

Behemoth Struktur Und Praxis Des Nationalsozialis

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Philosophie und Zeitgeist im Nationalsozialismus Marion Heinz 2006

The Holocaust and Historical Methodology Dan Stone 2012 This book is timely and necessary and often extremely challenging. It brings together an impressive cast of scholars, spanning several academic generations. Anyone interested in writing about the Holocaust should read this book and consider the implications of what is written here for their own work. There seems to me little doubt that Holocaust history writing stands at something of a cross roads, and the ways forward that this volume points to are extremely thought provoking. -- Tom Lawson, University of Winchester.

Inside Nazi Germany Detlev Peukert 1987-01-01 Describes the experiences of ordinary people living in Nazi Germany, explains how they aided or avoided Nazi programs, and analyzes the use of terror against social outsiders

Gustav Radbruch, Hans Kelsen und der Nationalsozialismus Taner Aydin 2020-10-29 Taner Aydin untersucht die Rechtsphilosophien der zwei bedeutendsten und wirkmächtigsten deutschsprachigen Rechtsdenker des 20. Jahrhunderts, Gustav Radbruch und Hans Kelsen, in Bezug auf ein zentrales lebensgeschichtliches Ereignis, das auch ihre Rechtsphilosophien auf die Probe zu stellen geeignet ist: die Erfahrung des Nationalsozialismus. Der Autor bringt dabei die Prämissen der jeweiligen Rechtsphilosophie mit den Äußerungen zum NS-Recht in Bezug. Bei Radbruch zeigt sich unter anderem, dass die Erfahrung des Nationalsozialismus zu einer Korrektur eines systemfremden Elementes seiner Rechtsphilosophie geführt hat. In Bezug auf Kelsen arbeitet der Autor heraus, dass dieser allzu leichtfertig allem NS-Recht umfassende Rechtsqualität zugesprochen hat.

"Aryanisation" in Hamburg Frank Bajohr 2002 Published to wide acclaim in its original edition, this book shows how many ordinary Germans became involved in what they saw as a legally sanctioned process of ridding Germany and Europe of their Jews.

Weimar through the Lens of Gender Julia Roos 2017-09-28 "This book will make a valuable contribution to the field of German history, as well as the histories of gender and sexuality. The argument that Weimar feminism did bring about tangible gains for women needs to be made, and Roos has done so convincingly." --Julia Sneeringer, Queens College Until 1927, Germany had a system of state-regulated prostitution, under which only those prostitutes who submitted to regular health checks and numerous other restrictions on their personal freedom were tolerated by the police. Male clients of prostitutes were not subject to any controls. The decriminalization of prostitution in 1927 resulted from important postwar gains in women's rights; yet this change--while welcomed by feminists, Social Democrats, and liberals--also mobilized powerful conservative resistance. In the early 1930s, the right-wing backlash against liberal gender reforms like the 1927 prostitution law played a fateful role in the downfall of the Weimar Republic and the rise of Nazism. *Weimar through the Lens of Gender* combines the political history of early twentieth-century Germany with analytical perspectives derived from the fields of gender studies and the history of sexuality. The book's argument will be of interest to a broad readership: specialists in the fields of gender studies and the history of sexuality, as well as historians and general readers interested in Weimar and Nazi Germany. Julia Roos is Assistant Professor of History at Indiana University, Bloomington. Jacket art: "Hamburg, vermutlich St. Pauli, 1920er-30er Jahre," photographer unknown, s/w-Fotografie. (Courtesy of the Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte.)

Conflict and Transformation Christian Joerges 2022-10-06 In this important compendium, one of the leading scholars of EU law and its legal framework, reflects on his previous writings in the context of current challenges the European project is facing. More than a simple restatement, it offers an important theoretical comment at this defining time for EU law. The author offers a welcome counterbalance to what some perceive to be a surfeit of optimism when assessing the EU and its development. In so doing, Professor Joerges identifies three flaws in the current European ideology. Firstly, he points to the intellectual weakness of the "integration through law" ideology. Secondly, the book sets out the systematic neglect of "the economic" and its political dynamics. Finally, it addresses the complacency with respect to Europe's darker legacies. This is an important critical (and candid) assessment of Europe at its half century.

