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2020-07-09

## SARAI GAMBLE

*Eugen Klöpfer* JHU Press

This book demythologises one of the top Waffen-SS units during the Second World War, the Hitlerjugend Division. In addition to bringing together new research in European historiography, it also represents an innovative scientific approach using social psychology. It provides insights into inner psychological mechanisms that facilitated moral disengagement and culminated in the division's unparalleled combat motivation and war crimes. Best known for their alleged fanaticism, Nazi indoctrination and inclination to perpetrate atrocities, Hitlerjugend soldiers are analysed here using perspectives drawn from across sociology, anthropology and psychology.

**Consuming Landscapes** Oxford University Press

The Third Reich's Elite Schools tells the story of the Napolas, Nazi Germany's most prominent training academies for the future elite. This deeply researched study gives an in-depth account of everyday life at the schools, while also shedding fresh light on the political, social, and cultural history of the Nazi dictatorship.

*Arbeiten in Hitlers Europa* LIT Verlag Münster

Kaum ein anderer Raum ist mit dem Thema Braunkohle so eng verbunden wie der Industriekomplex um Böhlen und Espenhain im Süden von Leipzig. Förderung und Weiterverarbeitung des Rohstoffes waren sowohl für das national sozialistische Deutschland, die SBZ als auch die DDR systemrelevant. Diente die Braunkohle zwischen 1933 und 1945 der nationalsozialistischen Autarkie- und Kriegswirtschaft, so wurde sie in der SBZ für die Reparationszahlungen genutzt, und die DDR war existentiell auf sie als einzig verfügbare energetische Ressource angewiesen. Der Autor analysiert die Wirkung der drei genannten politischen Systeme im Untersuchungsraum, ihren Einfluss auf die ökonomische Organisation der ortsansässigen Betriebe sowie die Wechselwirkungen zwischen den politischen Regimen, Führungskräften und Belegschaften.

*Autarkiepolitik in der Braunkohlenindustrie* V&R Unipress

Die Agrarpolitik war eines der dynamischsten Politikfelder der ersten drei Jahrzehnte nach 1945, als der Wandel Bayerns vom Agrar- zum Industrie- und Dienstleistungsstaat zum Abschluss kam. Mit dem Beginn der europäischen Integration auf dem Agrarsektor veränderten sich die Ausgangsbedingungen für die Agrarpolitik ab Anfang der 1960er Jahre nachhaltig. Während die Komplexität des Politikfelds zunahm und Zuständigkeiten verlagert wurden, eröffneten sich gerade für die Länder neue Wirkungsfelder. Der Autor nimmt das Staatsministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten mit seiner Verwaltung als politischen Akteur in den Blick. Auf einer breiten Quellengrundlage werden Kräfteverhältnisse, Leitvorstellungen, Netzwerke und Handlungsspielräume des Ministeriums in der Landespolitik, aber auch auf Bundes- und europäischer Ebene analysiert.

*Globalizing the Soybean* Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

"The book explores the clash between prioritizing safety over scenery in the early development of automobile roadways in the United States and Germany"--

**Eine Geschichte mit Geschmack** John Wiley & Sons

Ausgehend von den weitreichenden Anforderungen des »totalen Krieges«, welche die NSDAP-Führung und die sächsische Gauleitung an die Bevölkerung stellten, nimmt Francesca Weil 31 Personen aus Sachsen in den Blick. Sie lebten in der Stadt und auf dem Land, waren unterschiedlichen Alters und befanden sich in verschiedenen persönlichen, beruflichen und politischen Lebenszusammenhängen. Vor dem Hintergrund des Holocausts und gesellschaftlicher Entwicklungsprozesse werden ihre Reflexionen, Überzeugungen, Gefühle sowie ihr Handeln beschrieben und analysiert. Dabei öffnet sich zum einen ein Panorama, das die Vielfalt des Lebens und Überlebens in der späten sächsischen Kriegsgesellschaft in seiner ganzen Bandbreite widerspiegelt. Zum anderen wird aber vor allem sichtbar, dass viele Menschen bis in die letzten Kriegswochen hinein loyal zum NS-Regime standen, eng verbunden mit einem nicht vorstellbaren Durchhaltewillen und dem unerschütterlichen Glauben, selbst ausschließlich Opfer der katastrophalen Situation zu sein. 31 people from Saxony are taken into consideration, based on the far-reaching demands of the "total war", which the NSDAP leadership and the Saxon regional leadership placed on the population. They lived in the city and in the countryside, were of different ages and found themselves in different personal, professional and political contexts. Their reflections, convictions, feelings and actions are described and analysed against the background of the Holocaust and the social development processes. This opens up a panorama that reflects the diversity of life, or, in many cases, survival, in the late Saxon wartime society in its entirety.

