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National Socialism in Germany

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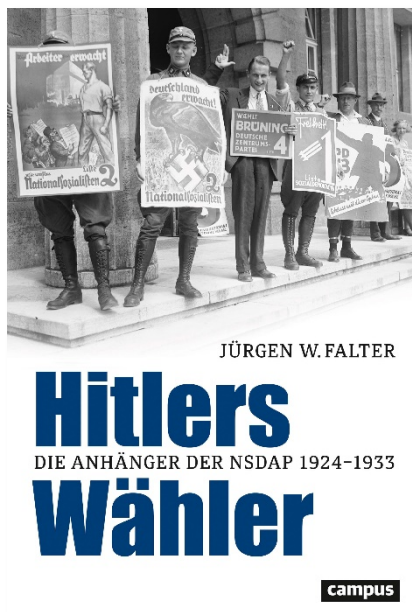
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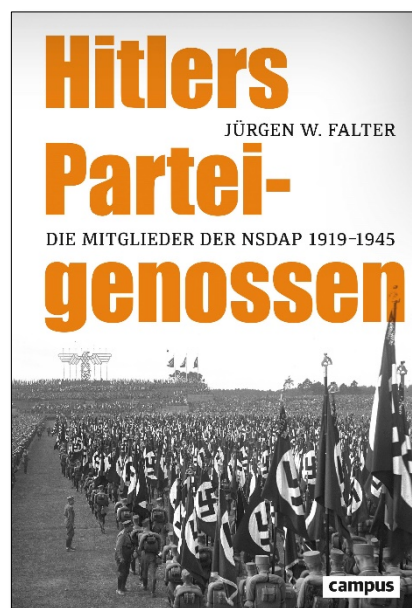
2020 | Hardcover | € 45.00 | 494 p.
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Hitler's Voters. *The Supporters of the NSDAP 1924-1933* Jürgen W. Falter

Which population groups proved to be particularly susceptible to the NSDAP during the Weimar Republic, and which were more or less resistant? From which parties did voters migrate to the National Socialists with above-average frequency? To what extent did workers and women, the unemployed and former non-voters opt for them? For decades, only speculation circulated about typical NSDAP voters. In the updated and significantly expanded new edition of this book, which is one of the standard works on the history of National Socialism, Jürgen W. Falter analyses the social composition, gender distribution, regional spread and denominational affiliation of "Hitler's voters". Using extensive data on the Reichstag and Reich presidential elections, the book offers attempts to explain the successes of the National Socialist German Workers' Party at the ballot box using the tools of historical electoral research.

"In almost 500 pages, Falter uses the tools of historical electoral research to approach an answer to the question so often asked, 'How could it come to this?' and counters speculation about 'typical' NSDAP voters with empirical research results." Frank Kaltofen, *Multimania*, 27.04.2022

Jürgen W. Falter is Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the *University of Mainz*. He held the Chair of Domestic Politics and Empirical Political Research there from 1993 to 2012. He has been a member of the *Mainz Academy of Sciences and Literature* since 2001.



2020 | Hardcover | € 45.00 | 584 p.
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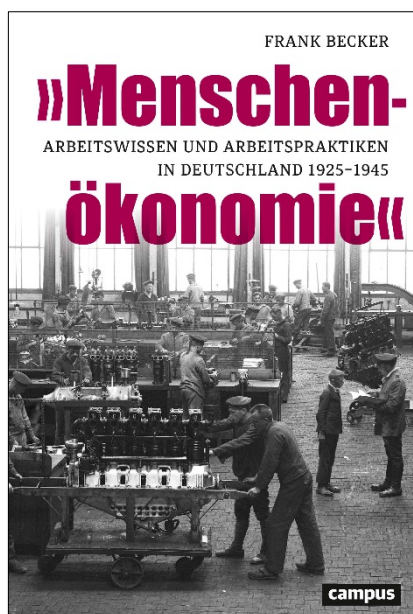
Hitler's Party Comrades. *The Members of the NSDAP 1919-1945* Jürgen W. Falter

