

Access Free Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt Pdf Free Copy

März 1850 bis April 1945 Seltsame Merktage **I Shall Live** *Die Schlacht um Wien 1945* **Battle for the Ruhr** **Stettin März und April 1945** **"Festung" auf Befehl** *Nierstein and Oppenheim 1945* Endkampf im Ruhrkessel März/April 1945 *Jakob Buchli, geboren 4. März 1876, gestorben 1. April 1945* **Das Tagebuch der Maria Meinhof** *Essen Stunde Null* *Charles Hindenlang, Basel* **Sonder-Ausstellung** **Charles Hindenlang, Basel** **Vergeblicher Widerstand** *Die "Wiener Operation" der sowjetischen Streitkräfte im März/April 1945* **Sektion Basel, G.S.M.B.A.** *First Lady From the Realm of a Dying Sun* Endkampf **Social Movements and the Change of Economic Elites in Europe after 1945** **War, Economy and Society, 1939-1945** Hitler's Volkssturm **The Death Marches** **Rüstungsproduktion in der Mitte Deutschlands 1929 - 1945** **The End** *Gedächtnisausstellung Seb. Oesch* **Ich sah Königsberg sterben** **Special Bibliographic Series** *Special Bibliography* Gebiets- und Namensänderungen in der Verwaltungseinteilung Österreichs *Aufstellung, Einsatz und Untergang der SS-Panzerbrigade "Westfalen"* **The Wehrmacht's Last Stand** **Der Ruhrkessel ... und hinter uns die Hölle** **Die Kriegstage in Erlach** **The Black Art** *Under the Bombs* **Gedächtnis-Ausstellung** *Die letzten Wochen des III. Reiches - Band 1: die Westfront* **Buchenwald Concentration Camp, 1937-1945**

Thank you totally much for downloading **Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt**. Most likely you have knowledge that, people have see numerous time for their favorite books afterward this Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt, but stop happening in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a good book later than a mug of coffee in the afternoon, then again they juggled taking into account some harmful virus inside their computer. **Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt** is affable in our digital library an online entry to it is set as public correspondingly you can download it instantly. Our digital library saves in combination countries, allowing you to acquire the most less latency time to download any of our books behind this one. Merely said, the Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt is universally compatible following any devices to read.

Right here, we have countless ebook **Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt** and collections to check out. We additionally find the money for variant types and with type of the books to browse. The enjoyable book, fiction, history, novel, scientific research, as skillfully as various supplementary sorts of books are readily genial here.

As this Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt, it ends happening living thing one of the favored book Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt collections that we have. This is why you remain in the best website to see the unbelievable books to have.

This is likewise one of the factors by obtaining the soft documents of this **Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt** by online. You might not require more period to spend to go to the books launch as well as search for them. In some cases, you likewise pull off not discover the proclamation Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt that you are looking for. It will categorically squander the time.

However below, taking into consideration you visit this web page, it will be appropriately very simple to acquire as competently as download lead Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt

It will not acknowledge many get older as we notify before. You can accomplish it even if perform something else at house and even in your workplace. so easy! So, are you question? Just exercise just what we allow under as well as evaluation **Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt** what you as soon as to read!

Thank you very much for reading **Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt**. As you may know, people have search numerous times for their favorite novels like this Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt, but end up in infectious downloads.

Rather than enjoying a good book with a cup of coffee in the afternoon, instead they juggled with some infectious bugs inside their computer.

Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt is available in our digital library an online access to it is set as public so you can get it instantly. Our digital library spans in multiple countries, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one. Kindly say, the Letzte Schlacht Im Taunus Marz April 1945 Der Unt is universally compatible with any devices to read

