

Der Balkanfeldzug 1941 Clausewitz Spezial 21

May 2011 marked the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Crete. It was in this battle that the new Airborne Forces' weapon was deployed for the first time in history. It was a venture that war history had never seen before, especially since the Cretan defenders knew the plans of the Germans in detail from wartime signals intelligence (Ultra) and had prepared themselves accordingly. Starting from Clausewitz's famous statement that war is the continuation of politics by other means, Heinz A. Richter's study does not view the Battle of Crete in isolation as a purely military event, but as part of the then political and military confrontation between the British world and its allies with the Axis powers. Thus, as far as the prehistory is concerned, the presentation is also a piece of history of diplomacy. At the same time, the different strategic concepts of the two parties involved are analyzed, taking into account the partly divergent internal German plans of the army on the one hand and the navy and air force on the other. The operational planning of both sides are discussed in detail. Finally, the tactical implementation and parallel effects in the Middle East and London are observed in the description of the battle itself. The volume is the English edition of the study, which was published in German and Greek in 2011. In addition to revisions and amendments, it contains an extra chapter describing the events after 2011.

This book is a profound reexamination of the role of the German army, the Wehrmacht, in World War II. Until very recently, the standard story avowed that the ordinary German soldier in World War II was a good soldier, distinct from Hitler's rapacious SS troops, and not an accomplice to the massacres of civilians. Wolfram Wette, a preeminent German military historian, explodes the myth of a "clean" Wehrmacht with devastating clarity. This book reveals the Wehrmacht's long-standing prejudices against Jews, Slavs, and Bolsheviks, beliefs that predated the prophecies of "Mein Kampf" and the paranoia of National Socialism. Though the sixteen-million-member German army is often portrayed as a victim of Nazi mania, we come to see that from 1941 to 1944 these soldiers were thoroughly involved in the horrific cleansing of Russia and Eastern Europe. Wette compellingly documents Germany's long-term preparation of its army for a race war deemed necessary to safeguard the country's future; World War II was merely the fulfillment of these plans, on a previously unimaginable scale. This sober indictment of millions of German soldiers reaches beyond the Wehrmacht's complicity to examine how German academics and ordinary citizens avoided confronting this difficult truth at war's end. Wette shows how atrocities against Jews and others were concealed and sanitized, and history rewritten. Only recently has the German public undertaken a reevaluation of this respected national institution--a painful but necessary process if we are to truly comprehend how the Holocaust was carried out and how we have come to understand it.

A biography of the supposed son of Ivan the Terrible whose reign in the 17th century was brief but impressive.

This monograph on Coco Chanel chronicles the life and legacy of one of history's most influential couturiers. From her early forays into millinery, through her revolutionary inventions in sportswear and jersey fashions for women, through the classics that have made her name, such as the Chanel cardigan jacket and the little black dress, to the global empire the brand is today under the helm of Karl Lagerfeld, this beautifully illustrated monograph offers a fascinating account of Chanel's evolution and innovation. Detailed photographs and sketches of her designs, along with fashion photography and catwalk shots, pay tribute to one of the world's most highly regarded fashion houses and the woman behind it.

Cannae [Illustrated Edition]

Tito's Partisans 1941-45

The German Ordeal on the Eastern Front

The Development of Armoured Forces, Their Tactics and Operational Potential

Spomenik Monument Database

Panzerkampfwagen, Sturmgeschuetz, and Jagdpanzer

A Short History of Humanity

Second volume of Deutscher prize-winning trilogy on the future of IR, tracing the defining characteristics of 'foreign encounters' over time.