Between 1919 and 1945, more than ten million people joined the NSDAP; at the end of the Second World War, every tenth German was a party member. But who could become a member and who could not? When did the NSDAP, which dominated Germany during the Nazi dictatorship from 1933 as the only permitted party, grow and when did its membership stagnate? What were the motives for new members to join? Was it possible to leave the NSDAP? What was the social composition of the party? On the basis of by far the largest data set from the Central NSDAP Membership Index - a sample of more than 50,000 persons from the years 1925 to 1945, covering the German Reich including the annexed and annexed territories - as well as a sample of early NSDAP members for the years 1919 to 1922, Jürgen W. Falter, one of the most renowned party researchers, examines the NSDAP through its paces - and in the process puts familiar historical certainties to the test.

- First comprehensive monograph on the membership structure of the NSDAP
- Standard work on the history of National Socialism

"Contemporary historians have been waiting a long time for the new book by Falter, who for almost four decades has repeatedly conducted studies on the NSDAP using methods of empirical social science. [...] In his book, Falter [provides] highly exciting new individual evaluations, for example on Nazis in the then megacities of Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna, on the special case of Austria (here Hitler's party was banned from 1933 to 1936, then tolerated until 1938) and on the hitherto little illuminated topic of party resignations. Here, the voluminous volume breaks new ground." Felix Kellerhoff, *Die WELT*, 11.09.2020

(Author vita see above)



2021 | Hardcover | € 39.95 | 347 p.
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"Human Economy". *Labour Knowledge and Labour Practices in Germany 1925-1945*

Frank Becker

When the revolution of 1918/19 in Germany put an end to the social patronage of the imperial era, the industrialists were looking for a new strategy to bind the workers to themselves and to remove them from the influence of the trade unions. Labour science promised a remedy: With sustainable management, work energy could be maintained into old age, and through positive community experiences and an improved understanding of one's own actions, the joy of work could be increased. In 1925, the "German Institute for Technical Work Training" (DINTA) was founded to put such findings into practice. After 1933, DINTA was integrated into the German Labour Front and, as the "Office for Vocational Education and Management", had a decisive influence on working life in the Nazi state. In the Nazi dictatorship, the shaping of the world of work was one of the decisive fields in which the "national community" was to be realised; in the "company community" it could be experienced as in a microcosm. But the "well-being" that the company promised to ensure by using the latest findings of labour science had to be rewarded with an adapted lifestyle and a lasting willingness to perform. In this book, Frank Becker uses a broad source base to open up completely new aspects of the National Socialist design of the world of work and uncovers its roots in the Weimar Republic.

"Frank Becker's book is meritorious not least because it draws attention to the fatal consequences that misunderstood ideals of community can have in times of crisis, not only between 1933 and 1945. With his (...) quite excellent study of the DINTA, Becker paves the way for future research on the 'economy of man' and on 'labour practices' ideologised via community terms, far beyond the Nazi era."
Rüdiger Hachtmann, *H-Soz-und-Kult*, 11.01.2023

Frank Becker is Professor of Modern and Contemporary History at the Institute of History at the University of Duisburg-Essen.



2011 | Paperback | € 39.95 | 300 p.
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The Precarious State. *Ruling and administering under National Socialism*

Edited by Sven Reichardt and Wolfgang Seibel

The National Socialist state destroyed traditional administrative and organisational structures, which was often interpreted as weakness. The studies in this volume, on the other hand, focus on the assertiveness of National Socialist rule that emerged from the newly created institutions. It is precisely the post-bureaucratic and network-like structure of the regime that explains its efficiency - especially in the area of extermination and exploitation policies. Using empirical individual studies, this assumption is examined for various areas - from the party and its affiliated associations to regional and municipal administration to financial and occupation administration in both the West and the East.

Sven Reichardt is Professor of Contemporary History at the University of Konstanz. **Wolfgang Seibel** is Professor of Political and Administrative Science there and Adjunct Professor at the *Hertie School of Governance*, Berlin.