"A tribute to human resilience under extreme stress, both in response to the terror from the sky and to the sacrifices the Nazis imposed on their people." —History Under the Bombs tells the story of the civilian population of German cities devastated by Allied bombing in World War II. These people went to work, tried to keep a home (though in many cases it was just a pile of rubble where a house once stood), and attempted to live life as normally as possible amid the chaos of war. Earl Beck also looks at the food and fuel rationing the German people endured and the problems of trying to make a public complaint while living in a totalitarian state. "An easily accessible 'impressionistic description' of life in Germany under Allied aerial bombardment . . . this evocative study captures the horror of war for a trapped population." —Library Journal "The most vivid account available of what it was actually like to live under the bombings." —Historian "Challenges the contention of Allied commanders that airpower was the ultimate key to victory and that it could have defeated the enemy by itself." —America "A powerful study." —American Historical Review "An enlightening, highly readable account of life in the war-ravaged Third Reich." —Pineville Sun "A description of what it was like to live, work, suffer, and die in wartime Germany." —The Historian "This remarkable book should be the standard work for a long time. A true comparative study, it relates the experience of all the main countries (and sometimes others) to a series of key issues that are deftly analyzed and not just described. In addition to the basics—production, consumption, food, finance and organization—the book deals with such famous themes as war as the bringer-of-growth and stimulus-to-technology, and such special questions as the exploitation of occupied areas and economic warfare. Throughout, Professor Milward of Manchester relates economics to strategy in an illuminating way."—Foreign Affairs "An admirable state-of-the-arts report on what we know about how agriculture, population, technology, labor, industrial production, and public finance were affected by the war. He also sets out some highly challenging findings concerning the rationale and effectiveness of economic strategy as applied by the main powers. And he has tentatively advanced some large concepts about the nature of advanced economies as revealed by the manner in which they strove to cope with the war. His approach is broadly comparative: he gives us an account not only of the relative economic performance of individual European powers, but also of the Japanese and American war economies, plus a few observations on the situation in many smaller countries from Australia to Yugoslavia. The book is a mine of information and arresting concepts."—American Historical Review "Milward displays an impressive mastery of his material, both from a historical and

