

Das Verstummte Hurra Hurtgenwald 1944 45

Bde. 16, 18, 21, and 28 each contain section "Verlagsveränderungen im deutschen Buchhandel." Genre and Hollywood provides a comprehensive introduction to the study of genre. In this important new book, Steve Neale discusses all the major concepts, theories and accounts of Hollywood and genre, as well as the key genres which theorists have written about, from horror to the Western. He also puts forward new arguments about the importance of genre in understanding Hollywood cinema. Neale takes issue with much genre criticism and genre theory, which has provided only a partial and misleading account of Hollywood's output. He calls for broader and more flexible conceptions of genre and genres, for more attention to be paid to the discourses and practices of Hollywood itself, for the nature and range of Hollywood's films to be looked at in more detail, and for any assessment of the social and cultural significance of Hollywood's genres to take account of industrial factors. In detailed, revisionist accounts of two major genres - film noir and melodrama - Neale argues that genre remains an important and productive means of thinking about both New and old Hollywood, its history, its audiences and its films.

A comprehensive historical survey of the Jewish presence in Central Europe from the seventeenth century to the Holocaust, German-Jewish History in Modern Times is a four-volume collective project by a team of leading scholars, offering a vivid portrait of Jewish History. The series is sponsored by the Leo Baeck Institute, established in 1955 in Jerusalem, London, and New York for the purpose of advancing scholarship on the Jews in German-speaking lands. Integration in Dispute 1871-1918 comprises the third volume and focuses on a period of political, economic, and social change that fundamentally transformed German Jewry. Eminent scholars consider a broad range of topics: religious and cultural life, demographics, political, legal, and socioeconomic status, relations between Jews and non-Jews, and Jewish participation in the larger context of European history. Volume 3 begins with the establishment of civil equality for Jews in Germany and Austria-Hungary and describes the complexities of their economic and social integration. The contributors explore the challenges that confronted Jews as they encountered both unprecedented opportunities and continued resistance to their full emancipation and participation in public life. The book discusses their standing as a minority group within German political and professional life and as a differentiated portion of the German middle class; how they coped with successive waves of political antisemitism; how they continued to adapt traditional religious practices to modernity; and how urban middle-class life transformed Jewish families as well as the role of Jewish women in the domestic and public spheres. The forces of social change, coupled with the persistence of antisemitism formed the context for the emergence of Zionism, which posed a powerful challenge to the dominant principle of integration. This volume also seeks to understand the nature and timing of the exceptional contributions of German Jews to the thriving modern culture of such cities as late imperial Vienna and Berlin as well as to the specific religious culture of Judaism. Each volume includes a bibliographical essay referring readers to the most important secondary literature, a chronology covering the major events discussed, and a series of maps and illustrations. Encompassing the most up-to-date research on the topic, German Jewish History in Modern Times is an achievement to be valued by historians, educators, and any reader seeking to understand the singular heritage of the Jewish people in Central Europe.

The Bloody Forest

Hitler's Foreign Minister, Experiences and Memories

The Construction of Authorial Subjectivity in West German Kleist Films

With the 272nd Volks-Grenadier Division from the Huertgen Forest to the Heart of the Reich

German books in print

Rule of the Inferiour

die Schlacht im Hürtgenwald

The definitive account of one of World War II's bloodiest campaigns—the five-month battle between American and German forces in the Huertgen Forest—told through the words of the men who were there. From the preface: "In the course of research and interviews while writing a series of books on World War II, I became increasingly aware of the campaign for the Huertgen Forest. While survivors of other battles sometimes criticized the strategy and the orders they were given, there was a depth of anger about the Huertgen that surpassed anything I had encountered elsewhere. The unhappiness with what occurred and the absence of much objective coverage in the memoirs of those in the top command slots convinced me to produce this history. As I have reiterated in all of my books, which rely heavily on oral or eyewitness reports, there are always the dangers of flawed memory, limited vantage points, and the possibility of self-interest in such accounts. But the almost universal condemnation of their superiors' critical decisions by individuals who were under fire in that 'green hell' offers a cautionary note on the accuracy and the truths of histories that draw from the official documents and the personal papers of the likes of Dwight Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, Courtney Hodges (who apparently left little in the way of records), J. Lawton Collins and others in similar positions. . . . Each new war differs from that of the past, but to ignore what happened in the Huertgen enhances the possibilities for another bitter victory, if not a defeat."