Visions of Community in Nazi Germany Martina Steber 2018-07-16 When the Nazis seized power in Germany in 1933 they promised to create a new, harmonious society under the leadership of the Führer, Adolf Hitler. The concept of Volksgemeinschaft - 'the people's community' - enshrined the Nazis' vision of society'; a society based on racist, social-Darwinist, anti-democratic, and nationalist thought. The regime used Volksgemeinschaft to define who belonged to the National Socialist 'community' and who did not. Being accorded the status of belonging granted citizenship rights, access to the benefits of the welfare state, and opportunities for advancement, while those who were denied the privilege of belonging lost their right to live. They were shamed, excluded, imprisoned, murdered. Volksgemeinschaft was the Nazis' project of social engineering, realized by state action, by administrative procedure, by party practice, by propaganda, and by individual initiative. Everyone deemed worthy of belonging was called to participate in its realization. Indeed, this collective notion was directed at the individual, and unleashed an enormous dynamism, which gave social change a particular direction. The Volksgemeinschaft concept was not strictly defined, which meant that it was rather marked by a plurality of meaning and emphasis which resulted in a range of readings in the Third Reich, drawing in people from many social and political

backgrounds. *Visions of Community in Nazi Germany* scrutinizes Volksgemeinschaft as the Nazis' central vision of community. The contributors engage with individual appropriations, examine projects of social engineering, analyze the social dynamism unleashed, and show how deeply private lives were affected by this murderous vision of society.

War and Compromise Between Nations and States Egbert Jahn 2019-11-30 This volume investigates both violent conflicts and non-violent conflict behavior. It addresses a variety of topics, including responsibility and guilt in connection with war, violent conflicts, and terrorist attacks; conflict escalation in disputed areas such as the South China Sea, Syria, and Ukraine; war as an instrument of the United States' and Russia's global peace policy, and the experiences with non-violent conflict strategies in the Indian independence movement. Furthermore, it presents country studies on Switzerland and Catalonia. Peaceful interethnic relations in multilingual states in Switzerland are examined and juxtaposed against independence movements, such as in Catalonia. Current political challenges faced by the European Union, e.g. divergent refugee policies and the Brexit, are also discussed.

Industrial Housewives Carola Sachse 2014-01-09 Focusing on women and their work, this valuable historical study traces industrial social work from its inception through the Nazi period. Author Sachse provides an analysis of policies applied to women workers rather than developed by and for them--as an example of how social policy treats women. This thorough book examines the continuities and discontinuities of industrial social work, and assesses the effect on the industrial welfare system of developments within National Socialism. Within this framework the study examines the role of women in industrial social work and labor relations, the attitudes of various groups toward the proper relations between industry and government, and the well-documented relationship between industrialists and the German Labor Front (DAF), the organization that replaced the outlawed labor unions.

The Law in Nazi Germany Alan E. Steinweis 2013-03-30 While we often tend to think of the Third Reich as a zone of lawlessness, the Nazi dictatorship and its policies of persecution rested on a legal foundation set in place and maintained by judges, lawyers, and civil servants trained in the law. This volume offers a concise and compelling account of how these intelligent and well-educated legal professionals lent their skills and knowledge to a system of oppression and domination. The chapters address why German lawyers and jurists were attracted to Nazism; how their support of the regime resulted from a combination of ideological conviction, careerist opportunism, and legalistic self-delusion; and whether they were held accountable for their Nazi-era actions after 1945. This book also examines the experiences of Jewish lawyers who fell victim to anti-Semitic measures. The volume will appeal to scholars, students, and other readers with an interest in Nazi Germany, the Holocaust, and the history of jurisprudence.

The Lost Debate William David Jones 1999 Brings to light critiques of modern tyranny written by German socialist intellectuals before and during World War II about the definition, origins, nature, and means of overcoming totalitarianism.

Architects of Annihilation Götz Aly 2002 Ultimately this would lead to the sinister 'adjusting' of the ratio between what were perceived as 'productive' and 'unproductive' population groups."