Over 100 maps and diagrams are included. As one of the foremost of a new generation of officers around the time of Prussian expansionism and the birth of a federal Germany, he was to experience much warfare first-hand. After graduating with honours from the famed Prussian Kriegsakademie he was appointed to the planning unit of the German General Staff. He was to see the plans that he worked upon come to bloody but successful conclusions during the wars with Austria in 1866 and most famously the annihilation of French army during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Schlieffen's lasting impression on the world was his famous "Schlieffen Plan" which he designed to enable the German army to knock France out of a two front war by a huge flanking manoeuvre through the Low Countries. He studied military history extensively leading to his most famous work was "Cannae", intended to explain and illustrate the driving idea of the battle of encirclement that had achieved so much success throughout history. Using examples from the wars of Hannibal, Frederick the Great, Napoleon and the recent German led wars with Austria and France, he sets out how the encirclement and destruction of an enemy's army should be achieved. The book was seen as a watershed in military theory and was widely read across the world; to ensure that the ideas were disseminated to their students the American Army translated it into English. The effect of Schlieffen's thinking was still felt by the senior officers that fought in the Second World War who were imbued with the principles of Cannae which would be so well defined as part of the German Blitzkrieg. No less a military leader but General Erich Ludendorff, the principal German strategist of the First World War, declared that Schlieffen was "one of the greatest soldiers ever." no mean testament to the man and his principal book.

As Europe descended into war the newly formed state of Croatia found itself an ally in Nazi Germany. Tens of thousands of Croats volunteered for the German Wehrmacht, with Croatian-badged units created within the Army, Navy, Luftwaffe, Waffen-SS and Police force. When Hitler turned his attention to Stalin's Soviet Union many of these men found themselves thrown into the fray, with Croatian soldiers serving at Stalingrad, fighting Tito's Partisans in the Balkans and battling against the advancing Red Army in Hungary. Aided by detailed illustrations, author Vladimir Brnardic explores the uniforms and equipment of World War II Croatian Legionaries.

Smallholder farmers and pastoralists fulfil an invaluable yet undervalued role in conserving biodiversity. They act as

guardians of locally adapted livestock breeds that can make use of even marginal environments under tough climatic conditions and therefore are a crucial resource for food security. But in addition, by sustaining animals on natural vegetation and as part of local ecosystems, these communities also make a significant contribution to the conservation of wild biodiversity and of cultural landscapes. This publication provides a glimpse into the often intricate knowledge systems that pastoralists and smallholder farmers have developed for the management of their breeds in specific production systems and it also describes the multitude of threats and challenges these often marginalized communities have to cope with.

11. to 23. Divisions

How Migration Made Us Who We Are

Antigone

The Third Reich

An African Security Dilemma

The Campaign in Norway

Croatian Troops under Axis Command 1941-45

This is the story of the "Handschar," a Muslim combat formation created by the Germans to "restore order in Bosnia." What actually transpired was quite different.

Drawing from post-war reports commissioned by U.S. Army intelligence, World War II historian Steven H. Newton has translated, compiled, and edited the battle accounts of one of Germany's finest panzer commanders and a skilled tactician of tank warfare. Throughout most of the war, Erhard Raus was a highly respected field commander in the German-Soviet war on the eastern front, and after the war he wrote an insightful analysis of German strategy in that campaign. The Raus memoir covers the Russian campaign from the first day of the war to his relief from command at Hitler's order in the spring of 1945. It includes a detailed examination of the 6th Panzer Division's drive to Leningrad, Raus's own experiences in the Soviet winter counteroffensive around Moscow, the unsuccessful attempt to relieve Stalingrad, and the final desperate battles inside Germany at the end of the war. His battlefield experience and keen tactical eye make his memoir especially valuable for scholars, and his narrative is as readable as Heinz Guderian's celebrated Panzer Leader.