Die Stadt ohne Juden: Ein Roman von  *bermorgen by Hugo Bettauer*

Includes 100 illus. Speak of the Huertgen Forest and you speak of hell. During a seemingly interminable three months, from mid-Sep. to mid-Dec. 1944, six American infantry divisions—the 1st, 4th, 8th, 9th, 28th, and 83d—and part of the 5th Armored fought at one time or

another in the Huertgen Forest. These divisions incurred 28,000 casualties, including 8,000 due to combat exhaustion and rain, mud, sleet, and cold. One division lost more than 6,000, a figure exceeded for a single World War II engagement-if indeed it was exceeded-only by the bloody Marine battle on Tarawa. The name Huertgen Forest is one the American soldier applied to some 1,300 square miles of densely-wooded, roller-coaster real estate along the German-Belgian border south and southeast of Aachen....The forest lay athwart the path which the First U.S. Army had to take to reach the Rhine River, and thus American commanders considered it essential to conquer it. By the time both American and German artillery had done with it, the setting would look like a battlefield designed by the Archfiend himself. The Huertgen was the Argonne of World War II. One day not long ago another personal manuscript, much of it about the Huertgen fighting, crossed my desk. This one, I soon discovered, was different. This was a lengthy narrative written by a former lieutenant, Paul Boesch. It was obviously too long for publication, yet the combat sections of it revealed a genuine, first-hand grasp of what war is like at the shooting level and what it does to the men involved. It was too human a document to be ignored. It too faithfully mirrored the experiences, not of one man alone, but of millions, to go unnoticed. It too sharply underscored the innate faith, humor, devotion, and even the weaknesses of the American soldier to be forgotten. With Paul Boesch's permission I went to work with him to prepare this combat portion of his manuscript for publication. The result is *The Road to Huertgen*.

A Comparative Study of Generic Instability

Von Berlin bis Caen

The Ideology of Genre

Outcast

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie und Bibliographie des im Ausland erschienenen deutschsprachigen Schriftums

Battle for the Hurtgen: September 1944-January 1945

Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis

In a series of comparative essays on a range of texts embracing both high and popular culture from the early modern era to the contemporary period, *The Ideology of Genre* counters both formalists and advocates of the death of genre, arguing instead for the inevitability of genre as discursive mediation. At the same time, Beebe demonstrates that genres are inherently unstable because they are produced intertextually, by a system of differences without positive terms. In short, genre is the way texts get used. To deny that genres exist is to deny, in a sense, the possibility of reading; if genres exist, on the other hand, then they exist not as essences but as differences, and thus those places within and between texts where genres collide reveal the connections between generic status, interpretive strategy, ideology, and the use-value of language.

The final days of World War II are related in a study that furnishes details of Hitler's final days in the bunker and the torment on the streets of Germany's cities and towns as the Third Reich collapsed under the weight of American, British, French, and Russian forces. Reprint. 25,000 first printing.

On 16 October 1946 Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's wartime Foreign Minister, was executed at Nuremberg, convicted on four counts including deliberately planning a war of aggression and war crimes. In this first English Language edition of his memoirs, Rudolf von Ribbentrop frankly describes his relationship with his father when he was the German Ambassador in London and during the war years. Von Ribbentrop was an often isolated figure among the Nazi elite. In his final report from London von Ribbentrop informed Hitler that he was convinced that Great Britain would fight for its position in the world. He went on to play a key role forging the short-lived pact with Stalin's Soviet Union. Far from being uncritical, the author, now in his 90s, sets out to paint an objective picture of his father's role. His unique position throws fascinating light on the unfolding dramatic events leading up to, and then the execution of, the Second World war. While the author briefly describes his personal experiences including his war service with the SS, it is the insight this work provides into top level decision making at the heart of the Third Reich that will appeal most to both historians and laymen.

Hürtgenwald 1944/45

Re-viewing Kleist

Ein Roman Von Abermorgen

Bio/pics

My Father Joachim Von Ribbentrop

German-Jewish History in Modern Times: Integration in dispute, 1871-1918

"A ""A Problem From Hell""

In this definitive analysis of the Weimar Republic, Hans Mommsen surveys the political, social, and economic development of Germany between the end of World War I and the appointment of Adolf Hitler as chancellor in 1933. His assessment of the German experiment with democracy challenges many long-held assumptions about the course and character of German history. Mommsen argues persuasively that the rise of totalitarianism in Germany was not inevitable but was the result of a confluence of specific domestic and international forces. As long as France and Britain exerted pressure on the new Germany after World War I, the radical Right hesitated to overthrow the constitution. But as international scrutiny decreased with the recognition of the legitimacy of the Weimar regime, totalitarian elements were able to gain the upper hand. At the same time, the world economic crisis of the early 1930s, with its social and political ramifications, further destabilized German democracy. This translation of the original German edition (published in 1989) brings the work to an English-speaking audience for the first time.