Between the Norm and the Exception William E. Scheuerman 1997-01-22 Winner, 1996 Elaine and David Spitz Book Prize for the best book on liberal and democratic theory, Conference for the Study of Political Thought. Winner, 1994 First Book Prize, Foundations of Political Thought Organized Section, American Political Science Association. *Between the Norm and the Exception* contributes historical insight to the ongoing debate over the future of the rule of law in welfare-state capitalist democracies. The core issue is whether or not society can offer its citizens welfare-state guarantees and still preserve the liberal vision of a norm-based legal system. Franz Neumann and Otto Kirchheimer, in an age dominated by Hitler and Stalin, sought to establish a sound theoretical basis for the "rule of law" ideal. As an outcome of their sophisticated understanding of the liberal political tradition, their writings suggest a theoretical missed opportunity, an alternative critical theory that might usefully be applied in understanding (and perhaps countering) the contemporary trend toward the delegalization of law.

The Philosophy of Law Mark Tebbit 2013-07-04 From articles centering on the detailed and doctrinal exposition of the law to those which reside almost wholly within the realm of philosophical ethics, this volume affords comprehensive treatment to both sides of the philosophico-legal equation. Systematic and sustained coverage of the many dimensions of legal thought gives ample expression to the true breadth and depth of the philosophy of law, with coverage of: The modes of knowing and the kinds of normativity used in the law; Studies in international, constitutional, criminal, administrative, persons and property, contracts and tort law-including their historical origins and worldwide ramifications; Current legal cultures such as common law and civilian, European, and Aboriginal; Influential jurists and their biographies; All influential schools and methods

Behemoth Franz Neumann 2015-11

Bystanders to the Holocaust David Cesarani 2014-06-03 Using accessible archival sources, a team of historians reveal how much the USA, Britain, Switzerland and Sweden knew about the Nazi attempt to murder all the Jews of Europe during World War II.

Bureaucracy, Work and Violence Alexander Nützenadel 2020-05-01 Work played a central role in Nazi ideology and propaganda, and even today there remain some who still emphasize the supposedly positive aspects of the regime's labor policies, ignoring the horrific and inhumane conditions they produced. This definitive volume provides, for the first time, a systematic study of the Reich Ministry of Labor and its implementation of National Socialist work doctrine. In detailed and illuminating chapters, contributors scrutinize political maneuvering, ministerial operations, relations between party and administration, and individual officials' actions to reveal the surprising extent to which administrative apparatuses were involved in the Nazi regime and its crimes.

Behemoth FRANZ NEUMANN;ALFONS SOLLNER;MICHAEL WILDT. 2019

Der Einfluss deutscher Emigranten auf die Rechtentwicklung in den USA und in Deutschland
Marcus Lutter 1993

Social Theory Today Anthony Giddens 1987 Social theory has undergone dramatic changes over the past fifteen years. The aim of this book is to provide a comprehensive survey of those

changes, and an authoritative statement on current trends of development in social thought. The contents of the book range in a systematic way across the major traditions of social theory prominent today. Among the topics covered are the relationships between modern social theory and the 'classics' of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; the connections between social theory and mathematical social science; and the logical status of generalizations in the social sciences. Traditions of thought discussed include: behaviourism; symbolic interactionism; Parsonian theory; analytical theory; structuralism and post-structuralism; ethnomethodology; structuration theory; world systems theory; Marxism and critical theory.

The Fragmented World of the Social Axel Honneth 1995-08-23

Daimler-Benz in the Third Reich Neil Gregor 1998-01-01 This is a study of the experience of one of Germany's most important armaments manufacturers - and automotive companies - during the period of the Third Reich. The book examines how the opportunities offered by the Nazi rearmament in the 1930s led to rapid expansion and a surge in profits.