The German Third Reich had the most technologically advanced and innovative weapons industries in World War II, with aircraft, tanks and bombs that could match and beat anything else in the World. What is less known is the extent of Germany's secret weapons development. Germany pioneered rocket and jet-propelled aircraft, the pilotless plane, long-range rocket technology and 'robot bombs', and the world's first super-heavy tanks. Many of these weapons had a real impact on the course of the war. Following the invasion of the Soviet Union and the realization that the war could continue for years, Hitler put great resources into the development of new and technologically advanced weaponry, in the belief that the production of 'wonder weapons' were the key to winning the war. 'World War II Data Book: Germany's Secret Weapons, 1939-45' gets behind this little-known aspect of the Nazi war machine to reveal the real extent of German secret weapons' development. Broken down by weapon types, the book includes exhaustive reference tables, diagrams, colorful maps and charts, presenting all the core data in easy-to-follow formats. 'World War II Data Book: Germany's Secret Weapons, 1939-45' is an essential reference guide for anyone interested in the history and make-up of Germany's secret weapons industry. Of the three revisionist works John Charmley has written about British foreign policy in the mid-twentieth century this is the centrepiece. The author argues that Churchill deserves more credit for 'their finest hour' than has been granted, but just as his virtues were built on the heroic scale, so too were his faults and failures. The statesman who had struggled to destroy Nazism and restore Europe's balance of power ended by allowing Stalin to dominate central and eastern Europe. This is no mere exercise in debunking, in many ways the complex man presented in these pages is more interesting than the more hagiographical portraits. 'This is not instant history run up to cause a sensation, but a meticulously documented reappraisal of Churchill's war leadership and of the career that led up to it. Nor is its tone contemptuous or vindictive. The author accepts that Churchill was a great man. His starting point is that even great men make mistakes.' John Keegan, Daily Telegraph 'Probably the most important revisionist text to be published since the war.' Alan Clark, The Times

World War II Croatian Legionaries

The Occupation of Crete in May 1941

German Anti-Partisan Combat

The Eastern Front Memoir of General Raus, 1941-1945

Mercenaries

Inside Hitler's High Command

A Reader of Historical Texts, 11th-17th Centuries

This is one of the most significant military books of the twentieth century. By an outstanding soldier of independence it pushed forward the evolution of land warfare and was directly responsible for German armoured supremacy in the years of the Second World War. Published in 1937, the result of 15 years of careful study since his days on the German General Staff in the First World War, Guderian's book argued, quite clearly, how vital the proper use of tanks and supporting armoured vehicles would be in the conduct of a future war. When that war came, just two years later, he proved it, leading his Panzers with distinction in the Polish, French and Russian campaigns. Panzer warfare had come to age, exactly as he had forecast. This first English translation of Heinz Guderian's classic book - used as a textbook b

Panzer officers in the war - has an introduction and extensive background notes by the modern English historian Paul Harris.

Professor Hildebrand gives a masterly and succinct account of Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1945 and then analyses the major problems of interpretation and the extent to which common ground has been achieved by scholars in the field. This title available in eBook format. Click here for more information. Visit our eBookstore at: www.ebookstore.tandf.co.uk.

Humanity has often found itself on the precipice. We've survived and thrived because we've never stopped moving... 'Stops you dead in your tracks ... An absolute revelation' Sue Black, bestselling author of *All That Remains* In this eye-opening book, Johannes Krause, Chair of the Max Planck Institute for the History of Humanity, offers a new way of understanding our past, present and future. Marshalling unique insights from archaeogenetics, an emerging new discipline that allows us to read our ancestors' DNA like journals chronicling personal stories of migration, Krause charts two millennia of adaptation, movement and survival, culminating in the triumph of *Homo Sapiens* as we swept through Europe and beyond in successive waves of migration - developing everything from language, the patriarchy, disease, and a love of pets as we did so. We also meet our ancestors, from those many of us have heard of - such as *Homo Erectus* and the Neanderthals - to the wildly unfamiliar but no less real: the recently discovered Denisovans, who ranged across Asia and, like humans, interbred with Neanderthals; the Aurignacians, skilled artists who, 40,000 years ago, brought about an extraordinary transformation in what our species could invent and create; the Varna, who buried their loved ones with gold long before the Pharaohs of Egypt did; and the Gravettians, big game hunters who were Europe's most successful early settlers until they perished in the face of the toughest opponent humanity had ever faced: their own age. As well as being a radical new telling of our shared story, this book is a reminder that the global problems that wake us awake at night - climate catastrophe; the sudden emergence of deadly epidemics; refugee crises; ethnic conflict; overpopulation - are all things we've faced, and overcome, before.