economic point of view. He uses quantification effectively, but the book can be read with ease and pleasure by those who are neither trained in nor interested in econometrics. Lucidly written, this superb work deserves a much wider audience than merely specialists."--Journal of Economic Literature "Milward's portrayal of events operates on the proposition that strategic decisions cannot be understood apart from the economic considerations which each leader or government had to take into account. . . . a permanent contribution to our understanding of World War II. Henceforth it will be hard to escape his contention that the big battalions that counted were those on the production line."--Journal of Interdisciplinary History This book explores the changing nature of social movements and economic elites in post-Second World War Europe. In the years following 1945, Europe faced diverse challenges connected by the overriding question of how the reconstruction of the continent should proceed. For the Central Powers, the implementation lay in the hands of the Allied occupying forces who organised the process of denazification and the establishment of a new economic order. In countries without military occupation, there was a deep gap between the new governmental forces and the former collaborators. In both cases, social movements which were formed by anti-fascists on the left of the political spectrum assumed the task of social reorganisation. The chapters in this book explore the discourses about economic systems and their elites which moved to the fore across a range of European countries, uncovering who was involved, what resistance these social movements faced and how these ultimately failed in the West to bring about change, while in Eastern Europe Stalinism forcibly imposed change. "Derek Zumbro chronicles this key military campaign from a unique and fresh perspective - that of the defeated German soldiers and civilians caught in the final maelstrom of the war's western front." "Zumbro chronicles the relentless assault on the Ruhr Pocket through German eyes, as the Allied juggernaut battered the region's cities, villages, and homes into submission. He tells of children pressed into service by a desperate Nazi regime - and of even more desperate parents trying to save their sons from sacrifice at the eleventh hour. He also tells of unspeakable conditions suffered by foreign laborers, POWs, and political opponents in the Ruhr Valley and of the mass graves that gave Allied soldiers a grisly new understanding of their enemy." "Zumbro also recounts the story of Field Marshal Walter Model's final hours. His eventual suicide effectively ended the existence of the Wehrmacht's once-formidable Army Group B after being pursued, methodically encircled, and finally destroyed by U.S. and British forces. Through interviews with surviving members of Model's former staff, Zumbro has uncovered the attitudes of beleaguered officers that official records could never convey." "Other interviews with former soldiers reveal the extent to which Allied bombing contributed to the rapid deterioration of German combat effectiveness and tell of civilians begging soldiers to abandon the war. Zumbro's research reveals the identities of specific characters discussed in previous works but never identified, describes the final hours of German officers executed for the loss of the bridge at Remagen, and offers new insight into Model's acquiescence to Hitler in military affairs."--BOOK JACKET. By 1943, the war was lost, and most German officers knew it. Three quarters of a century later, the question persists: What kept the German army going in an increasingly hopeless situation? Where some historians have found explanations in the power of Hitler or the role of ideology, Robert M. Citino, the world's leading scholar on the subject, posits a more straightforward solution: *Bewegungskrieg*, the way of war cultivated by the Germans over the course of history. In this gripping account of German military campaigns during the final phase of World War II, Citino charts the inevitable path by which *Bewegungskrieg*, or a "war of movement," inexorably led to Nazi Germany's defeat. *The Wehrmacht's Last Stand* analyzes the German *Totenritt*, or "death ride," from January 1944—with simultaneous Allied offensives at Anzio and Ukraine—until May 1945, the collapse of the Wehrmacht in the field, and the Soviet storming of Berlin. In clear and compelling prose, and bringing extensive reading of the German-language literature to bear, Citino focuses on the German view of these campaigns. Often very different from the Allied perspective, this approach allows for a more nuanced and far-reaching understanding of the last battles of the Wehrmacht than any now available. With Citino's previous volumes, *Death of the Wehrmacht* and *The Wehrmacht Retreats*, *The Wehrmacht's Last Stand* completes a uniquely comprehensive picture of the German army's strategy, operations, and performance against the Allies in World War II. *Livet i byen Essen i de sidste uger af 2. verdenskrig. Personlige beretninger om luftbombardementer og brande, de sidste militære anstrengelser og mødet med de amerikanske soldater.* From the author of *To Hell and Back*, a fascinating and original exploration of how the Third Reich was willing and able to fight to the bitter end of World War II Countless books have been written about why Nazi Germany lost the Second World War, yet remarkably little attention has been paid to the equally vital questions of how and why the Third Reich did not surrender until Germany had been left in ruins and almost completely occupied. Drawing on prodigious new research, Ian Kershaw, an award-winning historian and the author of *Fateful Choices*, explores these fascinating questions in a gripping and focused narrative that begins with the failed bomb plot in July 1944 and ends with the death of Adolf Hitler and the German capitulation in 1945. *The End* paints a harrowing yet enthralling portrait of the Third Reich in its last desperate gasps. Blatman writes about the end phase of the German concentration camp system when the Nazis, realizing that they were losing the war, were faced with the enormous problem of what to do with the people being held captive. As these camps were being evacuated, the collapse of the front in Poland and the advance of the Red Army generated frantic waves of flight and the evacuation of millions of civilians and soldiers. The panicky retreat created conditions under which prisoners were murdered in horrific death marches. Gas chambers in faraway camps were no longer in use, and now the slaughters took place on the very doorsteps of ordinary German civilians' homes and in the streets German and Austrian towns. Unknown numbers of ordinary civilians across the dissolving Reich, fearing for the fate of their families and property, participated in the lethal eruption of violence. The book is divided into two sections. The first part provides an detailed overview of the camp system and a thorough chronological treatment of the camp evacuations during the winter of 1944-45 and the spring of 1945. The second part is a case study of the atrocity in the German town of Gardelegen where over 1000 prisoners were murdered, along with about 400 in the surrounding villages. This event serves as a focused example of the breakdown of the evacuation plans at the end of the war. Dieser Inhalt ist eine Zusammensetzung von Artikeln aus der frei verfügbaren Wikipedia-Enzyklopadie. Seiten: 49. Kapitel: Eleanor Roosevelt, Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Hillary Clinton, Michelle Obama, Martha Washington, Abigail Adams, Lady Bird Johnson, First Lady, Betty Ford, Laura Bush, Pat Nixon, Edith Roosevelt, Nancy Reagan, Rosalynn Carter, Martha Jefferson Randolph, Barbara Bush, Mary Lincoln, Frances Cleveland, Mamie Eisenhower, Edith Wilson, Helen Taft, Grace Coolidge, Dolley Madison, Bess Truman, Anna Harrison, Julia Tyler, Elizabeth Kortright Monroe, Lou Hoover, Florence Harding, Ida McKinley, Caroline Harrison, Louisa Adams, Lucretia Garfield, Priscilla Tyler, Hannah Van Buren, Abigail Fillmore, Emily Donelson, Letitia Tyler, Ellen Wilson, Jane Pierce, Margaret Taylor, Julia Grant, Angelica Van Buren, Sarah Polk, Rachel Jackson, Lucy Hayes, Eliza Johnson, Mary McElroy, Harriet Lane, Rose Cleveland, Sarah Yorke Jackson, Jane Irwin Harrison, Mary Harrison McKee. Auszug: Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (* 11. Oktober 1884 in New York; 7. November 1962 ebenda) war eine US-amerikanische Menschenrechtsaktivistin und Diplomatin sowie die Ehefrau des US-Präsidenten Franklin D. Roosevelt. Vom 4. März 1933 bis zum 12. April 1945 war sie die First Lady der Vereinigten Staaten. In den Jahren nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg war sie eine hochrangige Politikerin in der UNO. Sie gilt neben Hillary Clinton als eine der einflussreichsten Frauen in der amerikanischen Politik des 20. Jahrhunderts. Eleanor Roosevelt (1933) Eleanor Roosevelt als Schulerin (1898).Eleanor Roosevelt wurde als erstes Kind von Anna Livingston Ludlow Hall Roosevelt und Elliott Roosevelt, dem Bruder des späteren US-Präsidenten Theodore Roosevelt, geboren. Das mittlere Kind, der Sohn Elliott Jun. (1889-1893), starb im Alter von knapp vier Jahren; der jüngste Sohn, Gracie Hall (1891-1941), wurde Beamter. Die Familie, deren Vorfahren bereits im 17. Jahrhundert aus den Niederlanden eingewandert... DIE LETZTEN WOCHEN DES III. REICHS Der Endkampf um Deutschland 1944 / 1945 Band 1: Die Westfront Dieses Buch beschäftigt sich mit den letzten Monaten des Zweiten Weltkriegs auf dem europäischen Kriegsschauplatz. Es beginnt mit der alliierten Invasion im Westen im Juni 1944 und der fast zeitgleichen sowjetischen Operation Bagration im Osten und beschreibt zunächst in groben Zügen die Feldzüge der Alliierten bis zur Kapitulation Deutschlands im Mai 1945. Inhaltsverzeichnis Überblick Die Westfront 1944/45 Oktober 1944 Der Westwall Oktober 1944 Aachen Oktober 1944 Die Schlacht im Hürtgenwald Dezember 1944 Die Ardennenoffensive Dezember 1944 Unternehmen Nordwind Februar 1945 Die Schlacht im Reichswald Februar 1945 Operation Grenade März 1945 Operation Lumberjack und die Brücke von Remagen März 1945 Operation Undertone März 1945 Der Nerobefehl März 1945 Die Rheinüberquerung bei Nierstein März 1945 Operation Plunder März 1945 Die Kämpfe um Würzburg April 1945 Der Ruhrkessel April 1945 Düsseldorf, Aktion Rheinland April 1945 Die Alpenfestung April 1945 Die Kämpfe um Crailsheim April 1945 Der Frauenaufstand von Gerolzhofen April 1945 Die Kämpfe bei Struth April 1945 Die Übergabe der Stadt Braunschweig April 1945 Die Kämpfe um Nürnberg April 1945 Der Kampf um Merkendorf April 1945 Der Elbe