2021 | Hardcover | € 43.00 | 343 p.
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Heroes or Cowards? *Deserters from the Wehrmacht in the Second World War*

Stefan Kurt Treiber

Who were the deserters of the Wehrmacht? Were they heroes or cowards? Did they contribute to the resistance against National Socialism with their desertion and set an example against the war? How were they perceived by their comrades, by their superiors and by the Wehrmacht lawyers sitting in judgement on them? To answer these questions, Stefan Kurt Treiber examined several thousand files of Wehrmacht justice; he focused on the campaign against the Soviet Union from 1941 to the end of the Second World War. For his study, he created a hitherto unique social profile of almost 1,000 deserters. In it, he traces the biographies of the deserters and deals with the circumstances of their escape, their motives and chances of survival.

“Overall, ›Helden oder Feiglinge?‹ is a powerful addition to the scholarship around desertion in the Wehrmacht. Indeed, owing to its scope and analytical weight, it may become the new standard work on the subject.” David Harrisville, *German History*, 16.10.2022

Stefan Kurt Treiber, Dr. phil., studied business administration, history and literature. He works at the Dachau concentration camp memorial site as a tour guide.



Olaf Blaschke, Thomas Großbölting (Hg.)

Was glaubten die Deutschen zwischen 1933 und 1945?

Religion und Politik im Nationalsozialismus

Centrum für
Religion und Moderne
Center for Religion and Modernity

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2020 | Paperback | € 39.95 | 540 p.
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What did Germans Believe Between 1933 and 1945? *Religion and Politics under National Socialism*

Edited by Olaf Blaschke and Thomas Großbölting

Did National Socialism develop despite or because of the basic Christian attitudes of the majority of Germans? Contrary to the conventional view, which assumes a "church struggle" between the Nazi movement and the two potentially resistant churches, this volume shows that the relationship between National Socialism and Christianity was complex. Religion in the 1930s and 1940s is not to be understood from the outset only as a factor of tradition, resilience and resistance, but also as a "concomitant given", possibly even as a stabilising partial factor of the regime. In this sense, the contributions put up for discussion the "hybrid" faith of many Germans - as members of the church and part of the "master race", as faithful Christians and faithful nationalists.

Olaf Blaschke is Professor of *Modern and Contemporary History* with a focus on the 19th century at the *University of Münster*. **Thomas Großbölting** is Director at the *Research Centre for Contemporary History* in Hamburg (FZH) and Professor of *Modern History/Contemporary History* in the *Department of German History* at the *University of Hamburg*.



2017 | Hardcover | € 39.95 | 459 p.

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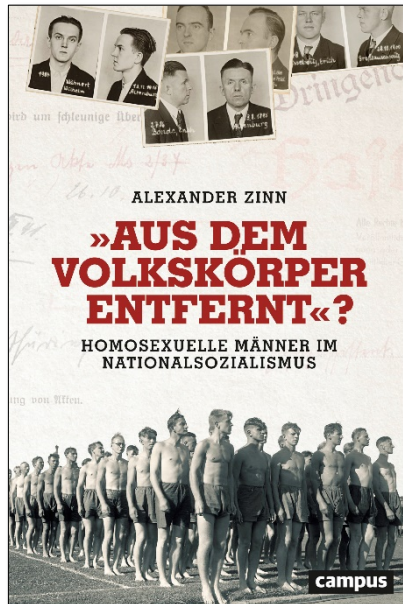
“... at the Mercy of the Most Unrestrained Arbitrariness.”
Prisoners of the Early Concentration Camps 1933-1936/37

Edited by Jörg Osterloh and Kim Wünschmann

Soon after Adolf Hitler's appointment as Reich Chancellor on 30 January 1933, the National Socialists arrested thousands of opponents. By the end of the year, at least 100,000 people were imprisoned in concentration camps and "protective custody departments". The legal basis was the "Ordinance for the Protection of the People and the State" of 28 February 1933. The camps served to humiliate and eliminate the opposition, to intimidate the population and thus to safeguard the Nazi regime. This volume is the first to systematically examine the most important prisoner groups in the concentration camps in the period from 1933 to 1936/37, including communists, social democrats, trade unionists, Jews, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals and "asocials". The contributions ask about detention and release practices, prison conditions and experiences, as well as strategies of self-assertion and resistance.