The Waffen-SS grew from a handful of obscure infantry battalions in 1939, to a force of more than 30 divisions by the end of World War II, including units of every type and every level of battlefield value. The mid-war divisions covered in this third title represent that range, from some of the most effective German and Western European volunteer formations, e.g. the 12. SS-Pz Div 'Hitlerjugend', and the Scandinavians and Dutchmen of the 11. 'Nordland' and 23. 'Nederland' divisions - to the Bosnian Muslims of the anti-partisan 13. 'Handschar' Division. Illustrated with rare photographs from private collections and meticulous colour artwork, the text details their organization, uniforms and insignia, and summarizes their battle records.

Coming of Age at the End of History

Dimitri and the False Tsars

Otto Skorzeny

Soldaten - On Fighting, Killing and Dying

The German Reichswehr

I Paid Hitler

Operation Mercury

The German armies fighting to defeat the Russian regular armies during World War II faced a bitter war on two fronts. Behind the German lines, bands of partisans waged an unforgiving war. This fascinating overview draws on rare primary sources and combat reports to give insight to the war against the partisans in Russia and the Balkans.

"For his historical publications challenging the official 'truth' about the Holocaust, Udo Walendy was sentenced to 29 months imprisonment in Germany. His 'illegal' research was confiscated and burned. What happened in Germany after the war that its society today eagerly persecutes everybody who dares to defend the German nation? In this booklet, Udo Walendy gives a brief overview of measures of censorship and atrocity propaganda designed to destroy German self-confidence." - Goodreads.com.

*The German war in Russia was so brutal in all its extremes that all past experiences paled beside it. Everything in Russia—the land, the climate, the distances and above all the people—were harder, harsher, more unforgiving and more deadly than anything the German soldier had ever faced before. One panzer-grenadier who fought in the West and in Russia summed it up: In the West war was the same honourable old game; nobody went out of his way to be vicious, and fighting stopped often by five in the afternoon. But in the East, the Russians were trying to kill you—all the time. The four detailed reports of campaigning in Russia included in this invaluable book (*Russian Combat Methods in WWII, Effects of Climate on Combat in European Russia, Combat in Russian Forests and Swamps and Warfare in the Far North*) were written in the late 1940s and early 1950s, as part of the US Army programme to record the German strategies and tactics of World War II directly from the commanders. The authors were all veterans of the fighting they described, and frankly admitted that the soldiers sent to Russia were neither trained nor equipped to withstand the full fury of the elements there. The German high command had been under the impression that the Red Army could be destroyed west of the Dnepr, and there would be no need for conducting operations in cold, snow and mud. *Fighting in Hell* shows what really happened, through first-hand accounts of the commanders who were there.*

Described by the Allied forces during World War II as the most dangerous man in Europe, the German maverick soldier Otto Skorzeny was the creator of many of the tactics later employed by the SAS. This account tells how he became world famous overnight when, with a glider borne

attack he rescued Mussolini from the mountain prison of Gran Sasso. It also recounts his infiltration of American forces during the Battle of the Bulge.

Free

The Little Book of Chanel

Clausewitz Spezial 21

The Art of Blitzkrieg

Fighting in Hell

The Waffen-SS Handschar Division, 1943-1945

Der Balkanfeldzug 1941

A look at the German High Command during World War II challenges the myth that the German Generals could have won the war had Hitler not interfered, and maps out the history and the personalities of the German Command Structure.

Dr. Derrys fremstilling af det to-måneders felttog i Norge i 1940 er den første officielle fremstilling, der fremkom efter krigsafslutningen. KGB er også i besiddelse af den norske oversættelse "Det Britiske Felttog i Norge 1940" (940.542.1 De)

In November 2001, as the world still reeled from the attack on the Twin Towers, German historian Sonke Neitzel discovered an extraordinary cache of documents from the Second World War. The documents were the transcripts of German prisoners of war talking among themselves in prisoner of war camps, and secretly recorded by the allies. In these apparently private conversations the soldiers talked freely and openly about their hopes and fears, their concerns and their day-to-day lives. With a banality and ease which to the modern reader can appear shocking, they also talked about the horrors of war -- about rape, death and killing. Sonke Neitzel shared the material with renowned and bestselling psychologist Harald Wezler and they set about trying to make sense of the vast piles of documents, the hours of transcripts. The result is SOLDATEN, a landmark book which will change the way we look at soldiers and war, and is as relevant to our modern conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan as it was to the soldiers of the German Army in 1945. Published to huge acclaim and controversy in Germany it was a number one bestseller there and reignited the debate about the banality of evil under the Nazi regime.

