## First World War

## **Western Front**

Schlieffenplan: two front war, France then Russia.

Russia mobilized faster than expected, and Germany did not knock France out

Germany tried to stay static in the south while moving quickly in the north

France holds them off at the Marne, leads to Race to the Sea.

West becomes a stalemate

Stalemate leads to expansion of the war to new fronts, more troops, deeper control of the economy, mobilizing the homefront using propaganda and hatred, mobilize minds and scholarship leading to new war tech

Becomes war of attrition: maximum deaths on the other side, can accept staggering losses as long as you kill more of the enemy

Britain blockades the central powers so that by 1916, as farming falls while people's needs rise, German/Austrian/Russian cities start starving

Development of war as a material contest, not a moral one. Men are a material.

## **Eastern Front**

Germany and A-H can push back the Russians starting 1915 w/ Gorlice-Tarnow Offensive Start seizing huge swaths of Russian territory, ethnically mixed. Large rural Jewish population

Key ideas: stalemate brings war into civilian life, economics of war blur line between homefront and warfront. State control of the media. Germany signs armistice

# **Bolshevik Revolution**

Tsar Nicholas wanted to raise morale by taking control of the army in 1915, except now Russia knew who to blame.

By 1917, city people in Russia are starving

February Revolution- soldiers refused to fire on citizens and joined the revolution International Women's Day: women started it asking for bread

Parliament formed, Kerensky government

Kerensky Offensive, July 1917: soldiers thought their officers in the backs and retreated Lenin stepped in to fill the vacuum

Bolsheviks stayed out of government, had clean hands

Lenin's new Marxism said no waiting to abandon the historical path, seize power with violence Armed rebellion on November 6+7 and Lenin takes over

New foreign policy: all capitalist governments must be overthrown by force

# Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (3 March 1918)

Russia lost.

Treaty that the Soviet Union signed with Germany, Austria Hungry, dictating the peace

Turkish was written in Arabic until 1922, adopted Roman alphabet to show their secularity

Established new nations carved out of the Russian empire

Ukraine, Latvia, Poland, etc. Economic satellites for Germany/Austria-Hungry

With that peace, Germany could reroute troops from the East. All-out offensive in spring 1918 Germans quickly push Allies back to almost 1914 lines but are quickly exhausted and spread too thin in March 1918

US arrives, commanded by French and tactics developed by Brits

Germany quickly overrun. Three months after promising conquered Russians food, they start losing

Suddenness + censorship + propaganda means nobody thought they could lose

# Treaty of Versailles, War Guilt and Reparations

Germans had no foreign troops on their soil, were suing for peace rather than being conquered Versailles was one of five treaties ending WWI

Versailles was first

St. Germain

Neuilly

Trianon

Sevres

Jan 1919: 10,000 delegates from 32 countries discussed what peace terms would be dictated National self-determination: Woodrow Wilson proposes making countries "democratic" from his perspective

Needed to create nation-states

Started the idea of "unmixing" diverse communities to make issues less complicated: ethnic cleansing.

When Germany surrenders, Brest-Litovsk goes away

May/June 1919: Allies present their conditions to a German delegation who hasn't seen it before Shock and dismay, threatens to resign

German admiral was supposed to turn ships over to UK, blows them up instead Delegation is blackmail into signing it on 28 June 1919

Schoolchildren during Weimar Republic are learning off of a map of Germany + what they lost Plebiscite: direct democracy where people could decide what country they wanted to join

Reparations and War Guilt

Indemnity: penalty for losing

Reparations: paying for damages caused

Add in War Guilt, Article 231: Has to take all of the blame for WWI Have to wait until 1921 to come up with the bill: ends up \$33 Billion

Military limitations

Emperor had abdicated so it was a parliamentary democracy who caught the blame

# **Unrest, Revolution and Counterrevolution**

For Eastern Europe, war did not end in 1918. No peace.