"Non-Germans" Under the Third Reich Diemut Majer 2003 "Indispensable to any student of the New Order in Europe between 1939 and 1945." -- English Historical Review

Between Resistance and Martyrdom Detlef Garbe 2008 Between Resistance and Martyrdom is the first comprehensive historical study of the persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses during the Holocaust era. Refusing to perform military service under Germany's Third Reich due to their fundamental belief in nonviolence, Jehovah's Witnesses caught the attention of the highest authorities in the justice system, the police, and the SS. Although persecuted and banned from practicing their beliefs by the Nazi regime in 1933, the Jehovah's Witnesses unified resistance has been largely forgotten. Basing his work on a wide range of sources, including documents and archives previously unconsidered as well as critical analyses of Jehovah's Witness literature and survivor interviews, Detlef Garbe chronicles the Nazis' relentless persecution of this religious group before and during World War II. The English-language edition of this important work features a series of original photographs not published in the German edition. These striking images bring a sense of individual humanity to this story and help readers comprehend the reality of the events documented. Between Resistance and Martyrdom is an indispensable work that will introduce an English-speaking audience to this important but lesser-known part of Holocaust history. "

Frauen für den Nationalsozialismus 2013-04-17 Die Idee des, Dritten Reiches" findet unter politisch engagierten Frauen im rechts-konservativen, völkischen und deutsch-nationalen Lager schon in der Weimarer Republik Anhängerinnen. Von der politischen Ausgestaltung des zukünftigen "Reiches" erwarten sie u. a. auch die "Lösung der Frauenfrage". Als eine der völkischen Gruppierungen gibt - so ein Zeitgenosse - die Nationalsozialistische Arbeiterpartei Deutschlands (NSDAP) dem "Traum" vom Dritten Reich "Wirklichkeitsdeutung"? Mit der NSDAP und der SA entstehen in den zwanziger Jahren an verschiedenen Orten des Deutschen Reiches mehr oder weniger lose organisierte Frauengruppen. Zunächst sind es hauptsächlich Ehefrauen, Schwestern und Töchter der SA-Männer, die sich für die Versorgung mit Lebensmitteln oder die Krankenpflege der SA-Strassenkämpfer verantwortlich fühlen. Andere Frauen (auch Akademikerinnen) wiederum bilden Frauen-Arbeitsgemeinschaften, die zum Teil unter verschleienden Gruppenbezeichnungen (z. T. wegen der zeitweiligen Verbote der

NSDAP) Schulungs- und Werbeveranstaltungen für ihre „Freiheitsbewegung“ veranstalten. Vereinzelt bekundeten auch Schillerinnen und Studentinnen ihr Interesse an der NS-Bewegung und organisierten sich im „Nationalsozialistischen Schillerbund“ (NSS), dem „Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Studentenbund“ (NSDStBi), im „Bund Deutscher Studentinnen“,⁶ oder im „Ring Nationaler Studentinnen“,⁷ Mit dem zahlenmäßig anwachsenden NS-Bewegung Ende der zwanziger Jahre entstehen im Wintersemester 1930/31 an verschiedenen Hochschulen. Grundsätzlich befindet sich die Arbeitsdefinition von Begriffen, die der Vermittlung ihres zeitgenössischen Verständnisses dient, jeweils am Orte der erstmaligen Anwendung. Den Begriff „Drittes Reich“ benutze ich im Sinne der „Konservativen Revolution“, die mit diesem Begriff den kommenden viikischen Staat als Utopie formuliert.