The 25 papers cover delay testing and test scheduling, scan and functional testing, system testing, quiescent current testing, analog and mixed-signal testing, core-based testing, fault simulation and field programmable gate array testing, challenges in deep sub-micron testing, high level tests, mem

The Wehrmacht

Conversations-Lexicon Für Bildende Kunst

Early Albania

The Secret Second World War Tapes of German POWs

The Ailing Empire: Germany from Bismarck to Hitler

Commando Extraordinary

Blitzkrieg in the Balkans and Greece 1941

Using his skills as a journalist, historian, and memoirist, Sebastian Haffner (author of *The Meaning of Hitler*) traces the development of the German Empire (1871-1945) and the central role of warfare that characterized the Reich. Haffner contends that Germany's unfavorable geographic position had much to do with the state's belligerence and that, from its inception, created the conflicts that culminated in two world wars. "The fruit of decades of study, the moving and sometimes very personal testament of an author whose works more than any others have influenced public opinion and challenged academic historians." — *Die Zeit* "A brilliant work from the top hat of a powerful historical magician." — *Rudolf Augstein, Der Spiegel* "A thoroughly successful work." — *Wiener Tagblatt* "A book with more historical insights than a whole pile of learned volumes." — *Münchener Abendzeitung* "The history of the Third Reich in just 43 pages? Impossible to do more than discuss a few features superficially. But not with Sebastian Haffner. This brilliant thinker — a journalist turned historian — reveals the fundamental lines of development in a way that anyone can follow. The pages bristle with questions and unexpected answers. The 300 pages of 'The Ailing Empire' contain more clever and original insights into German history between 1871 and 1945 than many a weighty tome." — *Dieter Wunderlich* "This illuminating survey by a German journalist focuses on the continuities and discontinuities of the modern German Reich ... Haffner argues that the founding of the state was never regarded as a climactic achievement but rather as a springboard for expansion, and that Germany's unfavorable geographic position had much to do with the state's armed belligerence. The author also contends that the Reich was self-destructive almost from the beginning, creating a host of enemies who brought it to its knees in two world wars and eventually divided it. He describes how Hitler accelerated the catastrophic finish of the Reich by inopportunistically taking on both the Russians and Americans, then tried to turn military defeat into the annihilation of the German people with his Nero Directive of March 18-19, 1945." — *Publishers Weekly* "[The Ailing Empire] tells the story of yesterday's Germans who made today. It is a story Americans must understand." — *San-Diego Union* "Sebastian Haffner has written a book that traces the path of Germany's political self-destruction, and offers a realistic account of the war's real causes ... It is a highly readable analysis of the road from Bismarck to Hitler ... This book, based on many previously unpublished accounts, is a devastating portrait of human society." — *Chattanooga Times* "This is a highly readable analysis of German history over the last century. A long-time journalist, Haffner asserts that the foundations of the German Reich were an inadequate basis for a modern nation state and contained the seeds of its own destruction. Though lacking documentation, Haffner's first-hand recollections of the Nazi era are most interesting. Particularly noteworthy are his observations on daily life during the regime and his judgment regarding those literary and artistic 'antis' who chose 'internal emigration' within the Hitler state." — *Library Journal*