Organized, disorganized killing

Russia's civil war 1917-1923

Greco-Turkish War, 1919-1922 (UK and France give permission to invade Turkey)

1.5 million displaced with ethnic cleansing, sanctioned by League of Nations

Polish-Soviet War 1919-1920

Poland fights 6 wars between 1918-1920

Takes territory from German, Lithuania, Austria, Russia and threatens Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia: founded 1918 out of the Hapsburg empire, democratic nation state of the two groups

By its own foreign policy was treated as an Ally even though they fought on the Central side Czech are the largest language group, Germans are the second

Huge number of German-speaking Jewish towns

Germans felt that national self-determination was used to screw them over

Early 1920's Germany: they're paying reparations instead of creating social programs and welfare

# **Civil Wars and Paramilitary Violence**

From Finland in the north to the collapsing Ottoman Empire in the south, most of Europe was still destroying itself

Freikoprs in formerly German areas of the east asked to help defeat Bolsheviks in the Baltics Latvia, Lithuania, Poland

Paramilitary, ex-vets mobilized as a volunteer force

Led to huge massacres

Green Cadres: roaming bandits

Invasion of Croatian city of Fiume by Italian nationalist

41% of Poland in 1921 doesn't speak Polish

Creates economic dislocation

From 3/4 empires in the east to like a dozen nation states with new boundaries, trade restrictions, towns cut off from food and peasants from markets
Self-help instead of trade and cooperation is the policy

## Context for founding a new parliamentary democracy

November 1918: Kaiser Wilhelm abdicates, German parliament passed a law making themselves the responsible party and declares Germany a republic

Elected in 1912, largest party was the social democrats (party of the working class)

Were not very revolutionary, kind of just left of center

Left conservative bureaucrats in power, people who swore oaths to the emperor

Bad blood between social democrats and communists

Weimar Constitution signed into law August 1919

Two months after treaty of Versailles

Not revolutionary, little bit of social welfare

Can't be done without money

Prime minister and then a president who has a lot of the functions of the emperor Prez can dissolve them and call new elections, also keeps power to declare state of emergency and rule by decree (with the same weight as laws)

# Hyperinflation and economic dislocations

Germany needs money to stabilize, pay reparations, pay for war, create social programs

Taxes to pay allies = political suicide

Create loose currency policy to aid inflation, think it could make the recovery faster

Spirals out of control in 1922-23, falling behind in reparations and coal

November 1921: \$1 = 263 marks

Mid 1922: 493 marks August 22: 1000 marks October: 3000 marks December: 7000 marks

December 1923: 4,200,000,000,000 marks

Demolished savings

France responds by invading the Ruhr Valley (most dense industrial area)

Germany then tells all of its miners to stop working

Send care packages of printed money to help the striking workers

Currency becomes meaningless, hyperinflation sets in

Germany starts creating propaganda that claims France is using African troops, very racist anti-French

Get paid in cash in a wheelbarrow, try to buy as much non-perishable food and pay for rent because prices rose by the hour

Don't believe in money or the state

EFFECTS: Crime wave, theft and barter economy

Violence against persons increased (raiding the countryside to eat)

Decline in morals?

Bourgeois/middle class values under threat?

QUARANTINE ----- STOPPED TAKING NOTES

Lots of Protestant ministers embraced nationalism/Nazism

Considered Germany a protestant state, Catholic minority was a problem

**German Christian movement**: pro-Nazi movement with 600,000 by 1933

Declared aim was to oppose the Jewish mission in Germany, reject the spirit of Christian cosmopolitanism and to fight racial mixing

Develop of form a Christianity that fit in with their emphasis on race

**Pastor's Emergency League** opposed them: led by Dietrich Bonhoeffer and Martin Niemoller 6000 pastors, theologians/intellectual wing, Bible study focusing on religion not race Fight only for Jewish converts, not for the Jewish people

20 million Catholics (30%ish of population), many high ranking Nazis were Catholics (Hitler, Himmler, Goebbels, etc)

Parishes were hard to break (school, women's clubs, charity)

ICYMI: Center Party disbanded when Hitler signed a Concordat (treaty) with the Pope

Thought that would mean Hitler left them alone

Wrong

Hitler Youth would do camping and hiking trips on weekends to pull them away from the Church

Catholicism as inherently Jewish (Alfred Rosenberg, *The Myth of the 20th Century*)

Resistance was focused on trying to protect their own, not saving the world or saving Germany Also believed in treating converted Jews with respect

Post 1935: tightening the screws, shutting down organizations, didn't like the level influence that priests had

Leaked criminal investigations about money laundering and sex abuse

Gestapo sent agents into parishes as informers

Clamped down on all type of schooling unless embraced Nazi values

For children, manipulating schools/after school clubs/social scene

Extra emphasis on history, biology, physics

Teachers under NSLB (Nazi teachers)

