Lane."--Title page verso

Offering a dynamic and wide-ranging examination of the key issues at the heart of the study of German Fascism in the Thirties as Fascism brings together a selection of Geoff Eley’s most important writings on Nazism and the Third Reich. Featuring a wealth of revised, updated and new material, Nazism as Fascism analyses the historiography of the Third Reich and its main interpretive approaches. Themes include: Detailed reflection on the tenets and character of Nazi ideology and institutional practices Examination of the complicated processes that made Germans willing to think of themselves as Nazis. Discussion of Nazism’s presence in the everyday lives of the German People Consideration of the place of women under the Third Reich In addition, this book also looks at the larger questions of the historical legacy of Fascist ideology and charts its influence and development from its origin in 1930’s Germany through to its intellectual and spatial influence on a modern society in crisis. In Nazism as Fascism Geoff Eley engages with Germany’s political past in order to evaluate the politics of the present day and to understand what happens when the basic principles of democracy and of freedom are violated. This book is essential reading not only for students of German history, but for anyone with an interest in history and politics more generally.

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