*Zulieferer für Hitlers Krieg* Wallstein Verlag

Throughout Eastern Europe, the unexpected and irrevocable fall of communism that began in the late 1980s presented enormous challenges in the spheres of politics and society, as well as at the level of individual experience. Excitement, uncertainty, and fear predicated the shaping of a new order, the outcome of which was anything but predetermined. Recent studies have focused on the ambivalent impact of capitalism. Yet, at the time, parliamentary democracy had equally few traditions to return to, and membership in the European Union was a distant dream at best.

Nowadays, as new threats arise, Europe's current political crises prompt us to reconsider how liberal democracy in Eastern Europe came about in the first place. This book undertakes an analysis of the year 1990 in several countries throughout Europe to consider the role of uncertainty and change in shaping political nations.

**Supplier for Hitler's War** Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Ausgezeichnet mit dem Preis für Unternehmensgeschichte 2017 Kurz nach Beginn des Zweiten Weltkrieges wurden hunderttausende Bewohner der Grenzregionen zwischen Deutschland und Frankreich evakuiert. Das Buch nimmt diese ersten Zwangsmigrationen des Krieges in den Blick und betrachtet dabei die Unternehmen aus den Evakuierungsgebieten: Wie autonom agierten sie angesichts der Ausnahmesituation? Davon ausgehend analysiert es Funktionsweisen der deutschen und der französischen Kriegsgesellschaft.

**Wirtschaftswunder und Mangelwirtschaft** Cambridge University Press

With extensive international changes taking place in the last three decades, such as the collapse of the bipolar world system, the dismemberment of the Soviet Union, the declining hegemony of the U.S., the lack of global leadership, and the rise of challenging global powers, like any other regional power, Turkey has initiated a comprehensive conceptual and theoretical transformation and a process of restructuring in its foreign policy understanding. Turkey has gone beyond the typical