Paid teachers not much, subjected surveillance, Old Brownshirts joined the facultyRecap:

For children, manipulating schools/after school clubs/social scene

Extra emphasis on history, biology, physics

Teachers under NSLB (Nazi teachers)

Paid teachers not much, subjected surveillance, Old Brownshirts joined the faculty

Nazis are creating an education crisis so they're trying to reach the young directly

Dissolve rival clubs of the Hitler youth

8.7 out of 8.87 million German kids between 10-18 who were members (98%)

Instilling traditional gender roles

Surveillance of their parents, inserting a wedge

# Nazi German as a "racial state"

Racial science: physical anthropology (color of hair, skull shape)

Hitler made appointments of professorships in racial hygiene as early as '33

Field of science for 40/50 years before Nazi takeover

Positive vs. negative eugenics: breeding in versus breeding out

Negative eugenics begin in '33, compulsory sterilization for disease/deformity, alcoholism

Doctors had to report them to the authorities

Sterilization was dangerous

360,000 between '33-39 under that law

IMPORTANT: Nazi racial politics are conforming to 30+ years of racial science, 20 or more states in U.S. had similar laws

Most sterilizations are being performed on people who were technically "Aryan Germans"

Nazis cast the disabled as a threat while encouraging childbirth for women

Attacking feminism and women's emancipation

New organization- Nazi Women's League

Encourage abortion in Jews while forbidden for women

From 35,000 in '31 to less than 2,000 in '39

Death of the family

Public accolades, ceremonies for mothers

Medals! Uncle Hitler!

Expanded grounds for divorce (sterile, infertile)

"Lifespring" were houses for unwed, racially pure mothers to help them raise their children This naturally creates a reason to invade: living space and food

# **Targeting groups**

Romani/Gypsies- from what we know, migrants from North India beginning of 1500's (Aryans are from there too..?)

Seen as outsiders, lived outside of cities and towns performing menial work

Weren't citizens of any particular place

Labelled as a criminal race, considered "work shy" and lazy

Full-blooded were considered harmless, it was mixed breeding that Nazis objected to Forced into camps, given identity cards

Rhinelandbastarde- children of French colonial (black) troops and German women (1919-23)

Few in number (>1000) and easily identifiable

Popular unsubstantiated claims that they were all product of rape

Symbolized German defeat in WWI

Forced sterilization (often with mother's permission)

Homosexuals- illegal in Germany since its found in 1800's

Nazis altered criminal code in '35 to outlaw "unnatural sex act"

Believed that only 1-2% were really homosexuals, rest could be changed

Making an example of

1936 - Reich office for the Combatting of Homosexuality and Abortion

5000-15000 men between '33-5 imprisoned in concentration camp

About 50% died in camp from informal violence committed by guards

# Nuremburg Laws: End of the "muted persecution"

Jews weren't targeted the same way as those groups: not a burden but an enemy (malicious and wily)

Connections to a worldwide conspiracy

Lead-up to the Nuremberg Laws

'35: Gestapo reporting that people want change, Hitler unleashes the brownshirts to coordinate boycotts accompanied by property damage and violence

The laws-

Riechs Flag Law

Swastika as flag, idea that Jews would not be allowed to provoke Germans into "righteous" attacks

Reich Citizenship Law

Citizens are only German or kindred blood, only they had political rights. All others were subjects of the state with no rights

Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor

Prohibited marriage and sex between Jewish and Germans, provided easy annulments **Reading Mazower** 

Moving from interpersonal to "from the moon" history

Imperialism and colonialism- flaunting the "rules" of occupation

Recruiting and enslavement

Zooming back out to Nazi relationship with the rest of Europe

## **Preparing for war**

Nazi policy before '36 was about rebuilding industry

Autarky: a closed in-country system that's self-sufficient

After '36 was about rebuilding arms (at the expense of a growing economy)

Less autarky, bullying big business into making weapons

Contradictions in policy and goals

Leaving women in the home versus importing labor?