Fascism Past and Present, West and East Roger Griffin 2006-04-27 In the opinion of some historians the era of fascism ended with the deaths of Mussolini and Hitler. Yet the debate about its nature as a historical phenomenon and its value as a term of historical analysis continues to rage with ever greater intensity, each major attempt to resolve it producing different patterns of support, dissent, and even hostility, from academic colleagues. Nevertheless, a number of developments since 1945 not only complicate the methodological and definitional issues even further, but make it ever more desirable that politicians, journalists, lawyers, and the general public can turn to "experts" for a heuristically useful and broadly consensual definition of the term. These developments include: the emergence of a highly prolific European New Right, the rise of radical right populist parties, the flourishing of ultra-nationalist movements in the former Soviet empire, the radicalization of some currents of Islam and Hinduism into potent political forces, and the upsurge of religious terrorism. Most monographs and articles attempting to establish what is meant by fascism are written from a unilateral authoritative perspective, and the intense academic controversy the term provokes has to be gleaned from reviews and conference discussions. The uniqueness of this book is that it provides exceptional insights into the cut-and-thrust of the controversy as it unfolds on numerous fronts simultaneously, clarifying salient points of difference and moving towards some degree of consensus. Twenty-nine established academics were invited to engage with an article by Roger Griffin, one of the most influential theorists in the study of generic fascism in the Anglophone world. The resulting debate progressed through two 'rounds' of critique and reply, forming a fascinating patchwork of consensus and sometimes heated disagreement. In a spin-off from the original discussion of Griffin's concept of fascism, a second exchange documented here focuses on the issue of fascist ideology in contemporary Russia. This collection is essential reading for all those who realize the need to provide the term 'fascism' with theoretical rigor, analytical precision, and empirical content despite the complex issues it raises, and for any specialist who wants to participate in fascist studies within an international forum of expertise. The book will change the way in which historians and political scientists think about fascism, and make the debate about the threat it poses to infant democracies like Russia more incisive not just for academics, but for politicians, journalists, and the wider public.

Historische Erfahrung und begriffliche Transformation Max Beck 2018 Der Band fragt erstmals in übergreifender Perspektive nach der Bedeutung der amerikanischen Exilerfahrung zwischen 1933 und 1945 für die Entwicklung der deutschsprachigen Philosophie. In 16 Beiträgen wird untersucht, wie das Leben in der amerikanischen Gesellschaft und der Blick auf die Katastrophe in der ehemaligen Heimat zu unterschiedlichen theoretischen Transformationen führten. Die Studien sind nach vier Sektionen gruppiert: (1) Logik und

Wissenschaftstheorie, (2) Sozialphilosophie und Gesellschaftstheorie, (3) Rechtsphilosophie und politische Philosophie, (4) Kultur-, Religions- und Geschichtsphilosophie. Ohne Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit wird damit ein Überblick über die Theorien der mehrheitlich jüdischen Philosophinnen und Philosophen im US-amerikanischen Exil geboten, der eine vergleichende Lektüre ermöglicht. Der Band leistet einen Beitrag zur Philosophie- und Wissenschaftsgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts ebenso wie zur interdisziplinären Exilforschung. „It is free from the Parteilichkeit of earlier scholarship: The Vienna Circle and the Frankfurt School find themselves side by side, and the book covers a spectrum of émigrés from the political Left to the Right.“ (Malachi H. Hacohen)

National Socialist Criminal Law Kai Ambos 2019-09-27 Diese innovative Studie versteht das nationalsozialistische Strafrecht – in Übereinstimmung mit Kontinuitäts- und Radikalisierungsthese – als rassistisch (antisemitisch), völkisch ("germanisch") und totalitär ausgerichtete Fortschreibung der autoritären und antiliberalen Tendenzen des deutschen Strafrechts der Jahrhundertwende und der Weimarer Republik. Dies wird durch die systematisch-analytische Aufbereitung der Texte relevanter Autoren belegt, wobei es primär um die – für sich selbst sprechenden – Texte, nicht die moralische Beurteilung ihrer Verfasser geht. Dabei werden auch Erkenntnisse zur Rezeption des deutschen (NS-) Strafrechts in Lateinamerika mitgeteilt. Die besagte Kontinuität existierte nicht nur rückwärtsgewandt (post-Weimar), sondern auch zukunftsgerichtet (Bonner Republik). Kurzum, das NS-Strafrecht kam weder aus dem Nichts noch ist es nach 1945 völlig verschwunden. Der zeitgenössische Versuch der identitären Rekonstruktion des germanischen Mythos durch die sog. "neue Rechte" schließt daran nahtlos an.

