

Der Ss Staat

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 1999 im Fachbereich Geschichte Europa - Deutschland - Nationalsozialismus, II. Weltkrieg, Note: 2+, Universitat Kassel (FB 01/05), Veranstaltung: Konzentrationslager und Gulag. Vergleichende Studien., Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: ie war Herrschaft im Konzentrationslager angelegt? Diese Frage stellt sich zwangsläufig, will man das nationalsozialistische System der Konzentrationslager verstehen. Bevor weitere Zugänge oder Vergleiche, wie in unserem Seminar mit den sowjetischen Gulags, möglich sind, muss deutlich werden, wie die SS ihre Lager organisiert hatte und welche Absichten sie wie zu erreichen suchte. Das Ziel dieser Arbeit soll sein, anhand von Eugen Kogons Darstellung "Der SS-Staat" an Beispiel des Lagers Buchenwald die Funktion der deutschen Konzentrationslager und die Herrschaftsmechanismen in ihnen zu untersuchen. Unter Hinzuziehung von weiteren systemischen Beschreibungen mochte ich versuchen, eine knappe Skizzierung der Konzentrationslager zu erreichen. Hierbei folge ich dem Aufbau meines Referates in der Seminarsitzung vom 26. November 1999. Nach einer kurzen Biographie Kogons werden die Zwecke der nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslagerlager und die Frage Wer kam in die Konzentrationslager? im Mittelpunkt stehen, um einen ersten Zugang zur Funktion der KL im nationalsozialistischen System zu bekommen. Danach gilt das Augenmerk der Arbeit der Organisation des Lagers, wobei die Teilung in SS-Führung und in die sogenannte Haftlingselbstverwaltung zu betrachten sein wird. Die Beschäftigung mit der Arbeit im Lager und dem Strafsystem als Instrumente der Herrschaft und des Terrors soll dann abschliessend erfolgen."

In a compelling new study, Gutmann offers an in-depth examination of the Swedish, Swiss and Danish men who worked and fought for the SS, during the Second World War. Dispelling a host of myths regarding foreign collaboration with Hitler's regime, it reveals how these men were highly motivated to affect a National Socialist revolution across North-Western or 'Germanic' Europe. Working behind Berlin desks, they played a pivotal part in shaping the Nazi New Order and actively participated in the regime's brutal atrocities on the Eastern Front and on the streets of Western Europe. The book argues that these men became a focal point for infighting in the regime regarding the role of non-Germans in National Socialism. Building a Nazi Europe sheds new light on historical conceptions of fascism, collaboration, transnational history and the holocaust.

In Pursuit of German Memory

Transitional Justice, Trial Narratives, and Historiography

The German Concentration Camps and the System Behind Them

The Racial State

Bilder vom Überleben im Konzentrationslager Buchenwald von 1945 bis 1996 ; ein Vergleich

Is The Holocaust Unique? Perspectives On Comparative Genocide

For decades the history of the US Military Tribunals at Nuremberg (NMT) has been eclipsed by the first Nuremberg trial-the International Military Tribunal or IMT. The dominant interpretation-neatly summarized in the ubiquitous formula of "Subsequent Trials"-ignores the unique historical and legal character of the NMT trials, which differed significantly from that of their predecessor. The NMT trials marked a decisive shift both in terms of analysis of the Third Reich and conceptualization of international criminal law. This volume is the first comprehensive examination of the NMT and brings together diverse perspectives from the fields of law, history, and political science, exploring the genesis, impact, and legacy of the twelve Military Tribunals held at Nuremberg between 1946 and 1949.

"Dealing with the military phase of Hitler's expansion, Rich tells an absorbing story of Germany's relentless drive in every direction and provides a vivid account of the relations between Hitler and his newly acquired subjects and satellites." --Hans W. Gatzke, Political Science Quarterly

das System der deutschen Konzentrationslager

het systeem der Duitse concentratiekampen

Divided Memory

het systeem der Duitse concentratiekampen

Enforcing Racial Policy, 1933-1945

The Manifesto develops further the Critical Theory of Religion intrinsic to the Critical Theory of Society of the Frankfurt School into a new paradigm of the Psychology, Sociology, Philosophy and Theology of Religion. Its central theme is the theodicy problem in the context of late capitalist society and its globalization.

