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Wilhelm II: Emperor and exile, 1900-1941 Lamar Cecil
1989 Traces the early years in the life of Wilhelm II, German emperor before the First World War, focusing on his genealogy, education, and service as an officer in the Prussian Army


Lindbergh vs. Roosevelt James P. Duffy 2010-09-27 Was aviation pioneer and popular American hero Charles A. Lindbergh a Nazi sympathizer and anti-Semite? Or was he the target of a vicious personal vendetta by President Roosevelt? In Lindbergh vs. Roosevelt, author James Duffy tackles these questions head-on, by examining the conflicting personalities, aspirations, and actions of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Charles A. Lindbergh. Painting a politically incorrect portrait of both men, Duffy shows how the hostility between these two American giants divided the nation on both domestic and international affairs. From cancelling U.S. air mail contracts to intervening in World War II, Lindberg and Roosevelt’s clash of ideas and opinions shaped the nation’s policies here and abroad. Insightful, and engaging, Lindbergh vs. Roosevelt reveals the untold story about two of history’s most controversial men, and how the White House waged a smear campaign against Lindbergh that blighted his reputation forever.

Treason In America Anton Chaitkin 2015-09-07 The Oligarchy that usurped power in the USA, against America’s revolutionary heritage, that has now destroyed the economy: What is it? Anton Chaitkin’s Treason In America is the original, authoritative inquiry into this criminal apparatus, the British Empire and its arms in Wall Street, Boston and the South.

The Downfall of Money Frederick Taylor 2015-03-03 “Excellent . . . Mr. Taylor tells the history of the Weimar inflation as the life-and-death struggle of the first German democracy . . . This is a dramatic story, well told.” --The Wall Street Journal

The Second World Wars Victor Davis Hanson 2017-10-17 A definitive account of World War II by America’s preeminent military historian. World War II was the most lethal conflict in human history. Never before had a war been fought on so many diverse landscapes and in so many different ways, from rocket attacks in London to jungle fighting in Burma to armor strikes in Libya. The Second World Wars examines how combat unfolded in the air, at sea, and on land to show how distinct conflicts among disparate combatants coalesced into one interconnected global war. Drawing on 3,000 years of military history, bestselling author Victor Davis Hanson argues that despite its novel industrial barbarity, neither the war’s origins nor its geography were unusual. Nor was its ultimate outcome surprising. The Axis powers were well prepared to win limited border conflicts, but once they blundered into global war, they had no hope of victory. An authoritative new history of astonishing breadth, The Second World Wars offers a stunning reinterpretation of history’s deadliest conflict.

Exposing the Third Reich Henry G. Gole 2013-08-20 As World War II recedes from living memory, there remain untold stories of important behind-the-scenes operatives who provided vital support to the leaders celebrated in historical accounts. Colonel Truman Smith is one of the most compelling figures from this period, but there has never been a biography of this important and controversial man. In Exposing the Third Reich, Henry G. Gole tells this soldier’s story for the first time. An American aristocrat from a prominent New England family, Smith was first assigned to Germany in 1919 during the Allied occupation and soon became known as a regional expert. During his second assignment in the country as a military attaché in 1935, he arranged for his good friend Charles Lindbergh to inspect the Luftwaffe. The Germans were delighted to have the famous aviator view their planes, enabling Smith to gather key
Hanson W. Baldwin was America’s best-known Baldwin of the Times