“There is still a lot for researchers to do. If they want to get an overview of the persecution practices of individual prisoner groups in the future, they will reach for this book.” Andrea Rudorff, *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft*, 18.04.2018

Jörg Osterloh, Dr. phil., is a research associate at the *Fritz Bauer Institute* in Frankfurt am Main. **Kim Wünschmann**, Dr. phil., is a DAAD Lecturer at the *Department of History, University of Sussex*.



2018 | Hardcover | € 49.95 | 695 p.

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Removed from the “Volkskörper” (People's Body)?
Homosexual Men in National Socialism
 Alexander Zinn

Tabooed for decades, the persecution of homosexual men under the Nazi dictatorship has only recently come to the attention of a broader public. What has been lacking so far are national studies that give an overview of everyday life and persecution of homosexuals in the "Third Reich". Alexander Zinn now presents a study that provides a new and comprehensive view of this dark chapter of German history. The focus is not only on the persecution programme of those in power, which became increasingly radicalised, but also on the role of the police, the judiciary and the population and - last but not least - on those affected themselves. The results are surprising: there was often a glaring discrepancy between the claim and the reality of the persecution policy. The authorities did not always turn out to be the "willing enforcers" they are usually seen to be today. And the population also cooperated with the persecution apparatus to a far lesser extent than has often been assumed up to now.

“The persecution and everyday life of homosexuals under National Socialism remained taboo subjects for decades. The historian and sociologist Zinn presents a very comprehensive study that has the makings of a standard work and can offer some surprising facts.” *P.M. History*, 15.09.2018

Alexander Zinn, Dr. phil., is a sociologist and historian.



2023 | Hardcover | € 38.00 | 681 p.

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"And Yet It Was a Good Time". *Children's Everyday Life under National Socialism*

Heidi Rosenbaum

When the NSDAP took power in Germany in 1933, children's everyday lives were also greatly affected by the transformation of society intended by National Socialism. Children now had to learn to greet "properly"; their friendships could be ended or affected by the racist policies of National Socialism; they were called upon to denounce; political measures and events were topics of conversation in the family circle that could lead to conflict. "Politics" was thus present in the children's everyday lives - albeit to varying degrees of intensity and without everyone concerned always being aware of it. In her large-scale study, which is based on numerous interviews with contemporary witnesses, Heidi Rosenbaum examines the everyday life of children in four milieus: the upper middle classes of a university town, the working class of a small town, a Protestant village and a Catholic village in Lower Saxony. In doing so, she is able to show that ruptures and continuities shaped the children's everyday lives to different degrees.

"A book that cannot be ignored by anyone interested in the everyday life of children under National Socialism. [...] With this work, source-critical findings are now available and, in addition, a convincing method of analysis and interpretation that can also be taken as exemplary for the study of growing up in the other German dictatorship." Ulrich Wiegmann, *H-Soz-Kult*, 10.05.2016

Heidi Rosenbaum was Professor of *European Ethnology* at the *University of Göttingen* from 1993 until her retirement in 2006.



2005 | Paperback | € 34.90 | 276 p.

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Genocide and Gender. Jewish Women in the National Socialist Camp System

Edited by Gisela Bock

Living, Dying and Surviving in Concentration Camps

For the first time, a German-language volume examines the lives, deaths and survival of Jewish women in the camps of the Nazi regime: from early concentration camps such as Moringen to the main camp (Ravensbrück) and subcamps to the Auschwitz death camp. Other groups also come into view: non-Jewish imprisoned women, male prisoners (both Jewish and non-Jewish) and the female and male SS camp staff. The authors reconstruct the camp hierarchy from oral and written testimonies, the experiences and perceptions of the prisoners as well as the specific experience of women of sexuality and violence and also address the continued life of those affected after the Holocaust.