realist understanding and begun to develop a new foreign policy perspective that considers moral values. While some consider this new perspective as a 'civilizational approach,' others call it 'moral realism.' While some consider this transformation as an 'axis shift,' others consider it as the 'normalization of Turkey.' This large-scale change in Turkish foreign policy, during the governance of the AK Party, has led the state leadership to search for reformulation of the Turkish grand strategy. To achieve an influential role in international politics, Turkey has transformed its foreign policy orientation, which can be analyzed within three complementary contexts, namely national, regional, and international/global. First, Turkey has been experiencing groundbreaking changes in the national context. Under the leadership of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan there has been a long-term political stability, which allowed Turkey to take significant steps in foreign policy. The strong personality of President Erdoğan provided a convenient atmosphere to execute effective leadership diplomacy. Especially after the military coup attempt on July 15, 2016, Erdoğan has reformed the state structure by ending the traditional bureaucratic tutelage and consolidating the civilian and political administration. After the reconciliation between the state and the people, the greatest transformation was made in the redefinition of the responsibilities of Turkish security. The Turkish national intelligence and the armed forces have abandoned their inward-looking perspective and begun to act as real foreign policy actors. This redefinition has increased Turkey's hard power in the execution of foreign policy. Furthermore, newly established state institutions such as the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA), Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (Yurtdışı Türkler, YTB), Yunus Emre Institute, and Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) have provided an enormous soft power capability for Turkey. During the last two decades, Turkey has greatly developed its defense industry, which is one of the preconditions of following a relatively independent foreign policy. Turkey has begun to produce most of the ammunition, weapons and especially the unmanned combat aerial vehicles (UCAVs), required for its struggle against terrorism and for deterring external threats. The production of native UCAVs such as Bayraktar TB2, Bayraktar AKINCI, TUSAŞ ANKA, and Vestel Karayel, Turkey has increased its military effectiveness both in its struggle against terrorism and in different regional crises such as Syria, Libya, and Nagorno-Karabakh and now has the capacity to act alone and to pursue an Ankara-centered independent foreign policy. Second, Turkey has been seeking effective leadership in the regional context and is determined to eliminate vital threats emanating from non-state actors beyond their borders. Turkey has carried out four effective military interventions into the north part of Syria followed by efforts to improve its cooperation with both immediate and remote neighbors. It has established strategic relations with some regional countries such as Libya, Qatar, and Somalia, while starting to take initiatives and thus has emerged as a regional game-changer in the region. It effectively reacts to regional projections of regional and global powers (Iranian and Israeli expansionism, destabilization efforts of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) on the one hand and develops its own regional projects on the other. One of the most important priorities of Turkey is regional stabilization. Therefore, it has been following an active and non-sectarian regional policy. Third, Turkey has been seeking a high level of autonomy and global status. The country has been asking for the restoration and reformation of the global system. On the one hand, it invites the West to respect its own values and principles. On the other hand, it demands a more just and more inclusive international system, for example asking for the reformation of international institutions such as the United Nations. One of the main indications of Turkey's new political discourse is the motto crafted by Turkish President Erdoğan "The World Is Bigger than Five." Turkey desires more autonomy in international relations and therefore it developed a multi-dimensional, sectoral, and diversified foreign policy orientation. For this reason, it tries to improve its relations with all global powers representing different political perspectives such as the U.S., Russia, and China. In order to extend its outreach to and initiate new openings in other parts of the world, Turkey has been providing humanitarian and developmental aid to many countries and thus is increasing its soft power worldwide. In other words, it is trying to be one of the global players and to set the global agenda. Therefore, Turkey has been trying to be active in all related regional and global international organizations. All in all, Turkey has been working to materialize its grand strategy at three different layers, namely the quest for an independent and Ankara-centered based foreign policy understanding, the quest for regional leadership, and the quest for an autonomous and effective global status. Turkey has recently taken many critical measures by increasing its soft power through which it provides humanitarian and developmental aid worldwide, its hard power by developing its national defense industry and military interventions to regional crises, and its productivity power with the successes in industrial and technological sectors. Taking all these developments into consideration, this new issue of Insight Turkey focuses on the transformation of Turkey's grand strategy. Three commentaries and six articles will help the readers to understand better Turkey's current position at a regional and global level. In the light of the changes the international system has gone through, Hasan Yükselen's article explores the ill-suited features of mainstream debates and theorizing from a Turkish perspective. Yükselen argues that Turkey has a long pursued grand strategy, but new concepts can enhance its ability to strategize and can enrich the recently emerged vibrant debates exploring Turkey's grand strategy. How compatible is Turkey's grand strategy with the grand strategies of global great powers? A crucial question Şener Aktürk's study seeks to answer. The article provisionally concludes that the Turkish grand strategy seems to be most compatible, or least incompatible, with the British grand strategy, followed by the U.S., whereas Turkish and French and especially Russian grand strategies seem particularly incompatible. By claiming that the international order significant transformation enforced Turkey to relocate its international position, Murat Yeşiltaş and Ferhat Pirinççi analyze how Turkey should adjust its grand strategy under the changing international order and protect its important interests by developing a comprehensive grand strategy. The analysis of Turkey's grand strategy would be incomplete if no special focus was put on its bilateral relations with global or regional actors such as Russia, Middle East North Africa (MENA), and African countries. Alperen Kürşad Zengin and İlyas Topsakal explain the common aspects of the grand strategies of Turkey and Russia. This piece evaluates the policies of both countries in Syria, Libya, and the South Caucasus where the interests of both intersect and occasionally conflict. Today, soft power plays an important role in advancing states' foreign policy goals and Turkey pays special attention to the development and maintenance of its soft power. Ali Omidî's commentary uses a descriptive-analysis approach to address the components of Turkey's soft power in the MENA region in the years 2011-2020, the second decade of AK Party governance. Turkish-African relations have consistently exhibited strong growth since Ankara declared 2005 as the year of Africa. In this regard, Abdinor Dahir's commentary argues that