In the closing weeks of World War II, advancing Allied armies uncovered the horror of the Nazi concentration camps. The first camp to be liberated in western Germany was Buchenwald, on April 11, 1945. Within days, a special team of German-speaking intelligence officers from the U.S. Army was dispatched to Buchenwald to interview the prisoners there. In the short time available to them before the inmates' final release from the camp, this team was to prepare a report to be used against the Nazis in future war crimes trials. Nowhere else was such a systematic effort made to talk with prisoners and record their firsthand knowledge of the daily life, structure, and functioning of a concentration camp. The result was an important and unique document, The Buchenwald Report.Shockingly, not long after the war ended The Buchenwald Report was almost lost forever. Only selected portions were entered as evidence at the Nuremberg trials. Professor Eugen Kogon, a prisoner at Buchenwald who assisted the Army specialists in conducting their interviews and writing the report, made use of the material gathered as a background source for his classic book, The Theory and Practice of Hell, but subsequently his copy was accidently destroyed. The complete report was never published, and both the original document and a precious handful of copies gradually disappeared. Recently-more than four decades later-a single, faded carbon copy was discovered, apparently the only one still in existence. It is translated from German and presented here in book form, as its authors intended, for the first time.The book is divided into two parts. The first, the Main Report, formally presents the interview team's findings. It describes in detail the camp's history, how it was organized and functioned, who the prisoners were, how they lived, and how they were treated by their Nazi captors. This part of the report is based on the camp's own incriminating files and records as well as on information obtained from the prisoners.The second part, the Individual Reports, is the heart of the book. Here are the eyewitness accounts of the camp inmates, statements taken while they were still behind the same barbed wire that had held them for so many years. The prisoners relate events so recent, so painful, that they can only speak with strong emotions but often with great eloquence. The interview team had the foresight to take these accounts and organize them according to specific topics, for example forced labor, daily camp life, punishments, resistance, or SS guards.

As a result, the book goes beyond simply a collection of individual stories, providing instead a well-rounded portrayal of every aspect of Buchenwald concentration camp from the prisoners' point of view.The Buchenwald Report is one of the most remarkable and important documents to emerge from the Holocaust and World War II. It is a deposition against the monstrous crimes of the Nazis, damning testimony provided by their intended victims in a final act of defiance. These are the voices of people courageous enough to tarry a while longer in hell, so that they could tell the world the truth at last. Perhaps they already sensed that, as Milan Kundera was to put it, "the struggle of man against power is the struggle of memory against forgetting." After fifty years, and too many lapses of memory, we know they were right.

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A History of the Dora Camp

SS-Staat. Der

Ideology, the Nazi State, and the Course of Expansion

Das System der deutschen Konzentrationslager

Der SS-Staat

This is the first comprehensive book in English on the fate of the homosexuals in Nazi Germany. The author, a German refugee, examines the climate and conditions that gave rise to a vicious campaign against Germany's gays, as directed by Himmler and his SS--persecution that resulted in tens of thousands of arrests and thousands of deaths. In this Nazi crusade, homosexual prisoners were confined to death camps where, forced to wear pink triangles, they constituted the lowest rung in the camp hierarchy. The horror of camp life is described through diaries, previously untranslated documents, and interviews with and letters from survivors, revealing how the anti-homosexual campaign was conducted, the crackpot homophobic fantasies that fueled it, the men who made it possible, and those who were its victims, this chilling book sheds light on a corner of twentieth-century history that has been hidden in the shadows much too long.

Der SS-Staat. The Theory and Practice of Hell. The German Concentration Camps and the System Behind Them ... Translated by Heinz NordenDer SS-StaatDas System der deutschen KonzentrationslagerDer SS-StaatThe Theory and Practice of HellThe German Concentration Camps and the System Behind ThemMacmillan

Traumatic Memory and the Ethical, Political and Transhistorical Functions of Literature

De SS-staat

De SS-Staat

Kommentar für die Materialmappe zum Seminar "Der SS-Staat, das Dritte Reich in Polen"

Eugen Kogon: Die Herrschaft im KZ Buchenwald: Leitungsfunktionen, Arbeit, Strafsystem

A History of the Nazi Concentration Camps

In mid-1943 Nazi Germany entered a crisis from which it was to emerge vanquished. Faced with a shortage of manpower in armaments factories, the Third Reich sent concentration camp prisoners to work as slaves. While the genocide of the Jews and the Gypsies continued at extermination camps, numerous outside "Kommandos" were set up in the vicinity of the large concentration camps. The Dora Camp, located in the center of Germany, was one of the most notorious. Originally a mere Kommando attached to Buchenwald, it became one of the largest Nazi concentration camps. There prisoners were put to work in a huge underground factory, building V-2 rockets, the secret weapon developed by German scientists in an attempt to reverse the course of the war, under the direction of Werner von Braun. In this dispassionate but powerful account, André Sellier, himself a former prisoner at Dora, tells the dramatic story of the camp, the tunnel factory, and the underground work sites. He has utilized all available documents as well as unpublished testimony from several dozen fellow prisoners. He recounts the horrors of everyday life at Dora—prisoners dying by the hundreds and indescribable suffering—and the murderous "evacuation" of the camp by railroad convoys and death marches, which took place in early 1945 and led to the death of thousands of prisoners. Illustrated with 20 pages of photographs and drawings, and 24 maps.