Gisela Bock is Professor of *Modern History* at the *Institute of History* at the *Free University of Berlin*.



2017 | Paperback | € 45.00 | 265 p.
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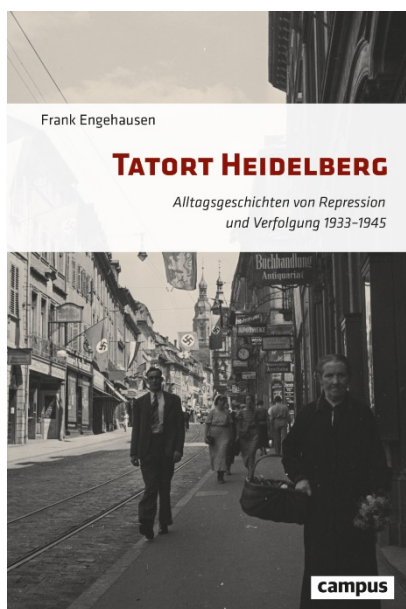
Nazi Euthanasia and International Public Opinion. *The Reception of the German Murders of the Disabled and the Sick in the Second World War*

Thorsten Noack

International reports of mass murder carried out in an industrial manner did not only emerge in connection with the Holocaust during the Second World War, but earlier: in the reception of "euthanasia", with which the National Socialist genocide began immediately after the start of the war. Thorsten Noack's study analyses how politics and the public in three countries - Great Britain, the USA and Switzerland - reacted to the news of the murders of the disabled and sick. It also shows the paths that knowledge about the murders took abroad and describes the effects of international reporting on the knowledge of the German population as well as on the processes of medical crimes.

"With his habilitation thesis, Thorsten Noack has presented a pioneering study on the international reception of the murders of the disabled and sick during the Second World War, compiled from numerous foreign archives. [...] He shows the paths of the news abroad and places his plausible theses in the existing research on Nazi "euthanasia".[1] Overall, the documentary value of the book should be emphasised, which is underlined by the reprint of the translated documents at the end of the volume." Uwe Kaminsky, *H-Soz-Kult*, 01.08.2018

Thorsten Noack works as a doctor for psychosomatic medicine and psychotherapy and is a lecturer at the *Institute for History, Theory and Ethics of Medicine* at the *University of Düsseldorf*.



2022 | Hardcover | € 34.00 | 379 p.
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Scene of the Crime Heidelberg. *Everyday Stories of Repression and Persecution 1933-1945*

Frank Engehausen

The question of how the National Socialist dictatorship could be maintained for more than twelve years - whether by means of a repressive police state or through broad popular consent - has always occupied historians. In this book, Frank Engehausen approaches an answer by taking a microscopic look at the criminal justice system: On the basis of 52 cases and individual fates that occurred in Heidelberg between 1933 and 1945 and were tried before the Mannheim Special Court, this book creates an everyday history of Nazi tyranny in the university town on the Neckar. It becomes clear how people fell into the clutches of the secret police and the judicial system because of dissenting political opinions or ideological distance from the state ideology, usually through denunciation. In addition, the book shows what a large part the self-mobilisation of the National Socialist "Volksgemeinschaft" played in the persecution of political dissent and in the punishment of social deviance.

"Tatort Heidelberg" is a poignant illustration of how a dictatorship controls people, keeps them in check and terrorises and condemns them with the help of informers. A lesson from the past on how any opposition is suppressed. A book that is unfortunately still relevant today. It is a harrowing read." SWR2, 10.03.2022

Frank Engehausen is an associate professor of modern history at the *Department of History* at *Heidelberg University*. His work focuses on German history of the 19th and 20th centuries, especially the revolution of 1848/49 and the National Socialist era.

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