Turkey's growing footprint in Africa will likely continue to produce positive results for both sides. Within the same scope, Abdennour Toumi examines how Algeria-Turkey's ambitious strategic rapprochement will affect France's Sahel policy. The commentary reviews the ongoing diplomatic tensions between Algiers and Paris following President Emmanuel Macron's cutting back on visas granted to Maghreb citizens and his comments on the existence of an Algerian nation before the French invasion and later colonization in 1832. In terms of economic diplomacy, Kaan Yiğenoğlu investigates the Turkey-UK free trade agreement which came into force in 2021. Yiğenoğlu analyzes the economic relations between the two countries and examines the details of the agreement in the context of the changes that it provides. This issue of *Insight Turkey*, through off-topic pieces, covers very significant issues related to Karabakh War, Gulf rivalry, and developments in the Balkans. Examining the attitudes of international actors during the 44-day Karabakh war is important as they affected the international balances in the Caucasus. Nazim Jafarov and Araz Aslanlı focus on Russia's attitude as it was of special importance. The article carefully examines the policy followed by Russia during and after the 44-day Karabakh war and its main and parallel pillars. By focusing on Turkey as a rising drone power, the role and impact of Turkey's military support, especially its drones, on Azerbaijan's Nagorno-Karabakh victory is highlighted by Hülya Kınık and Sinem Çelik. This article argues that Turkey's political, diplomatic, and military contributions to Azerbaijan will likely be discussed on the global agenda for years to come. With regard to the recent developments in the Gulf, Mustafa Menshaway and Simon Mabon's commentary argues that the Saudi-Qatari tensions lie in conflicting perspectives about the role of political Islam within the fabric of both states and their actions regionally. Menshaway and Mabon believe that the rivalry stems from contrasting relations between political and religious elites in each country which has taken on increasing political importance in tensions between Riyadh and Doha. Meanwhile, Mehmet Rakipoğlu's commentary focuses on another dimension as he provides an analysis of the role of the Gulf over the Sudanese transition period concluding that the UAE and Saudi Arabia, using petrodollars as a tool, are directly engaging in Sudan's transition period. Kemal İnat and Melih Yıldız in their article discuss the rise of China in the light of economic and military data and what the challenge from China means for the global leadership of the U.S. In this context, an answer has been sought to the question of what will be the consequences of the rise of China in terms of the international political system. The last off-topic article written by Andrej Semenov analyzes the Washington Agreement (WA) in the context of EU efforts to facilitate the dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia. Semenov claims that the agreement commits Kosovo to the mini-Schengen and brings a novelty into the dynamics of the Belgrade-Pristina relationship. With one more year coming to an end, we are pleased to present to our readers yet another insightful issue of *Insight Turkey* that has attempted to bring a comprehensive analysis of Turkey's grand strategy and highlight its current regional and international role and status. Hopefully, this issue will provide the foothold for all those interested in defining Turkey's grand strategy. We are looking forward to providing you with more next year!