A guidebook to the wild world of communist minimalism in Tito's Yugoslavia Spomenik--the Serbo-Croat/Slovenian word for monument--refers to the memorials built in Tito's Republic of Yugoslavia from the 1960s to the 1980s, marking the horror of the occupation and the defeat of Axis forces during World War II. Hundreds were built across the country, from coastal resorts to remote mountains. Through these imaginative forms of concrete and steel, a classless, forward-looking socialist society, free of ethnic tensions, was envisaged. Instead of looking to the ideologically aligned Soviet Union for artistic inspiration, Tito turned to the West and works of abstract expressionism and minimalism. This allowed Yugoslavia to develop its own distinct identity through the monuments, turning them into political tools, articulating Tito's personal vision of a new tomorrow. Today, following the breakup of the country and the subsequent Yugoslav Wars of the 1990s, some have been destroyed or abandoned. Many have suffered the consequences of ethnic tensions: once viewed as symbols of hope, they are now the focus of resentment and anger. This book brings together the largest collection of spomeniks published to date. Each has been extensively photographed and researched by the author, making this book the most comprehensive survey of this obscure and fascinating architectural

phenomenon. The inside of the book's dust jacket opens out as a map, giving the exact geographic coordinates for each monument.

*****SHORTLISTED FOR THE BAILLIE GIFFORD PRIZE FOR NON-FICTION***** 'Wonderfully funny and poignant. . . a tale of family secrets and political awakening amid a crumbling regime. One of the nonfiction titles of the year' Luke Harding, Observer 'Astonishing and deeply resonant . . . Ypi weaves magic in this book: I was entranced from beginning to end' Laura Hackett, Sunday Times 'I never asked myself about the meaning of freedom until the day I hugged Stalin. From close up, he was much taller than I expected.' Lea Ypi grew up in one of the most isolated countries on earth, a place where communist ideals had officially replaced religion. Albania, the last Stalinist outpost in Europe, was almost impossible to visit, almost impossible to leave. It was a place of queuing and scarcity, of political executions and secret police. To Lea, it was home. People were equal, neighbours helped each other, and children were expected to build a better world. There was community and hope. Then, in December 1990, a year after the fall of the Berlin Wall, everything changed. The statues of Stalin and Hoxha were toppled. Almost overnight, people could vote freely, wear what they liked and worship as they wished. There was no longer anything to fear from prying ears. But factories shut, jobs disappeared and thousands fled to Italy on crowded ships, only to be sent back. Predatory pyramid schemes eventually bankrupted the country, leading to violent conflict. As one generation's aspirations became another's disillusionment, and as her own family's secrets were revealed, Lea found herself questioning what freedom really meant. Free is an engrossing memoir of coming of age amid political upheaval. With acute insight and wit, Lea Ypi traces the limits of progress and the burden of the past, illuminating the spaces between ideals and reality, and the hopes and fears of people pulled up by the sweep of history.

The German campaigns in the Balkans, Greece and the seizure of Crete are detailed in this long neglected account of the campaign as described from the German point of view. Out of print since the fifties, this new edition is edited and introduced by Emmy Award winning author and historian Bob Carruthers. Based mainly on original German records and post-war military writings by veterans including Dr. Helmut Greiner, General Burkharth Mueller-Hillebrand, and General Hans von Greiffenberg, this fascinating account encompasses the lessons and conclusions drawn from the same German sources. The work of preparing this study in English, which consisted of translating basic German records and manuscripts, performing additional research, expanding and then rewriting the narratives with an eye for continuity and factual data, was done chiefly by Mr. George E. Blau of the Foreign Studies Branch, Special Studies Division, Office of the Chief of Military History. In the process of presenting the material, every effort has been made to give a balanced account of German strategy and operations in the Balkans during the spring of 1941.

Theory and Practice

World War II Databook

Hitler's Secret Weapons, 1933-1945 : the Essential Facts and Figures for Germany's Secret Weapons Program

Joint Operational Warfare

Panzer Operations

Himmler's Bosnian Division

Uniforms and Equipment of the German Army from 1919 to 1932

The civil war that raged in Yugoslavia following the German invasion in 1941 was brutal, uncompromising and complex. Royalists, fascists, communists, ethnic groups, and the Axis powers fought one another in a shifting and bloody theatre. The Partisan forces under the command of Josip Broz Tito were a constant thorn in the side of the Wehrmacht divisions in the Balkans, prompting numerous anti-partisan operations. Using primary source material, stunning contemporary images, personal accounts, this book explores a well-known but little published subject for the first time, bringing to light the training, weaponry, tactics and combat experiences of Tito's formidable guerrilla force, and the events of this bloody World War II (1939-1945).