European History

In this gripping memoir, the daughter of a man who conspired to assassinate Hitler tells the story of three generations of her family and offers unparalleled insight into the German experience in the last century. On August 15, 1944, Major Hans Georg Klamroth was tried for treason for his part in the July Plot to kill Hitler. Eleven days later, he was executed. His youngest daughter, Wibke Bruhns, was six years old. Decades later, watching

a documentary about the events of July 20, she saw images of her father in court suddenly appear on-screen. "I stare at this man with the empty face. I don't know him. But I can see myself in him." How could her family succumb to Nazi sympathies? And what made her father finally renounce Hitler?

In *Hitler's Face* Claudia Schmölders reverses the normal protocol of biography: instead of using visual representations as illustrations of a life, she takes visibility as her point of departure to track Adolf Hitler from his first arrival in Munich as a nattily dressed young man to his end in a Berlin bunker—and beyond. Perhaps never before had the image of a political leader been so carefully engineered and manipulated, so broadly disseminated as was Hitler's in a new age of mechanical reproduction. There are no extant photographs of him visiting a concentration camp, or standing next to a corpse, or even with a gun in his hand. If contemporary caricatures spoke to the calamitous thoughts, projects, and actions of the man, officially sanctioned photographs, paintings, sculptures, and film overwhelmingly projected him as an impassioned orator or heroically isolated figure. Schmölders demonstrates how the adulation of Hitler's face stands at the conjunction of one line stretching back to the eighteenth-century belief that character could be read in the contours of the head and another dating back to the late nineteenth-century quest to sanctify German greatness in a gallery of national heroes. In Nazi ideology, nationalism was conjoined to a forceful belief in the determinative power of physiognomy. The mad veneration of the idealized German face in all its various aspects, and the fanatical devotion to Hitler's face in particular, was but one component of a project that also encouraged the ceaseless contemplation of supposedly degenerate "Jewish" physical traits to advance its goals.

Lager Rebstock

geheimer Rüstungsbetrieb in Eisenbahntunnels der Eifel für V 2 Bodenanlagen 1943–1944

Contemporary Guide of the Events which Became War History in March 1945

Stadt, Land, Fluss

The Story of a "Red Diamond" Infantryman with the US Third Army

Shivitti

Hürtgenwald 1944/45 ; [Roman]

The most comprehensive study of the fierce fighting between the 94th U.S. Infantry Division and their German counterparts during the spring of 1945 is presented in examination of the tribulations and sacrifices of American soldiers who won their laurels at great costs.

This meticulously researched biography creates a complete and balanced picture of Reinhard Heydrich. A leading figure within the Nazi Party, he was responsible more than Himmler for the planning and execution of the Holocaust. Having joined the Nazi Party in 1931, Heydrich rose quickly through the ranks of the SS. By the age of twenty-nine he had become an SS Brigadier General, and his ruthless ambition led many senior Nazis to believe that he was the natural successor to Hitler. It was Heydrich's initiative to create the *Einsatzgruppen*, paramilitary units which were established before Operation Barbarossa to murder Jews and political operatives of the Communist party. In 1941 Heydrich was made Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. Supremely confident of his authority within the province, he would often drive alone in an open-top car. British-trained Czech partisans took advantage of this gesture, and in 1942 carried out a daring assassination attempt. Heydrich was mortally wounded in the ambush and died a week later in hospital. The reprisals that followed were brutal: more than 15,000 Czechs were murdered and the town of Lidice was razed to the ground. This book examines Heydrich's meteoric rise to power, his complex personality, and the aftermath of his death: Hitler's vengeance and the postwar fortunes of Heydrich's widow and descendants.

Ka-tzetnik 135665 is the concentration camp name of De-Nur.

My Father's Country

Der Spiegel

The Last Days of the Third Reich

Aachens Liederkranz und Sagenwelt

Neuerscheinungen des Buchhandels. Reihe A

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The Biography of an Image

*Enhanced by charts, appendixes, notes, and references to approximately 300 movies from 1927 to 1960 (with additional material on the biopics' absorption by contemporary television), this volume analyzes biographical film production, distribution, and exhibition under the constraints of censorship, libel law, producer proclivities, and casting. Custen (communications, CUNY) explains why biographies of entertainers proliferated after World War II, how studio moguls fostered biographical narratives similar to their own rags-to-riches stories, and to what extent research departments affected veracity. A good addition to a scant literature that includes Michael Pitts's *Hollywood and American History* (McFarland & Co., 1984) and George MacDonald Fraser's *The Hollywood History of the World* (LJ 9/15/88). Essential for comprehensive film collections. Movie Entertainment Book Club selection.*

A character-driven study of some of the darkest moments in our national history, when America failed to prevent or stop 20th-century campaigns to exterminate Armenians, Jews, Cambodians, Iraqi Kurds, Bosnians, and Rwandans.