**Hitler: Downfall** University of Wisconsin Pres

A Deep Exploration of the Rise, Reign, and Legacy of the Third Reich For its brief existence, National Socialist Germany was one of the most destructive regimes in the history of humankind. Since that time, scholarly debate about its causes has volleyed continuously between the effects of political and military decisions, pathological development, or modernity gone awry. Was terror the defining force of rule, or was popular consent critical to sustaining the movement? Were the German people sympathetic to Nazi ideology, or were they radicalized by social manipulation and powerful propaganda? Was the "Final Solution" the motivation for the Third Reich's rise to power, or simply the outcome? A Companion to Nazi Germany addresses these crucial questions with historical insight from the Nazi Party's emergence in the 1920s through its postwar repercussions. From the theory and context that gave rise to the movement, through its structural, cultural, economic, and social impacts, to the era's lasting legacy, this book offers an in-depth examination of modern history's most infamous reign. Assesses the historiography of Nazism and the prehistory of the regime Provides deep insight into labor, education, research, and home life amidst the Third Reich's ideological imperatives Describes how the Third Reich affected business, the economy, and the culture, including sports, entertainment, and religion Delves into the social militarization in the lead-up to war, and examines the social and historical complexities that allowed genocide to take place Shows how modern-day Germany confronts and deals with its recent history Today's political climate highlights the critical need to understand how radical nationalist movements gain an audience, then followers, then power. While historical analogy can be a faulty basis for analyzing current events, there is no doubt that examining the parallels can lead to some important questions about the present. Exploring key motivations, environments, and cause and effect, this book provides essential perspective as radical nationalist movements have once again reemerged in many parts of the world.

*Die chemische Fabrik Joh. A. Benckiser im Nationalsozialismus* C.H. Beck Verlag / Kommission für bayerische Landesgeschichte (KBL)

Eugen Klöpfer (10.3.1886–3.3.1950), der große Schauspieler der Weimarer Republik und im „Dritten Reich“ Generalintendant der Volksbühne Berlin, ist heute nahezu unbekannt. Sein Fall steht exemplarisch für das opportunistische Verhalten vieler Künstler, die sich mit der Lebenswirklichkeit im NS-Staat irgendwie arrangiert hatten, um ihren Beruf ausüben zu können. Aufgrund seiner repräsentativen Stellung und seines Engagements für das Regime sieht ihn die NS-Forschung noch heute als ausgesprochenen Nazisympathisanten. Aber war er das wirklich? Die vorliegende Dissertation ist dieser Frage nachgegangen und kommt dabei zu widersprüchlichen Ergebnissen.

**1939: A People's History of the Coming of the Second World War** Siedler Verlag

A riveting account of the dictator's final years, when he got the war he wanted but led his nation, the world, and himself to catastrophe—from the author of *Hitler: Ascent* "Skillfully conceived and utterly engrossing." —The New York Times Book Review In the summer of 1939, Hitler was at the zenith of his power. Having consolidated political control in Germany, he was at the helm of a newly restored major world power, and now perfectly positioned to realize his lifelong ambition: to help the German people flourish and to exterminate those who stood in the way. Beginning a war allowed Hitler to take his ideological obsessions to unthinkable extremes, including the mass genocide of millions, which was conducted not only with the aid of the SS, but with the full knowledge of German leadership. Yet despite a series of stunning initial triumphs, Hitler's fateful decision to invade the Soviet Union in 1941 turned the tide of the war in favor of the Allies. Now, Volker Ullrich, author of *Hitler: Ascent 1889–1939*, offers fascinating new insight into Hitler's character and personality. He vividly portrays the insecurity, obsession with minutiae, and narcissistic penchant for gambling that led Hitler to overrule his subordinates and then blame them for his failures. When he ultimately realized the war was not winnable, Hitler embarked on the annihilation of Germany itself in order to punish the people who he believed had failed to hand him victory. A masterful and riveting account of a spectacular downfall, Ullrich's rendering of Hitler's final years is an essential addition to our understanding of the dictator and the course of the Second World War.