In *Repentance for the Holocaust*, C. K. Martin Chung develops the biblical idea of "turning" (tshuvah) into a conceptual framework to analyze a particular area of contemporary German history, commonly referred to as *Vergangenheitsbewältigung* or "coming to terms with the past." Chung examines a selection of German responses to the Nazi past, their interaction with the victims' responses, such as those from Jewish individuals, and their correspondence with biblical repentance. In demonstrating the victims' influence on German responses, Chung asserts that the phenomenon of *Vergangenheitsbewältigung* can best be understood in a relational, rather than a national, paradigm. By establishing the conformity between those responses to Nazi atrocities and the idea of "turning," Chung argues that the religious texts from the Old Testament encapsulating this idea (especially the Psalms of Repentance) are viable intellectual resources for dialogues among victims, perpetrators, bystanders, and their descendants in the discussion of guilt and responsibility, justice and reparation, remembrance and reconciliation. It is a great irony that after Nazi Germany sought to eliminate each and every single Jew within its reach, postwar Germans have depended on the Jewish device of repentance as a feasible way out of their unparalleled national catastrophe and unprecedented spiritual ruin.

Material zum Seminar Der SS-Staat - das Dritte Reich in Polen

Die SS - ein Instrument im totalitären NS-Staat

Repentance for the Holocaust

Der SS-Staat. The Theory and Practice of Hell. The German Concentration Camps and the System Behind Them ... Translated by Heinz Norden

The Pink Triangle

The Wholly Other. Liberation, Happiness and the Rescue of the Hopeless

This book deals with the ideas and institutions which underpinned the Nazi regime's attempt to restructure a 'class' society along racial lines.

The collective memories of Nazism that developed in postwar Germany have helped define a new paradigm of memory politics. From Europe to South Africa and from Latin America to Iraq the German case has been studied to learn how to overcome internal division and regain international recognition. In Pursuit of German Memory: History, Television, and Politics after Auschwitz examines three arenas of German memory politics:professional historiography, national politics, and national public television?that have played a key role in the reinvention of the Nazi past in the past sixty years. Wulf Kansteiner shows that the interpretations of the past proposed by historians, politicians, and television makers reflect political and generational divisions and an extraordinary concern for Germany's perception abroad. At the same time, each of these theaters of memory has developed different dynamics and formats of historical reflection. Kansteiner's interrelated essays offer a comparative analysis of the German scene that reveals a complex and contradictory social geography of collective memory. In Pursuit of German Memory underscores the truth that, while all memory may be local, German memories of Nazism are highly mediated and part of a global exchange of images and story fragments. Wulf Kansteiner is an assistant professor of history and director of graduate studies at the State University of New York at Binghampton.

Germany: The Long Road West

Volume 2: 1933-1990

Material zum Seminar "Der SS-Staat, das Dritte Reich in Polen"

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d. System d. dt. Konzentrationslager

The Nazi War Against Homosexuals

This volume addresses the construction and artistic representation of traumatic memories in the contemporary Western world from a variety of inter- and trans-disciplinary critical approaches and perspectives, ranging from the cultural, political, historical, and ideological to the ethical and aesthetic, and distinguishing between individual, collective, and cultural traumas. The chapters introduce complementary concepts from diverse thinkers including Cathy Caruth, Jacques Derrida, Judith Butler, Homi Bhabha, Abraham and Torok, and Joyce Carol Oates; they also draw from fields of study such as Memory Studies, Theory of Affects, Narrative and Genre Theory, and Cultural Studies. Traumatic Memory and the Political, Economic, and Transhistorical Functions of Literature addresses trauma as a culturally embedded phenomenon and deconstructs the idea of trauma as universal, transhistorical, and abstract.

An examination of the everyday operations of the Gestapo, the Nazi secret police. It looks at the three-way interaction between the police, the German people and the enforcement of Hitler's policies, as an example of popular participation in the operations of institutions such as the Gestapo.

The Gestapo and German Society

DER SS-STAAAT, DAS SYSTEM D. DT. KONZENTRATIONSLAGER, VON EUGEN KOGON.