Russians in war, revolution, civil war, famine, and Golder’s diaries and letters offer a sustained with prominent Russian emigres. Taken together, from the Soviet Union in 1925 describe his encounters in Europe after his departure diplomatic history. On his later trips to Russia in 1914, his writings revealed the internal stratification and cracks in the structure of imperial Russian society as it entered the world war. He returned to Russia in 1917, arriving in Petrograd, eleven days before the fall of Nicholas II. His diary records the drama of the initial months of the Russian Revolution and introduces us to some of the major players on the political scene, including principal figures in the Provisional Government such as Alexander Kerensky and Paul Milukov. On his third visit to Russia, as a famine relief worker for the American Relief Administration (ARA) in 1921, Golder documented the fate of old regime intelligentsia. During the second year of this two-year stay, Golder took on a new assignment as unofficial political observer for U.S. secretary of commerce Herbert Hoover. His weekly letters to Hoover’s office reveal the backdoor negotiations between Washington and Moscow on issues of trade and political recognition, and their publication here fills a gap in U.S.-Soviet diplomatic history. On his later trips to Russia in 1925 and 1927, Golder recorded his observations of the changes in Soviet society after the death of Lenin. Excerpts from his diary in Europe after his departure from the Soviet Union in 1925 describe his encounters with prominent Russian emigres. Taken together, Golder’s diaries and letters offer a sustained narrative of the agony of Russia and of individual Russians in war, revolution, civil war, famine, and their aftermath.

Baldwin of the Times Robert Davies 2011-10-15

Hanson W. Baldwin was America's best-known military writer and analyst in the 20th century covering conflicts from World War II to the Vietnam War. He was the military editor of the New York Times for forty years and his dispatches from Guadalcanal and the Western Pacific won him a Pulitzer Prize in 1943. This first biography of this Naval Academy graduate begins with an appreciation of the human and literary values learned from his Baltimore newspaper family. His midshipman years, 1920-1924, taught him the value of concentration. After three years of active service, he chose the life of a professional writer. A few days before the 1929 stock market crash, he joined the New York Times as a reporter. His career was advanced by the patronage of the Times publisher and by the talk of another European war in 1937. He won a Pulitzer Prize in 1943 for his Guadalcanal series. After 1945, he thought the atomic bomb to be of limited use on the battlefield as well as in the politics of the Cold War. His news scoops upset many but were in keeping with his determination to tell his readers what its government was doing. His continuing criticism of Secretary McNamara’s management of the Vietnam War and the Times management’s annoyance with his pro-war position contributed to his decision to retire in March 1968. Later, he could only observe and to complain over the decline of American values and its harmful effects on the military. After his retirement he continued to write articles on military affairs for the news columns and Op-Ed page of the New York Times.

Resisting Hitler Sharen Blair Brysac 2000-10-12

This gripping and heartbreaking narrative is the first full account of an American woman who gave her life in the struggle against the Nazi regime. As members of a key resistance group, Mildred Harnack and her husband, Arvid, assisted in the escape of German Jews and political dissidents, and for years provided vital economic and military intelligence to both Washington and Moscow. But in 1942, following a Soviet blunder, the Gestapo arrested, tortured, and tried four score members of the Harnacks’ group, which the Nazis dubbed the Red Orchestra. Mildred Fish-Harnack was guillotined in Berlin on February 16, 1943, on the personal instruction of Adolf Hitler—she was the only American woman to be executed as an underground conspirator during World War II. Yet as the war ended and the Cold War began, her courage, idealism, and self-sacrifice went largely unacknowledged in America and the democratic West, and were distorted and sanitized in the Communist East. Only now, with the opening of long-sealed archives from Germany, the KGB, the CIA, and the FBI, can the full story be told. In this superbly told life of an unjustly forgotten woman, Shareen Blair Brysac depicts the human side of a controversial resistance group that for too long has been portrayed as merely a Soviet espionage network.
Dear Comrades

Vladimir N. Brovkin

2013-09-01

This book presents, for the first time in English, a collection of previously unpublished Menshevik documents from the Hoover Institution Archives. It draws a dramatic picture of the Russian Civil War and the establishment of the Communist dictatorship as witnessed by the Russian Social Democrats, or Mensheviks. When the opposing Bolsheviks consolidated their power to emerge as the ruling party of the 1917 revolution, the Mensheviks’ political influence was swept away and most were driven to exile in Siberia. These are not official party statements, but vivid reports, letters, and eyewitness accounts by Mensheviks who came from diverse walks of life and lived in various areas within the Soviet Union. A mosaic of individual portraits, specific situations, and tragedies illustrates the conflict, struggle, and repression during the period of Soviet politics under Lenin. Vladimir Brovkin has focused this unusual collection not on governments and key rulers, but on the accounts of ordinary citizens testifying to the historic power struggle that raged between the two political parties as they vied for supremacy within post-czarist Russia. Brovkin has skillfully edited the letters, reports, and documents in this book to create a unique documentary history of the Russian Revolution and the ensuing Civil War.