**Uns geht es scheinbar wie dem Führer...** StudienVerlag

Im WM-Finale 1986 musste sich die DFB-Elf der argentinischen Auswahl um Diego Maradona mit 2:3 geschlagen geben. Trotzdem durften sich die Westdeutschen als Weltmeister fühlen, denn in diesem Jahr exportierte die Bundesrepublik erstmals mehr Güter als jeder andere Staat. Das Land war »Exportweltmeister« - Champion in einer Disziplin, die nicht nur das Fundament für unseren Wohlstand bildet: Die deutsche Exportstärke ist Bestandteil des Nationalstolzes und Hinweis auf den exzellenten Ruf der Waren »Made in Germany«. Der Wirtschaftshistoriker Jan-Otmar Hesse begibt sich auf die Spuren dieses Erfolgs, der sich einer erstaunlichen Anpassungsfähigkeit deutscher Unternehmen und einer exportfreundlichen Politik verdankt. Schon Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts wurden wichtige Weichen gestellt. Die Weimarer Republik schuf die ersten Instrumente zur Unterstützung der Exportwirtschaft. Die Geldpolitik der Nachkriegszeit stärkte ihre globale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit. Fesselnd und mit vielen bislang unbekanntem Details berichtet Exportweltmeister davon, wie aus Werkstätten und Manufakturen Global Player und aus einem rohstoffarmen Land die ökonomische Supermacht wurde, die es heute ist.

*"Hamburg des Ostens"?* Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Von Speer bis Erhard - die Macher des Wirtschaftswunders Während die meisten Deutschen nach 1945 damit beschäftigt waren, die Folgen des Krieges zu bewältigen, kümmerte sich eine kleine Gruppe von einflussreichen Männern um den wirtschaftlichen Wiederaufbau - und um den Fortgang ihrer eigenen Karrieren. Die bekannte Journalistin Nina Grunenberg erzählt die Geschichte dieser „Wundertäter“, ihren Aufstieg im Nationalsozialismus und ihre prägende Wirkung auf die Bundesrepublik. „Arbeiten, anpacken, aufbauen“ - dieses Wort Josef Neckermanns war die Parole jener Männer, die Westdeutschlands Wirtschaft auf den Trümmern des „Dritten Reichs“ wieder aufrichteten. Nina Grunenberg hat erstmals ihre Geschichte aufgeschrieben. Die wirtschaftspolitischen Anfänge der Bundesrepublik erscheinen so in einem neuen Licht. Die „Wundertäter“ - das waren selbstbewusste, kantige Gestalten, von den Erfahrungen des Krieges geprägt, zum Erfolg entschlossen. Die Tatsache, dass sie allesamt „Männer mit Vergangenheit“ waren, machte sie nach 1945 für den Wiederaufbau so wertvoll - und anfechtbar zugleich. Es war eben nicht das erste Mal, dass sie Karriere machten. Noch im Kaiserreich zur Welt gekommen hatten sie an der „Heimatfront“ für Hitlers Endsieg gekämpft. Nun arbeiteten sie am Wirtschaftswunder. Die Zahl der wirklich Einflussreichen war immer klein. Man blieb unter sich und pflegte die altbewährten Beziehungen. Von A wie Abs bis Z wie Zangen - das Lebenswerk der „Wundertäter“ erfährt heute eine späte, unvermutete und unreflektierte Renaissance und wird von Politikern aller Couleur als vorbildlich gerühmt. Höchste Zeit also, sich der Hintergründe und tatsächlichen Gestalter des sogenannten Wirtschaftswunders zu erinnern, ohne die der wirtschaftliche Aufstieg nun einmal nicht zu haben war. Die erste gut erzählte Geschichte des Wirtschaftswunders.

*From Revolution to Uncertainty* Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Empire of Rags and Bones offers a fresh perspective on the history of the Third Reich and the Nazi genocide of the Jews. Historicizing the much-championed ideal of zero waste, this book explains the connections between Nazi resource-thinking, imperial expansion, and racial purging.