Eugen Kogons "Der SS-Staat" und die Perspektiven der KZ-Forschung

The Theory and Practice of Hell

The Buchenwald Report

Eugen Kogon - Der SS-Staat

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2002 im Fachbereich Geschichte Europa - Deutschland - Nationalsozialismus, II. Weltkrieg, Note: 1,7, Universität Regensburg (Institut für Geschichte), Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Die SS ein weites Feld. "Wenn alle untreu werden so bleiben wir doch treu, dass immer noch auf Erden für euch ein Fahnlein sei. Gefahrten unserer Jugend ihr Bilder besserer Zeit - die uns zu Manner Tugend und Liebestod geweiht." Diese romantisch verklärte Strophe, des von Max von Schenkendorfs im Jahre 1814 geschriebenen Gedichts, wurde vom Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler zum Treuelied seines Ordens erhoben. In seiner stark expressiven, bildhaften Sprache zum Bekenntnis des Irrationalismus, ist es Symbol einer Radikalisierung der Gemeinschaftsehnsucht, hin zu einem erwachenden Mythos, den Alfred Rosenberg als neue Religion begreift. "Der mit hellsten Wissen verkorperte Glaube, dass das nordische Blut jenes Mysterium darstellt, welches die alten Sakramente ersetzt und überwunden hat." Als Speerspitze dieses Sendungsbewusstseins verstand sich die SS(Schutzstaffel), "als ein nationalsozialistischer Orden nordisch bestimmter Manner," als eine Blutgemeinschaft, die lebt, "ohne die Notwendigkeit einer intellektuellen Rechtfertigung zu empfinden" . Als ein Produkt der "Konservativen Revolution," verbunden mit einer Geisteshaltung im Zeichen der "vulgaren Lebensphilosophie" stellt die SS auch heute noch ein schier unerschöpfliches Thema dar, bei dem es schwierig scheint die Entwicklungsgeschichte des Ordens auf einen kurzen Nenner zu bringen. "Von der Leibwache eines zunächst wenig erfolgreichen Politikers zur Parteipolizei der NSDAP, von der Parteipolizei zur innenpolitischen Schlüsselgewalt im deutschen Reich; von der innenpolitischen Schlüsselgewalt zu einem wichtigen Faktor der deutschen Kriegsführung, zum Herren über weite Teile des von Deutschland besetzten Europas und zum Vollstrecker des Volkermonds." . Der häufige Funktionswechsel der SS kennzeichnet sow

History, Television, and Politics After Auschwitz

Building a Nazi Europe

Reassessing the Nuremberg Military Tribunals

The Untold Story of the Nazi Slave Labor Camp That Secretly Manufactured V-2 Rockets

Germany 1933-1945

Analyse des Schreckens

By the spring of 1945, the Second World War was drawing to a close in Europe. Allied troops were sweeping through Nazi Germany and discovering the atrocities of SS concentration camps. The first to be reached intact was Buchenwald, in central Germany. American soldiers struggled to make sense of the shocking scenes they witnessed inside. They asked a small group of former inmates to draft a report on the camp. It was led by Eugen Kogon, a German political prisoner who had been an inmate since 1939. The Theory and Practice of Hell is his classic account of life inside. Unlike many other books by survivors who published immediately after the war, The Theory and Practice of Hell is more than a personal account. It is a horrific examination of life and death inside a Nazi concentration camp, a brutal world of a state within state, and a society without law. But Kogon maintains a dispassionate and critical perspective. He tries to understand how the camp works, to uncover its structure and social organization. He knew that the book would shock some readers and provide others with gruesome fascination. But he firmly believed that he had to show the camp in honest, unflinching detail. The result is a unique historical document—a complete picture of the society, morality, and politics that fueled the systematic torture of six million human beings. For many years, The Theory and Practice of Hell remained the seminal work on the concentration camps, particularly in Germany. Reissued with an introduction by Nikolaus Waschmann, a leading Holocaust scholar and author of Hitler's Prisons, this important work now demands to be re-read.

A prize-winning account reveals how the difference in the postwar political regimes of communist East Germany and democratic West Germany led to differences in the way the Nazi period and the Holocaust were publicly remembered in the two countries. UP.

Lessons from Jewish Thought for Confronting the German Past

The Nazi Past in the Two Germanys

Hauptbd.

Manifesto of the Critical Theory of Society and Religion (3 Vols.)

der System der deutschen Konzentrationslager

Archiv Für Eisenbahnwesen

Vivid, succinct, and highly accessible, Heinrich Winkler's magisterial history of modern Germany, offers the history of a nation and its people through two turbulent centuries. It is the story of a country that, while always culturally identified with the West, long resisted the political trajectories of its neighbours. This second and final volume begins at the point of the collapse of the first German democracy, and ends with the joining of East and West Germany in the reunification of 1990. Winkler offers a brilliant synthesis of complex events and illuminates them with fresh insights. He analyses the decisions that shaped the country's triumphs and catastrophes, interweaving high politics with telling vignettes about the German people and their own self-perception. The two volumes of Germany: The Long Road West, exploring the history of the German lands from the final days of the Holy Roman Empire to the very first of a reunified state in the late twentieth century, will be welcomed by scholars, students, and anyone wishing to understand a most complex and contradictory past.

"Der Buchenwald-Report", "Der SS-Staat", "Der gesäuberte Antifaschismus"

Der SS-Staat. Das System der deutschen Konzentrationslager. 211.-224. Taus