Berlin Alert

Truman Smith

1984

The Hoover Institution

In this important book, former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski explores the role of the United States in the world of intelligence during the Cold War. Brzezinski provides a comprehensive overview of the history of intelligence operations during World War II, focusing on the development of the American intelligence community and its efforts to gather information about the actions of the Soviet Union, China, and other countries.

Uncovering Ways of War

Thomas G. Mahnken

2002

This book analyzes the evolution of military thinking and doctrine in the United States during World War II, highlighting the role of intelligence in shaping American military strategy and tactics. Mahnken examines how intelligence agencies and other organizations influenced the development of American military doctrine and how these efforts were reflected in the actions of American military commanders on the battlefield.

1941: The Year Germany Lost the War

Andrew Nagorski

2019

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the events leading up to the outbreak of World War II, focusing on the actions of Germany, Japan, and other countries. Nagorski examines how these countries escalated the war through aggressive policies and military actions, and how the United States and other nations responded to these challenges.

Piercing the Fog: Intelligence and Army Air Forces Operations in World War II

1941: The Year Germany Lost the War

Andrew Nagorski

2019-06-04

Bestselling historian Andrew Nagorski takes a fresh look at the decisive year 1941, when Hitler’s miscalculations and policy of terror propelled Churchill, FDR, and Stalin into a powerful new alliance that defeated Nazi Germany. In early 1941, Hitler’s armies ruled most of Europe. Churchill’s Britain was an isolated holdout against the Nazi tide, but German bombers were attacking its cities and German U-boats were attacking its ships. Stalin was observing the terms of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, and Roosevelt was vowing to keep the United States out of the war. Hitler was confident that his aim of total victory was within reach. By the end of 1941, all that changed. Hitler had repeatedly gambled on escalation and lost: by invading the Soviet Union and committing a series of disastrous military blunders; by making mass murder and terror his weapons of choice, and by rushing to declare war on the United States after Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor. Britain emerged with two powerful new allies—Russia and the United States. By then, Germany was doomed to defeat. Nagorski illuminates the actions of the major characters of this pivotal year as never before. 1941: The Year Germany Lost the War is a stunning examination of unbridled megalomania versus determined leadership. It also reveals how 1941 set the Holocaust in motion, and presaged the postwar division of Europe, triggering the Cold War. 1941 was a year that forever defined our world.

Uncovering Ways of War

Thomas G. Mahnken

2002

Using formerly classified sources—in particular, the reports of military attaches and other diplomat-officers—Thomas G. Mahnken sheds light on the shadowy world of U.S. intelligence gathering, tracing how America learned of military developments in Japan, Germany, and Great Britain in the period between the two world wars. The interwar period witnessed both a considerable shift in the balance of power in Europe and Asia and the emergence of new ways of war, such as carrier aviation, amphibious operations, and combined-arms armored warfare. American attempts to follow these developments, Mahnken says, illustrate the problems that intelligence organizations face in their efforts to bridge the gulf between prewar expectations and wartime reality. He finds three reasons for intelligence’s relative lack of success: intelligence agencies are more inclined to monitor established weapons systems than to search for new ones; their attention is more likely to focus on technology and doctrine already demonstrated in combat; and they have more success identifying innovation in areas their own country is testing.