By '38 the government has brought in 500,000 foreign workers (mostly Italians)

Pact between Mussolini and Hitler, propaganda machine

Bottom line: war needs to come sooner

Rearmament: army will need to increase to 550K (100K limit from Treaty of Versailles)

Reintroduction of general military service

1936: Axis Pact with Italy

Italian invasion of Ethiopia prompts it

Remilitarization of the Rhineland, March '36

Huge propaganda effort

Plebiscite referendum, had a 99% approval

Spanish Civil War: Germans practice with their new bombers

Bombing of Guernica '37

Lebensraum- In order to win future wars, the Germans are going to need more living space

# The Anschluss (A Connection)

Austria after '33 was authoritarian state (Catholic Corporatism or Clerical Fascism)

Closely allied with the Catholic Church

Three main parties after WWI: German Nationalist, Social Democrats (more Marxist and radical than in Germany), and the Christian Social Party

German Nationals were too small so it was really a battle between the two

Christian Socials won (Blacks) won, crushed the socialist uprising

Declared one-party state, outlaw/imprison/expel the Nazis and the Marxist

Created by Engelbert Dollfuss (assassinated by Nazis '34)

Succeeded by Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, who outlaws Nazis and Socialists

Turns to Italy for protection

Economic troubles from the Great Depression

Rising sentiment of joining Germany

Ends up in Dachau for 6 years before emigrating to US (taught at SLU)

Pressure from Hitler after '36

1936 Agreement: Austria is a German state, forced to incorporate Nazis into the government (even though they're banned)

"Wild Nazis": Austrian Nazis who are "rabid" and not under Hitler's control (terrorism)

February '38: Hitler and Schuschnigg meet at Hitler's residence

Forced a joint foreign policy

Legalization of the Austrian Nazi Party

Release of Nazis from imprisonment

Economic and military collaboration

Nazi politician appointed as Interior minister

Schuschnigg was going to stage a referendum for March 13, so Hitler invades that morning Cheering crowds of 450,000+

# **Appeasement and the Munich Agreement**

Interwar Czechoslovakia: By '33, 66% of the unemployed were German (30% of population)

Hitler uses Goebbels to create a fake "Czech annihilation" of Germans that he needs to go fight

Chamberlain: "a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing"

Goering offers a peace agreement behind Hitler's back, Italy then formally requests it from Hitler September '38: Munich agreement that Germany will occupy and annex the German rim of Czechoslovakia

No CZSLV reps there

Hitler gets all the credit for avoiding war and bringing in 3 million new Germans, huge public success

October '38: Hitler marches troops into the new areas to cheering crowds

About 20,000 Jews flee (about 2,000 remain)

Seems that Germany and Italy are the only countries who can revise the Paris Peace agreement which everyone thinks is broken anyway

Leads to new Allies who also want revised borders

Poland just takes a piece of land, Hungary demands all of Slovakia

Early '39: Hitler turns eye towards Danzig and Lithuanian Memel (German-speaking areas)

March '39: Hitler invades Czech republic and Morava (middle) to "protect them"

Slovakia becomes an ally of Nazi Germany, follows Austrofacist model and is led by a Catholic priestPieces of our narratives: (1) Barbarossa- Invasion of the Soviet Union, August 1941.

(2) Wannsee Conference- Decision to start the Holocaust. January 1942.

Usually cast as straightforward and obvious, but we're going to unpack

Challenge the logic of war-> Holocaust

Not the war but a series of moral failures and decisions that began before the war, the war and the decisions evolved together

Murder of Jews connected to murder of others but distinctive

# **Euthanasia Programs**

SS were already writing in public journals about "life unworthy of life"

Many members were physicians who advocated as early as '36 for "involuntary euthanasia" Transformation from committee on sterilization to committee on killing

Headed by Karl Brandt to kill mentally or physically handicapped children

September '39- Meeting of Hitler's chancellery, 20 doctors attended to organize the killing and extend to adults

Order by Hitler to grant "merciful death" to those "incurable"

Compulsory registration of all "malformed" newborn children. Doctors/nurses paid 2 marks for every name on the list

Children removed from home and taken to "specialist clinics" were they were killed by neglect or medication

Continued through the war and killed about 5000 children/babies

Doctors believed they were restoring balance to nature via natural selection

Care should go to soldiers, the healthy

The T-4 Operation: expanding the program to adults

Viktor Brack organized the registration, transport, personnel and budget of involuntary euthanasia

Knew they would need to avoid suspicion, larger numbers (70,000+)

Doctors come up with the idea for carbon monoxide poisoning

Gas chamber prototype built December '39

Process took about 2 hours

Chambers built at "T-4 Program Centers," 4 or so run at a time through July '41 Long-term care required to send lists to Berlin