Friedrich 'Fritz' Thyssen was a leading German industrialist. In 1923 General Ludendorff advised Thyssen to attend a speech to be given by Hitler, and Thyssen was very impressed, and primarily due to his strident opposition to the Treaty of Versailles, began to make large donations to the party. His principal motive appears to have been his fear of communism, but he was initially politically aligned to the Nazis, and remained a member of the German National People's Party until 1932. The year he overcame his inhibitions and formally joined Hitler's National Socialists. In November, 1932 Fritz Thyssen and Hermann Goering were the main organizers of a letter to President von Hindenburg urging him to appoint Hitler as Chancellor. Thyssen also persuaded the Association of German Industrialists to donate three million Reichsmarks to the Party for the March Reichstag election. As a reward, he was elected a Nazi member of the Reichstag. He welcomed the suppression of the Weimar Party, the Social Democrats and the trade unions and gained enormously by the strict control over workers' rights. His investment in the Nazis initially proved to be a sound investment. Thyssen accepted the exclusion of Jews from German business and professional life by the Nazis, and dismissed his own Jewish employees. But as a Catholic, he objected to the increasing influence of the Roman Catholic Church, which gathered pace after 1935. Thereafter he experienced his 'awakening' to what was happening and drifted away from Hitler. He was against the violent pogrom against the Jews in November 1938, known as Kristallnacht, which caused him to resign from the Council of State. By 1939 he was also bitterly criticizing the regime's economic policies, which were subordinating everything to rearmament in preparation for war. At the beginning of September 1939, following his son-in-law's death in Dachau--and knowing that his opposition to Hitler made him a 'marked man'--he escaped to Switzerland. In 1940 Thyssen took refuge in France, but was caught up in the German invasion of France and the Low Countries while he was visiting his sick mother in Belgium. He was arrested and sent back to Germany, where he was confined, first in a sanatorium near Berlin, then from 1943 in Sachsenhausen. In February 1945 he was sent to Dachau but survived the war. Prior to his arrest he had dictated his memoirs which he entrusted to an American journalist, Emerich Schickel. These memoirs--the subject of this book--was first published in the USA at the end of 1941.

The present volume endeavours to throw light on a corner of Europe which is often ignored by historians. The book is not a history of early Albania, but rather a collection of important historical documents and texts from the 11th to the 17th centuries which will add to an understanding of the early history and development of Albania and its people. The vast majority of these works has never been published in English before. The first section of the book focusses on the emergence of the Albanian people and provides the reader with the earliest documents which make reference to them. The second, and main section,

volume provides a broader view of history and geography and, in particular, of life in Albania from the 12th to the 17th century. It relies primarily on the reports of travellers and chroniclers, many of whom offer fascinating, firsthand information about what they saw and experienced during their travels in the country.

Antigone is universally celebrated as the ultimate figure of ethical resistance to the state power which oversteps its scope and as the defender of simple human dignity (more important than all political struggles). But is she really so pure? What if there is a dark side to her? What if Creon, the representative of state power, also has a valuable point of view? What if both Antigone and Creon are part of a problem that only a popular intervention can confront? Žižek's rewriting of the classic play confronts these issues in a practical way: not by theorizing about them, but by imagining an Antigone in a crucial moment, the action takes a different turn, an Antigone along the lines of Run, Lola, Run or of Brecht's learning to swim. A brilliantly funny, moving and political piece for those who are interested in reading and watching Antigone in an entirely new way.

Truth for Germany

Die Berliner Presse

Anatomy of the Battle

Cassino

ETW 2000

The Willing Flesh

The Guilt Question of the Second World War