Wilhelm II

Lamar Cecil

2000-11-09

Wilhelm II (1859-1941), King of Prussia and German Emperor from 1888 to 1918, reigned during a period of rapid innovation in areas their own country is testing.

Two Against Hitler

John Van Houten Dippel

1992

Covers the espionage collaboration between Erwin Respondek and Sam Woods.

How Peace Was Lost: The 1935 Memorandum

Developments Affecting American Policy in the Far East

Commissioned by the State Department, senior diplomat MacMurray’s 1935 memorandum challenged the view that Japan was an unprovoked aggressor and that the US should support Nationalist China. Editor Arthur Waldron adds an introduction and notes, as well as a comprehensive chronology and a bibliography of both Western- and Asian-language materials. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR
The Downfall of Money Fred Taylor 2013-01-01

Many theorists believed a hundred years ago, just as they did at the beginning of our twenty-first century, that the world had reached a state of economic perfection, a never before seen condition of beneficial human interdependence that would lead to universal growth and prosperity. And yet the early years of the Weimar Republic in Germany witnessed the most complete and terrifying unravelling of a major country’s financial system to have occurred in modern times. The story of the Weimar Republic’s financial crisis has a clear resonance in the second decade of the twenty-first century, when the world is anxious once more about what money is, what it means and how we can judge if its value is true. The Downfall of Money will tell anew the dramatic story of the hyperinflation that saw the once-solid German mark, worth 4.2 to the dollar in 1914, trading at over four trillion by the autumn of 1923. It is a trajectory of events uncomfortably relevant for today’s uncertain world. The Downfall of Money will reveal the real causes of the crisis, what this collapse meant to ordinary people, and also trace its connection to Germany’s subsequent catastrophic political history. By drawing on a wide range of sources and making sense for the general reader of the vast amount of specialist research that has become available in recent decades, it will provide a timely, fresh and surprising look at this chilling period in history.

On the Run in Nazi Berlin Bert Lewyn 2019-03-05 BERLIN, 1942. The Gestapo arrest eighteen-year-old Bert Lewyn and his parents, sending the latter to their deaths and Bert to work in a factory making guns for the Nazi war effort. Miraculously tipped off the morning the Gestapo round up all the Jews who describes new weapons systems and stealth jets, cyber attacks on national infrastructure, the looting of America’s Defense secrets, and much more. The core thesis is supported by unique insight and new documentation that reaches into today’s conflicted world. More than a litany of recent failures and historical errors, this book is a wake-up call for political actors and government officials who seem unable to understand the threat. Technology Security and National Power proposes that the United States can again become a winner in today’s globalized environment.


Bryen 2017-07-05 In Technology Security and National Power, Stephen D. Bryen shows how the United States has squandered its technological leadership through unwise policies. Starting from biblical times, he shows how technology has either increased national power or led to military and political catastrophe. He goes on to show how the US has eroded its technological advantages, endangering its own security. The scope of Technology Security and National Power extends across 3,000 years of history, from an induced plague in Athens to chemical weapons at Ypres to an atomic bomb on Hiroshima to the nuclear balance of terror. It describes new weapons systems and stealth jets, cyber attacks on national infrastructure, the looting of America’s Defense secrets, and much more. The core thesis is supported by unique insight and new documentation that reaches into today’s conflicted world. More than a litany of recent failures and historical errors, this book is a wake-up call for political actors and government officials who seem unable to understand the threat. Technology Security and National Power proposes that the United States can again become a winner in today’s globalized environment.