Cultural Memories Peter Meusburger 2011-05-11 The revival of interest in collective cultural memories since the 1980s has been a genuinely global phenomenon. Cultural memories can be defined as the social constructions of the past that allow individuals and groups to orient themselves in time and space. The investigation of cultural memories has necessitated an interdisciplinary perspective, though geographical questions about the spaces, places, and landscapes of memory have acquired a special significance. The essays in this volume, written by leading anthropologists, geographers, historians, and psychologists, open a range of new interpretations of the formation and development of cultural memories from ancient times to the present day. The volume is divided into five interconnected sections. The first section outlines the theoretical considerations that have shaped recent debates about cultural memory. The second section provides detailed case studies of three key themes: the founding myths of the nation-state, the contestation of national collective memories during periods of civil war, and the oral traditions that move beyond national narrative. The third section examines the role of World War II as a pivotal episode in an emerging European cultural memory. The fourth section focuses on cultural memories in postcolonial contexts beyond Europe. The fifth and final section extends the study of cultural memory back into premodern tribal and nomadic societies.

Education and Fascism Heinz Sunker 2013-10-18 This text sets out to challenge the reader by posing the question: can we learn from history? More particularly, can we learn from social history and the effects on people living today after National Socialism - the German form of fascism?; Of crucial significance, the authors show how social education in all areas of national socialist society operated and how it functioned in terms of an interest in political formation and social discipline. What is clear is an attempt at complete social control, an unceasing

incorporation of the whole lives of all people. At the centre of all these practices stood a process that was meant to lead to a particular formation of identity and ideology. The success of National Socialism in achieving its objectives must today cause us to investigate the relationship between identity and formation, political culture and pedagogic activity.

American Intelligence And The German Resistance Jurgen Heideking 2018-02-23 Even paranoids have enemies. Hitler's most powerful foes were the Allied powers, but he also feared internal conspiracies bent on overthrowing his malevolent regime. In fact, there was a small but significant internal resistance to the Nazi regime, and it did receive help from the outside world. Through recently declassified intelligence documents, this book reveals for the first time the complete story of America's wartime knowledge about, encouragement of, and secret collaboration with the German resistance to Hitler—including the famous July 20th plot to assassinate the Fuehrer. The U.S. government's secret contacts with the anti-Nazi resistance were conducted by the OSS, the World War II predecessor to the CIA. Highly sensitive intelligence reports recently released by the CIA make it evident that the U.S. government had vast knowledge of what was going on inside the Third Reich. For example, a capitulation offer to the western Allies under consideration by Count von Moltke in 1943 was thoroughly discussed within the U.S. government. And Allen Dulles, who was later to become head of the CIA, was well informed about the legendary plot of July 20th. In fact, these secret reports from inside Germany provide a well-rounded picture of German society, revealing the pro- or anti-Nazi attitudes of different social groups (workers, churches, the military, etc.). The newly released documents also show that scholars in the OSS, many of them recruited from ivy-league universities, looked for anti-Nazi movements and leaders to help create a democratic Germany after the war. Such intelligence gathering was a major task of the OSS. However, OSS director "Wild Bill" Donovan and others favored subversive operations, spreading disinformation, and issuing propaganda. Unorthodox and often dangerous schemes were developed, including bogus "resistance newspapers," anti-Nazi letters and postcards distributed through the German postal service, sabotage, and fake radio broadcasts from "German generals" calling for uprisings against the regime. This is much more than a documentary collection. Explanatory footnotes supply a wealth of background information for the reader, and a comprehensive introduction puts the documents into their wider historical perspective. Arranged in chronological order, these intelligence reports provide a fascinating new perspective on the story of the German resistance to Hitler and reveal an intriguing and previously unexplored aspect of America's war with Hitler.

Nazi Germany and The Humanities Anson Rabinbach 2014-07-03 MERGFIELD AI_Copy In 1933, Jews and, to a lesser extent, political opponents of the Nazis, suffered an unprecedented loss of positions and livelihood at Germany's universities. With few exceptions, the academic elite welcomed and justified the acts of the Nazi regime, uttered no word of protest when their Jewish and liberal colleagues were dismissed, and did not stir when Jewish students were barred admission. The subject of how German scholars responded to the Nazi regime continues to be a fascinating area of scholarship. In this collection, Rabinbach and Bialas bring some of the best scholarly contributions together in one cohesive volume, to deliver a shocking conclusion: whatever diverse motives German intellectuals may have had in 1933, the image of Nazism as an alien power imposed on German universities from without was a convenient fiction.