Picked up at hospital, put on bus, brought to new facility and first thing was a "shower"

People with gold teeth were marked so that orderlies could recover the valuables

Murdered 80,000 people or so

Close connections among special needs families started figuring stuff out

Pastor Bodelschwingh refused to turn patients over, the regional leader of the Nazi party refused to arrest him for fear of uprising

Nazis bomb his hospital and blame the British

Pastor Braune organized a meeting with Brack to call him out

Brack doesn't admit to anything, so Braune writes Hitler personally assuming that Hitler doesn't know

Braune arrested by the Gestapo and told to shut up and comply, and he did

Bishop Clemens August von Galen, the bombed hospital was in his diocese

Told frequently that it wasn't worth it, other bishops pled his silence Used T-4 program as a way of attacking the regime which was bullying his diocese

Openly mentions the T-4 program in homilies, conflict with government escalates

Sent open letter to public prosecutor

Successfully got the T-4 program closed in '41

Nazis learn from the T-4 program about efficiency, isolation

# **Invasion of Poland-** September 1st 1939

French expressed outrage but did nothing

German had all new equipment

Engaging in a new kind of war, civilians as collateral damage

Germany poured everything into defeating Poland quickly, if west had responded it could been good

Soviet Union invaded on Sept. 17, make Molotov-Ribbentrop pact splitting the country German and Russian casualties low compared to Polish

Occupation regime in Poland shows German intentions and *lebensraum* 

Population removal or murder, looting, squashing culture, slave labor. All already present in

Only considered human beings insofar as they could work for the regime

Long term prejudice against Poles

Hitler planned in the invasion to kill as many Poles as possible

Poland was never completely pacified, Germans frequently died trying to enforce the rules Divided into three parts: added some to existing provinces, created new provinces, and then made the "General Government"

General gov given to Hans Frank, Himmler wanted to get rid of him in Germany

A colony outside of the German empire and beyond its law

Run as state of emergency all the time, where Germans would learn to fight the racial wars of hard ethnic struggle

German army moves in first and then brings in SS "Special Task Forces" to pacify resistance Gangs roving and murdering people

Books burned

Closed universities and high schools

Used the area as a racial dumping ground

3 million in the first year and a half

Katyn Massacre: March 1940, Stalin orders the deaths of 25,700 prisoners Officers, police, officials, priests

Ghettoization of Poland's Jews, 1940

Big ones in Lodz and Warsaw

445,000 people into about 1.5 square miles

# Sitzkrieg/Phony War

German invades and takes over Denmark in 105 minutes, invades Norway
Britain intervenes, Hitler blows up German fleet, Chamberlain steps down for Churchill
USSR fights Finland, does not go well
German invades France with tanks in May 1940
Petain takes over in June,

# **Operation Barbarossa: June 1941**

Hitler takes over a huge chunk of the Soviet Union

# Into the East: The Nazi State and Settler Colonialism

Frank and Himmler redefine "colonialism" to mean specifically replacing the populations there with Germans

Lemkin: "a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups"

Phase One- Destruction of the national pattern of the oppressed group

Phase Two-Imposition of the national pattern of the oppressors

Wiping out a group's presence

General Plan East: Formulated in '41, brought to Hitler in '42

Displace 60 million people and create three settlements across the east

Splitting the general government into 5 provinces, including Lublin

Testing ground- 60,000 new Germans into the province ('41-'42)

100,000 villagers expelled

Ran into issues during their test

Difficult to set up the idealized farms

Couldn't find 60,000 Germans to bring there

Operation Barbarossa (named after Frederick 1 Holy Roman Emperor) June 22,1941

3 million men in 150 divisions, accompanies by 30 divisions of Romanian and Finnish

3000 tanks, 7000 pieces of artillery, 2500 aircraft

Behind the German lines were the Einsatzgruppen, the SS Special Task Units

# **Nazi Germany and Systematized Murder**

How did they kill people?

Not just gas chambers

Most killings were inefficient

Shooting

Long days, psychological suffering of perpetrators

Heydrich rationalized the process: "clear out the Ghettos to make room for deportations"

"Natural' death with disease, malnourishment, etc.

Death by labor

Collaboration- convincing people to kill each other

Rewriting the narrative that the Nazis killed everyone themselves

Reprisals- Destroying villages in response to rebellion

Why did they kill people?