Unprecedented economic, cultural, and intellectual achievement in Germany. This volume completes Lamar Cecil’s prize-winning scholarly biography of the Kaiser, one of modern history’s most powerful--and most misunderstood--rulers. As Cecil shows, Wilhelm’s private life reflects a deeply troubled and very superficial man. But the book’s larger focus is on Wilhelm as a head of state. Cecil traces the events of the years leading up to World War I, a period that offers ample evidence of the Kaiser’s inept conduct of foreign affairs, especially relations with England. Once war broke out, his generals and statesmen kept him on the sidelines. He was dethroned on November 9, 1918, when a socialist republic was established in Berlin, and he fled in exile to Holland, where he resided for the remaining twenty-three years of his life, working energetically, but to no avail, for his restoration to the throne. Originally published in 1996. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.
having a very real effect on policy decisions. Through ten years of research in more than thirty-five archives, the author uncovered irrefutable evidence of endemic and virulent anti-Semitism throughout the Army Corps from the turn of the century right up to the 1970s. This fully developed and clearly articulated perspective had a direct effect on policy discussions and decisions, affecting such matters as immigration, refugees, military strategy, and the establishment of Israel. Written with novelistic intensity and attention to intriguing detail, The "Jewish Threat" forces us to revise some of our cherished notions about our country and its most revered leaders.

**Hitler’s Ambivalent Attache**

Alfred M. Beck

2014-05-27

Friedrich von Boetticher was Germany’s only military attaché accredited to the United States between the world wars. As such, he was Germany’s official military observer in the capital of the nation whose potential as an ally of those powers arrayed against Adolf Hitler in the 1930s might have given the dictator pause in any predatory plans he harbored against his neighbors. Though von Boetticher produced a rich and detailed commentary on military and political affairs in Washington in the eight years prior to the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States in 1941, he was nonetheless accused after the war of misjudging America’s productive potential and misleading Hitler with overly optimistic reports. As Alfred M. Beck points out, what he actually told German authorities in Berlin is strikingly different from what his detractors later claimed. Von Boetticher “ permitting a glimpse into the sociology of a conservative officer caste at once assailed by the politics of a regime and the impossibilities imposed on it, its weaknesses in resisting its evils, and its eventual failure to present an alternative to National Socialism’s illusory attractions.”

A loyal German, von Boetticher had strong ties to America. His mother was American-born, he spoke English fluently, and he was enamored of American military history. He was also anti-Semitic and believed that “Jewish wire-pullers” had undue influence over the U.S. government and its policies. His professional ties to U.S. Army officers in the War Department were so strong—supplying them, for example, with details on German air strength and operations during the Battle of Britain in 1940—that they survived until August 1941 and long after the German ambassador himself had been recalled. Torn between his duty to Germany (though the Nazi regime had attempted to harm his son) and his deep affection for America, von Boetticher stood among the broad middle range of German officials who were neither perpetrator nor victim.

**Berlin Alert: The Memoirs and Reports of Truman Smith**

Robert Hessen

1984

From Isolation to War

Justus D. Doenecke

2015-08-19

The new edition of this popular and widely-used American history textbook has been thoroughly updated to include a wealth of new scholarship on American diplomacy in the decade leading up to Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor. Features new material on the Washington Conference of 1921-22, early American diplomacy in the Manchurian crisis, the Panay incident, Russia’s invasion of Finland, the destroyer-bases deal, and much more. Pays particular attention to Roosevelt’s policies towards Jewish refugees, the battle between domestic groups like the America First Committee and Fight for Freedom, and the Welles mission of 1940. Includes concise biographical sketches of major world leaders, including Hoover, FDR, Churchill, Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini, and Tojo.

Outlines and examines the debates of historians over the wisdom of U.S. policies. Storm on the Horizon

Justus D. Doenecke

2003

Prominent historian Justus Doenecke analyzes the personalities, leading action groups, and major congressional debates surrounding the U.S. decision to participate in World War II. In Danger Undaunted

Justus D. Doenecke

2013-09-01

In the summer of 1940, after the fall of France to Hitler’s advancing troops, opponents of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s foreign policy organized their many divergent groups into the powerful and vocal America First Committee (AFC). The committee coordinated all anti-interventionist efforts to block Roosevelt’s proposals for providing lend-lease assistance abroad, arming merchant ships, and escorting war supplies to Allied ports. The AFC held huge public rallies, distributed tons of literature, supplied research data to members of Congress, and sponsored coast-to-coast radio speakers to support the anti-interventionist position. By the time the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the AFC had 450 units and at least 250,000 members. Many historians believe the AFC’s massive and efficient campaign was responsible for delaying US entry into World War II. In Danger Undaunted, based on 338 manuscript boxes deposited in 1942 in the Hoover Institution Library & Archives, conveys the logic, complexity, and passion of the anti-interventionist movement. The book illustrates the dramatic impact this well-organized and vocal group had on US foreign policy and on the political behavior of many of America’s most prominent statesmen of the prewar years.