The Modern State and Its Enemies Samuel Salzborn 2020-01-14 The Modern State and Its

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Enemies considers the historical intellectual developments that provided the fundamentals of the modern state, informed the key theoretical questions arising in the democratic context, and shaped the relationship between (state) sovereignty and (individual) liberty. The modern state as a nation-state is thus based on the relationship between its territory, its people and its sovereign authority. As a result, nationalism and minorities policy are issues that are key to the state's self-conception. But historically, these have also been repeatedly used as weapons against the state, manifesting in separatism, irredentism and antidemocratic agitation. Both antisemitism and right-wing extremism have always stood in opposition to the democratic state and continue to do so. Antisemitism in particular is antithetical to modernity as it fundamentally rejects equality and individual liberty. This book presents its arguments in theoretical, historical and sociological terms, with a particular focus on examples from the German context.

Mitteleuropa! Jürgen Elvert 1999 Der Begriff "Mitteleuropa" dient hier als Bezeichnung fuer den Teil Europas, ueber den das Deutsche Reich nach Ansicht einer Mehrheit der deutschen politischen, wissenschaftlichen und publizistischen Elite der Zwischenkriegszeit einen direkten oder wenigstens indirekten Herrschaftsanspruch besa. So konzentriert sich diese Studie primar auf die mitteleuropaischen Ordnungsmodelle, die zwischen den beiden Weltkriegen in Deutschland entworfen wurden. Es geht also um die Rekonstruktion eines politischen Irrwegs. Aus der Sicht des Jahres 1918 freilich erschien der "Weg nach Mitteleuropa" vielen Deutschen hochst verlockend. Manche sahen in ihm den einzigen fuer das Reich gangbaren Weg, weil er einen Ausweg aus der Misere des Jahres 1918 zu bieten schien. Eine Auswahl solcher Vorschlaege wird in diesem Buch vorgestellt. Sie wurden auf vielen verschiedenen Ebenen gemacht, es wurde eine kaum zu ueberblickende Fuelle unterschiedlicher Konzeptionen und Konzepte dazu vorgelegt. Hier wird erstmals der Versuch unternommen, die Heterogenitat und Disparitat der deutschen Mitteleuropadiskussion in ihrer Gesamtheit zu zeigen. Zugleich will das Buch aber auch an den letztlich verhangnisvollen Beitrag erinnern, den das deutsche Mitteleuropadenken der Zwischenkriegszeit fuer die Konsolidierung der nationalsozialistischen Herrschaft in Deutschland und damit auch fuer das weitere Schicksal Gesamteuropas leistete. oElvert's volume offers much food for thought, about present as well as past prospects for Germany's role in Central East Europe.o German History "Die Studie ist als wichtiger Beitrag einzustufen, der die Wurzeln der expansionistischen Auaenpolitik des NS-Regimes aufzeigt und seine politischen Zielsetzungen verstandlich werden laa." Zeitschrift fuer Unternehmensgeschichte "Juergen Elvert hat mit seiner dichten Untersuchung nicht nur die ideelle und teilweise auch personelle Kontinuitat der Mitteleuropavisionare waehrend der NS-Zeit nachgewiesen, sondern auch ueberzeugend dargestellt, mit welcher Festigkeit und Ueberlebensdauer sich zumindest die Mitteleuropavorstellungen konservativ-revolutionaerer Provenienz im deutschen Bewusstsein verankert hatten." Bohemia .

Wiedererfindung der Nation nach dem Nationalsozialismus? Shida Kiani 2013-11-18 Das Buch befasst sich mit dem Prozess der „Wiedererfindung“ der deutschen Nation nach dem Nationalsozialismus. Der Blick richtet sich dabei auf die Parteien (bes. CDU/CSU und SPD) in der frühen Bundesrepublik, vor allem während der Ära Adenauer (1949-1963), und auf die von ihnen im Deutschen Bundestag ausgetragenen zentralen Kontroversen über die Westintegration/europäische Integration der Bundesrepublik, das Verhältnis zur DDR und zur Oder-Neiße-Grenze sowie den Umgang mit der NS-Vergangenheit. Verfolgt wird anhand dessen, welche verschiedenen Vorstellungen von Nation zu damaligen Zeit miteinander konkurrierten und wie sich in der westdeutschen Nachkriegsgesellschaft abermals eine

vorstaatliche bzw. vorkonstitutionelle, d. h. durch vermeintlich objektive Merkmale wie Herkunft, Geschichte und Kultur bestimmte Vorstellung von der deutschen Nation gegenüber einer staatsbezogenen, die Nation als subjektiv konstituierte politische Willensgemeinschaft verstehenden Vorstellung durchsetzen konnte.