No easy answer

Construction of a moral system where there's an obligation to kill

Racial understandings

Whom did they kill?

Jews

Soviets

**Poles** 

Romany people

Homosexuals

Political prisoners

Whom did they spare?

Scandinavians

Italians/Spaniards

By the Numbers

6 million Jews in Europe

3.5 million Soviet POW's

5-6 million Poles (including 3 million of the Jewish number)

250,000 Roma

Up to 26 million Soviet Citizens

4.1 million famine deaths in occupied areas

1 million people during the siege of Leningrad

**Operation Reinhard** 

Create killing centers near the ghettos

Belzec (Lemberg)

Sobibor (Lublin)

Treblinka (Warsaw)

Built by Jewish forced labor

Heydrich invites SS leaders to Wannsee Conference to figure out logistics

List of European countries with their Jewish populations

Gas vans: no exhaust leaving the car, so on the drive to the camp the prisoners would die These camps were not run with cold efficiency

Auschwitz: Why it's important to get it right

Labor camp, POW camp, I. G. Farben (synthetic rubber) factory, German settlement, and a death camp that killed 1.1 million people

Located in German-annexed Poland, camp for Polish labor

Rain lines for three different empires converged

Rudolf Hoss named commandant

10,000 Soviet POWs die building the extended camp, Auschwitz-

Birkenau Collaboration

- 1. State-level collaboration
- 2. Individual collaboration
- 3. History, erasure, forgetting and rediscovery

Example from Vienna: Nazis were very good at making Jews seem like they were never there

## Auschwitz cont.

Himmler designated it an additional extermination center "to kill Jews from the rest of Europe"

Adolf Eichmann on logistics

Use of Zychlon B

Created 4 crematoria (#2 could burn 4400 bodies a day)

Still would break under strain

How should we understand death camps?

5 camps account for 2.8 million people, we know we're missing another 3.2 million

Local violence

Mistakes along the way

# **Germany's Allies**

Croatia (1941-45) Kingdom of southern Slavs

Nazis/Italians gave Croatian nationalists an opportunity to set up a puppet regime: Ustasa Regime

Anti-Serb, Anti-Jewish, Anti-Romani

Supported by Catholic church in Croatia

Jasenovac death camp-murder of 100,000 of the undesirables

Knives and clubs instead of gas

Catholic priests participating in the executions

Sisak- for children under 12

1945: Invasion of the Red Army, the Ustasa destroys records and camps

300,000 Serbs murdered in close personal fashion

Goal of forcibly converting 200,000 to Catholicism

30,000 Jews

25,000 Romani (every single one in their territory)

## The Holocaust In Croatia- Goldstein

# Vichy France

French government collapsed in 1940 and appointed WWI hero, Petain, as leader

Traditionalist/arch-conservative, rejected much of the French democratic tradition

Emphasized traditional values of work, family and patriotism (gendered)

Promoted anti-Semitism

Many middle-class Central European Jews had moved to France after persecution started

Germany occupied the **north** and the coast but left the "French free state" in the south

US recognized its "freedom"

Technically responsible for civilian administration of the whole territory

Did their best to protect French Jews but not immigrants

Mainly concerned over citizenship, not race

Scholars have called this idea more modern and liberal, but still allowed people to be rounded up and killed

## Romania

Romania killed the most Jews other than Germany

Did not put their quasi-Nazi party in power but worked with a conservative dictator, Ion Antonscu Repressed Jews at home

Ghettos

Looting and massacres of Jews during Barbarossa

All backed by Orthodox clergy who claimed that the repression of the Jews was an Orthodox crusade

Patriarch declared that it was "necessary to destroy the Jews"

Occupied Odessa, 300,000+ died at the hands of the Romanian army

# Locked in barns and barns were set on fire Refused to participate in deportations to death camps

# **Unraveling the System**

Solar system- all of Europe falls into Germany's gravity

Germany defines a hierarchy of humanity with themselves on top and the rest of Europe has to fit in