1940

Susan Dunn

2013-06-04

A history of the 1940 U.S. presidential election, when bitterly divided Americans debated the fate of the nation and the world. In 1940, against the explosive backdrop of the Nazi onslaught in Europe, two farsighted candidates for the U.S. presidency—Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt, running for an unprecedented third term, and talented Republican businessman Wendell Willkie—found themselves on the defensive against American isolationists and their charismatic spokesman Charles Lindbergh, who called for
surrender to Hitler’s demands. In this dramatic account of that turbulent and consequential election, historian Susan Dunn brings to life the debates, the high-powered players, and the dawning awareness of the Nazi threat as the presidential candidates engaged in their own battle for supremacy. 1940 not only explores the contest between FDR and Willkie but also examines the key preparations for war that went forward, even in the midst of that divisive election season. The book tells an inspiring story of the triumph of American democracy in a world reeling from fascist barbarism, and it offers a compelling alternative scenario to today’s hyperpartisan political arena, where common ground seems unattainable. “Anyone today who believes that U.S. involvement and the ultimate Allied triumph in World War II was inevitable must read this important history.” — Michael Beschloss, New York Times bestselling author of Presidential Courage

Hitlerland
Andrew Nagorski 2012-03-13 “Hitlerland is a bit of a guilty pleasure. Reading about the Nazis is not supposed to be fun, but Nagorski manages to make it so. Readers new to this story will find it fascinating” (The Washington Post). Hitler’s rise to power, Germany’s march to the abyss, as seen through the eyes of Americans—diplomats, military officers, journalists, expats, visiting authors, Olympic athletes—who watched horrified and up close. “Engaging if chilling…a broader look at Americans who had a ringside seat to Hitler’s rise” (USA TODAY). Hitlerland offers a gripping narrative full of surprising twists—and a startlingly fresh perspective on this heavily dissected era.

Strange Victory
Ernest R. May 2015-07-28 A dramatic narrative—and reinterpretation—of Germany’s six-week campaign that swept the Wehrmacht to Paris in spring 1940. Before the Nazis killed him for his work in the French Resistance, the great historian Marc Bloch wrote a famous short book, Strange Defeat, about the treatment of his nation at the hands of an enemy the French had believed they could easily dispose of. In Strange Victory, the distinguished American historian Ernest R. May asks the opposite question: How was it that Hitler and his generals managed this swift conquest, considering that France and its allies were superior in every measurable dimension and considering the Germans’ own skepticism about their chances? Strange Victory is a riveting narrative of those six crucial weeks in the spring of 1940, weaving together the decisions made by the high commands with the welter of confused responses from exhausted and ill-informed, or ill-advised, officers in the field. Why did Hitler want to turn against France at just this moment, and why were his poor judgment and inadequate intelligence about the Allies nonetheless correct? Why didn’t France take the offensive when it might have led to victory? What explains France’s failure to detect and respond to Germany’s attack plan? It is May’s contention that in the future, nations might suffer strange defeats of their own if they do not learn from their predecessors’ mistakes in judgment.