Law, History, and Justice Annette Weinke 2018-12-17 Since the nineteenth century, the development of international humanitarian law has been marked by complex entanglements of legal theory, historical trauma, criminal prosecution, historiography, and politics. All of these factors have played a role in changing views on the applicability of international law and human-rights ideas to state-organized violence, which in turn have been largely driven by transnational responses to German state crimes. Here, Annette Weinke gives a groundbreaking long-term history of the political, legal and academic debates concerning German state and mass violence in the First World War, during the National Socialist era and the Holocaust, and under the GDR.

Marxistische Faschismusanalysen als Zeitdiagnose Natascha Müller 2014-01-31 Oliver Marusczyk und Natascha Müller bewerten in einer vergleichenden sozialwissenschaftlichen Untersuchung das analytische Potential zeitgenössischer marxistischer Rezeptionen des Nationalsozialismus. Im Zentrum steht dabei die Frage, welche der dargestellten Theorien orthodoxer und undogmatischer Marxisten die massenintegrative Kraft der antisemitischen Ideologie hinreichend reflektiert, und damit ein spezifisches Verständnis der historischen Singularität des Nationalsozialismus gewinnt. Mit den Kategorien der politischen Ökonomie Karl Marx lässt sich das Wesen des nationalsozialistischen Herrschaftssystems begreifen, ohne dabei das sinnstiftende Moment des rassistisch-völkischen Gemeinschaftskults zu negieren. Fehlt ein solcher Ideologiebegriff, der die Judenvernichtung zumindest erklärbar macht, muss jeder Ansatz marxistischer Deutung des nazistischen Unwesens scheitern. Nicht zuletzt deswegen plädieren die Autoren für eine fruchtbare Verknüpfung einzelner Theoreme.

Ideology and the Rationality of Domination Gerhard Wolf 2020-06-09 This “well-researched, clear [and] convincing” historical study examines the ideology and politics of Germanization during the WWII occupation of Poland (Nicholas Stargardt, author of *The German War*). Following the brutal invasion and occupation of Poland, the Nazis moved swiftly to realize one of their key ideological aims: the expansion of German living space. This involved deporting Jews, bringing in German settlers, and establishing an evaluation process that separated Poles from ethnic Germans. As simple as this might have seemed initially, the various parts of the German occupation machinery were soon embroiled in a bitter fight about the essence of Germanness and how to identify a German. In this illuminating study, Gerhard Wolf reveals an astonishing development in which a more inclusive understanding of Germanness based on the notion of Volk won out against an exclusive definition based on Rasse. As Wolf demonstrates, this decision paved the way for turning three million Poles into German citizens. Parallel to the mass deportation and murder of Christian Poles and the genocide of Jewish Poles, the Nazis paradoxically also presided over the largest (forced) assimilation program in German history. Students and scholars of the Second World War, the Holocaust, and Nazism will find new analysis of German imperialism, ethnic cleansing, and genocide in this important book.

German Scholars in Exile Axel Fair-Schulz 2011-05-26 German Scholars in Exile deals with intellectuals who fled Nazi Germany and found refuge in either the United States or in

American Services in Great Britain and post-WWII Germany. The volume focuses on scholars who were outside the commonly known Max Horkheimer-Hannah Arendt circles, who are less well-known but not less important. Their experiences ranged from an outstanding career at an Ivy-League university to a return to the German Democratic Republic and a position as an economic advisor to East Berlin's party leadership. None had actual political power, but many asserted some degree of influence. Their intellectual legacies can still be seen in today's political culture.