Sowing chaos to allow people to access the worst of themselves

## Denazification

Used by Allied powers to describe the removal of Nazis from positions of power

**US** and Russia

Re-education of German citizens

A generation of kids taught Nazi ideals

What pieces of culture need to be thrown out

Nuremberg Trials -> mixed bag

Soviets embarrassed by Katyn massacre

Nazi leaders said they didn't know about death camps

Legal basis of trial was shaky

Crimes against humanity was a new concept

Victor's retribution

#### Reeducation

Soviet and Western zones proceed differently in this

Policies evolved during Cold War

Americans- Questionnaire

131 questions meant for EVERY German adult

Create 5 categories of people, things from losing your job to prison

Deputized German agencies to handle the questionnaire

Categorized people who were "brainwashed" and gave them amnesty

People could pretty easily lie

If the agency judged that you were clear, you were washed clean of Nazism

"Persilscheine" laundry detergent

Unpopular option

Politics in the German Occupation Zones

Soviets allow political parties at first

Start tightening down

US and British don't want to have to work with local politicians

Gradually open up

Extremes suppressed (Communists)

3 major blocs emerge: Social Democrats on left, Christian Democratic Union (Catholic/Protestant center), and the Free Democratic Party (combo of pro-market liberalism and national conservatism)

## **Emerging Cold War**

Partition of Germany

The Western Zones (US, Britain and France) come together to form one nation

Cold War ended denazification

1951: West German parliament passes the Reinstatement Act to allow former Nazis to have service jobs

The strings of the Marshall Plan

\$150 billion in European Economic Recovery Plan

US sorta forces German banks to link in with other European banks

Linked currencies

Integrated production, move away from autarky

In contrast, Soviet-dominated east was not allowed to take advantage of opportunities

Central-planned economies

East and West Germany established in 1948-49

West Germany running itself

Federalism with new states

Social market economy-regulated free market capitalism

New "Basic Law" - "Human dignity is inviolable."

German Democratic Republic (East Germany)

One-party dictatorship

Planned economy

Soviet paternalism

One singular milieu

First person elected to lead Germany since Hitler: Konrad Adenauer Coalition Government

Built a coalition with right-wing parties because he hated Social Democrats

Stopped extreme ring-wing politics by integrating and taming

Normalized employing former Nazis

Worked closely with Western Allies (close with US)

Saw increased prosperity and return to normal

Food, consumerism, tourism, 1954 World Cup

# The Frankfurt-Auschwitz Trial

Fritz Bauer- escapee of the Holocaust, became attorney general in Hesse, was the one who found Eichmann

Unpopular because the government was predominantly Nazi

How to try the people who ran Auschwitz?

- 1. Executive Administration (Mulka, second in command)
  - i. Claimed he didn't know that gassing was taking place, it wasn't pertinent to his job
- 2. Protective Custody Leadership
- 3. Camp Gestapo
- 4. Camp Medical Service
- 5. Kapos- Jewish inmate who helped

Had 24, convicted 17

Bauer found dead in his bathtub in '68 three years after the trial finished**Postwar Austria and Forgetting** 

Austria had been annexed in 1938

7.5 million Austrians had become German citizens

Fully incorporated into German empire

9% of German population

Served in SS (higher proportions worked in death camps)

German Army

Gestapo

Small resistance, many were killed

Bombed, raped and occupied by Allied troops

Experience was fundamentally the same as Germans

Moscow Declaration- Austria was the first victim of Hitler's aggression

By 1955, Allies agreed to withdraw and let Austria be independent

Agreed upon by all victors

Austria is neutral, can't be in NATO or Warsaw Pact

A bridge between East and West

Had to figure out what an Austrian was: couldn't go with the definition from Austro-fascists (better Germans)

Allies helped create the new identity

# **Bruno Kreisky**

Chancellor 1970-83, after Auschwitz and Eichmann trials Jewish Social Democrat

Imprisoned by Austro-Fascist regime for being a socialist, next door to Nazis

Fled to Sweden 1938, missed persecutions

Returned in '46, established as one of the heads of the party

Very pro-Austrian chancellor, pushed back against Israel about Nazis in his government Wiesenthal Affair ('75)

Simon Wiesenthal was a Nazi hunter, exposing former Nazis

Friedrich Peter was the leader of "Freedom Party", liberals in Austria

Kresiky wasn't sure if he could win a majority, was in talks with the party

Wiesenthal reported that Peter had been a commander of an Einsatzgruppe

Kreisky criticized Wiesenthal for shitting on his own country

Tried to launch a federal investigation of the Jewish Documentary Center

Waldheim Affair

Austrian diplomat in '45, elected Secretary General in '72, ran for president of Austria Press found out he committed war crimes in Croatia