This candid memoir of a GI serving under Gen. Patton offers a rare glimpse into the realities of life and combat in Europe during WWII. Though Gen. Patton's army is famous for dashing armored attacks, some of the most intensive fighting of World War II was done by Patton's infantry—the foot sloggers who were deployed to reduce enemy strong points. This candid account of the US infantry in the European theater takes the reader from the beaches of Normandy to the conquest of Germany—all through the eyes of an infantryman who had the unique perspective of speaking the enemy's language. A fluent German speaker, Michael Bilder was called upon for interrogations and other special duties. As a combat lifeguard, he also played a key role in successive river crossings. Here, Bilder relates his experiences of infantry life, from German snipers to intoxicated Frenchwomen, to the often morbid humor of combat. He also describes the Battle of Metz in all its horror, as well as the 5th Infantry's drive into the Bulge, where they faced their first winter battle against enemy veterans of Russia.

March 7, 1945 - the Miracle of Remagen

eine topographische Bibliographie deutschsprachiger Prosa 1945 bis 2000

Patton's Pawns

The Troubled Face of Biography

A Vision

Zukunftsprojekt Westwall

How Hollywood Constructed Public History

"For both students of the German Army in World War II as well as those interested in the late 1944 campaign, this is a must-read" (The NYMAS Review). As the Allies were approaching the German frontier at the beginning of September 1944, the German Armed Forces attempted to regain the strategic initiative. While the "wonder weapons," such as the V-1 flying bomb, the V-2 missile, and the Messerschmitt Me-262 jet fighter, are widely recognized as being the most prominent of these initiatives upon which Germany pinned so much hope, the Volks-Grenadier Divisions (VGDs) are practically unknown. Often confused with the Volkssturm, the Home Guard militia, VGDs have suffered an undeserved reputation as second-rate formations filled with young boys and old men suited to serve only as cannon fodder. This groundbreaking book, now in a new edition, shows that VGDs were actually conceived as a new, elite corps loyal to the National Socialist Party composed of men from all branches of Hitler's Wehrmacht and equipped with the finest ground combat weapons available. Whether fighting from defensive positions or spearheading offensives such as the Battle of the Bulge, VGDs initially gave a good account of themselves in battle. Using previously unpublished unit records, Allied intelligence and interrogation reports, and, above all, interviews with survivors, the author has crafted an in-depth look at a late-war German infantry company, including many photographs from the veterans themselves. In this book we follow along with the men of the 272nd VGD's Fusilier Company from their first battles in the Hurtgen Forest to their final defeat in the Harz Mountains. Along the way, we learn the enormous potential of VGDs—and feel their soldiers' heartbreak at their failure.

This translation of Jung's major political treatise (2nd edition, 1930) is published in English in the hope that it will enlighten readers with regard to the ideology of the neoconservative movement in the Weimar Republic.

In 1933, when she is ten, Berliner Inge Deutschkron learns that she is a Jew. At first her family is at greater risk for their leftist politics than because they are Jews. Her father flees to England; Inge and her mother hide in plain sight as non-Jews, dependent on the underground network for their survival, in constant danger of discovery or betrayal. Otto Weidt employed Inge in the office of his workshop for the blind. Toward the end of the war, Inge and her mother manage to leave Berlin, and eventually emigrate to England. Inge Deutschkron became an Israeli citizen and an editor of Maariv. "One of the greatest successes of German memoir literature" - Andreas Platthaus, Frankfurter Allgemeine ..". invaluable as testimony of the war years of one of Berlin's 12,000 surviving Jews." - Kirkus Reviews "[A] simple and charming memoir by a Jewish woman of how she survived as a girl in her late teens in wartime Berlin... Unsentimental, resilient and aware that luck can make all the difference, Inge Deutschkron... has remained a true Berliner." - Istvan Deak, The New York Review of Books

Hitler's Face

Die Stadt Ohne Juden

der Kampf um Aachen im Herbst 1944

"Halten bis zum letzten Mann -"

A German Soldier's Memories of the Defense of Omaha Beach, Normandy, June 6, 1944

The Face of Evil

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie und Bibliographie des im Ausland erschienenen deutschsprachigen Schrifttums