*Handbuch Wirtschaft im Nationalsozialismus* Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Das Buch schildert die Geschichte der Wiener Häfen, bevor der Ausbau Albnerns zum Getreidehafen ab 1938 beleuchtet wird. Dabei spielen die Entscheidungsprozesse unter den (NS-)Akteuren ebenso eine Rolle wie der Einsatz von Zwangsarbeit. Der Bau und Betrieb eines Ölhafens und des Oder-Donau-Kanals während der NS-Zeit in der Lobau unter massivem Einsatz von zur Arbeit gezwungenen Menschen sowie deren Einzelschicksale sind ebenfalls Schwerpunkte. Ein Blick auf die Nachkriegszeit von Besatzung zu Staatsvertrag und eine statistische Auswertung der Zwangsarbeitsquellen bilden den Abschluss.

**Empire of Rags and Bones** Böhlau Wien

Mit dem "Anschluss" Österreichs an das Deutsche Reich erhofften sich viele Teile der österreichischen Industrie, vom wirtschaftlichen Aufschwung des Dritten Reiches durch dessen Aufrüstung am Vorabend des Zweiten Weltkriegs zu profitieren. Ob und unter welchen Voraussetzungen und Bedingungen dies gelang, ist Thema des vorliegenden Buches, das sich mit den betriebswirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen des "Anschlusses" auf die österreichische Rüstungsindustrie befasst und so eine Forschungslücke schließt. Im Fokus stehen dabei nicht nur die mit der Eingliederung Österreichs in das Deutsche Reich verbundenen politischen, rechtlichen und betriebswirtschaftlichen Maßnahmen im Allgemeinen. In ausgewählten Fallbeispielen werden zudem die finanzielle Entwicklung und Investitionstätigkeit von zwölf österreichischen Unternehmen der Rüstungsindustrie untersucht.

**Living with the Land** Vintage

Eine exemplarische Studie der mittelständischen Industrie in der NS-Zeit. Hinter den Chemischen Werken Joh. A. Benckiser aus Ludwigshafen steht ein mittelständisches Familienunternehmen, geführt von Albert Reimann senior und junior. Sie legten in den Jahren zwischen 1930 und 1960 die Grundlage zu einem aufstrebenden Chemieunternehmen. Paul Erker untersucht die Entwicklung des Unternehmens und die seiner Inhaber in den Jahren zwischen 1933 und 1945 und reiht sich damit ein in die anhaltenden Forschungen zur Geschichte deutscher Familienunternehmen in der NS-Zeit. Über diesen biographischen Zugriff untersucht der Autor aber auch einen bisher wenig beachteten Zweig der Chemieindustrie: die Anfänge der industriellen Biochemie mit Wein- und Zitronensäureherstellung und die Verarbeitung phosphorsaurer Salze in Reinigungsmitteln, allen voran das bekannte Calgon, sowie die Bedeutung dieser Produkte für die NS-Kriegswirtschaft. Wie agierten die Firmeninhaber dabei gegenüber den NS-Amtsträgern und Rüstungsbehörden? Die historische Einordnung dieser zwei Unternehmer steht exemplarisch für die damalige weit verbreitete und über alle Entwicklungen hindurch aufrechterhaltene NS-Begeisterung in weiten Teilen der mittelständischen Industrie.

*Exportweltmeister* Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This book explores the activities of the Nazi regime's vast leisure programme. Shortly after coming to power in Germany, it began a large-scale undertaking to bring happiness and a good life to so-called 'Aryan' Germans, carried out by the Nazi leisure organization Kraft durch Freude. Julia Timpe traces Kraft durch Freude's practices and propaganda from 1933 through the Second World War, and analyses Nazi-organized sports classes, entertainment events, and beautification campaigns for industrial sites and the countryside, as well as Kraft durch Freude's activities in entertaining German soldiers and concentration camp guards. Contributing to newer scholarship which focuses on the integratory force of the Nazi promise of a unified 'racial community' of all 'Aryan' Germans, this book highlights that Kraft durch Freude's 'everyday production of joy' was central to Nazism, closely connected to the destructive side of the Third Reich, and ultimately a major reason for Nazism's success among the German population.

**Die Verwaltung einer Utopie** BRILL

Presents fresh approaches to the history of capitalism in the context of Weimar and Nazi Germany.