The American Axis
Max Wallace 2004-12-13 Henry Ford and Charles Lindbergh have long been exalted as two of the greatest American icons of the twentieth century. From award-winning journalist Max Wallace comes groundbreaking and astonishing revelations about the poisonous effect these two so-called American heroes had on Western democracy. In his wide ranging investigation, Wallace goes further than any other historian to expose how Ford and Lindbergh—acting in league with the Nazis—almost brought democratic Europe to the verge of extinction.
With unprecedented access to declassified FBI and military intelligence files, Wallace reveals how the close friendship and ideological bond between automotive pioneer Ford and aviator Lindbergh culminated in an abuse of power that helped strengthen Hitler’s regime and undermined the Allied war effort. Wallace traces Henry Ford’s ties to Nazi Germany back as far as the 1920s, presenting compelling evidence of a financial paper trail proving that Ford subsidized the rise to power of Adolph Hitler, who described Ford as “my inspiration.” For the first time, the genesis of Ford’s notorious Anti-Semitism is uncovered: The American Axis proves that Ford’s private secretary and life-long confidante was a German spy, who channeled his employer’s Jew-baiting crusades to further the cause of the Third Reich. Lindbergh’s own anti-Semitism and white-supremacist views captured the attention of the Nazis, who soon manipulated him in their clandestine Fifth Column efforts. As the first unauthorized biographer to gain access to the Lindbergh archives, Wallace paints a substantially more chilling portrait of Lindbergh’s pre-war activities than any previous historian and produces new evidence that the Nazis secretly plotted to install Lindbergh as the leader of the movement to keep America out of World War Two. The most controversial corporate investigation since IBM and the Holocaust, the book reveals that the Ford Motor Company’s military and political complicity in the Third Reich war effort was considerably stronger than the company has acknowledged and that a US Army post-war investigation concluded that the company had become “an arsenal of Nazism.” Wallace disputes a recent internal investigation into the use of slave labor at Ford’s German plant during World War II - which company officials claimed as a vindication of its wartime activities - and reveals that corporate President Edsel Ford was about to be indicted by the US government for “Trading With the Enemy” at the time of his 1943 death. The American Axis is not only a mesmerizing, cautionary tale, but a compelling exposé of German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945

Christoph M. Kimmich 2013

Christoph Kimmich’s German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945: A Guide to Current Research and Resources is the most comprehensive guide to archival resources and published materials on the foreign policy of Weimar and Nazi Germany. This third edition differs from its predecessor by offering new and critical information on German archives that have since been consolidated and relocated after German reunification, on archival sources of hitherto unknown provenance, and on materials available on the Web.

Essays in European History
June K. Burton 1996

These essays explore various topics in European history, ranging from a study of the medieval Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds to an essay on the issue of the restoration of the Kaiser prior to Hitler’s assumption of power. Enno Kraeh contributes a personal narrative of philosophical journey through the study of history. These of the essays address literary and cultural themes dealing with German theatre politics, belle époque opera, and Polish drama. The volume has strong representation on Austrian history, including essays on diplomacy, the Anschluss, and Austrian anti-Semitism.

Oberst a.D. Wilhem Willemar 2015-11-06

Often written during imprisonment in Allied War camps by former German officers, with their memories of the World War fresh in their minds, The Foreign Military Studies series offers rare glimpses into the Third Reich. In this study Oberst a.D. Wilhem Willemar discusses his recollections of the climatic battle for Berlin from within the Wehrmacht. “No cohesive, over-all plan for the defense of Berlin was ever actually prepared. All that existed was the stubborn determination of Hitler to defend the capital of the Reich. Circumstances were such that he gave no thought to defending the city until it was much too late for any kind of advance planning. Thus the city’s defense was characterized only by a mass of improvisations. These reveal a state of total confusion in which the pressure of the enemy, the organizational chaos on the German side, and the catastrophic shortage of human and material resources for the defense combined with disastrous effect. “The author describes these conditions in a clear, accurate report which I rate very highly. He goes beyond the more narrow concept of planning and offers the first German account of the defense of Berlin to be based upon thorough research. I attach great importance to this study from the standpoint of military history and concur with the military opinions expressed by the author.”-Foreword by Generaloberst a.D. Franz Halder.