Day April 1945 Die Augsburger Freiheitsbewegung April 1945 München - Die Freiheitsaktion Bayern April 1945 Die Penzberger Mordnacht April 1945 Die Bürgermorde von Altötting Mai 1945 Die bedingungslose Kapitulation As well as the open propaganda of the British Government produced during the Second World War, like the foreign language radio broadcasts of the BBC and the aerial propaganda leaflets dropped by the RAF over Occupied Europe, a secret underground propaganda battle was also fought. 'The Black Art' documents this history of Britain's clandestine psychological warfare conducted against the Nazi's Third Reich. This black propaganda was the work of several secret intelligence organisations including the Political Warfare Executive and Special Operations Executive. Using previously undiscovered primary source material 'The Black Art' charts the progress of and catalogues the range of propaganda leaflets covertly distributed across Occupied Europe and beyond to subvert the morale of German soldiers and civilians. The propaganda included such ruses as malingering instructions to fake the symptoms of illness, tips for desertion to neutral countries, parody postage stamps, advice on sabotaging a U-boat, counterfeit ration coupons, identity documents and newspapers plus numerous other falsely attributed leaflets and stickers. Over 350 illustrations are included. Hans Deichmann arbeitete als Arzt in Königsberg und blieb auch nach der Einkesselung der Stadt durch die Rote Armee im Frühjahr 1945 in der alten Hauptstadt der Provinz Ostpreußen. Hier verfaßte er sein Tagebuch, das das Leiden und Sterben der zurückgebliebenen Bewohner, ihren Überlebenskampf, den täglichen Terror der sowjetischen Besatzungstruppe und das Warten auf die ersehnte Ausreise schildert. Der Leser erlebt voller innerer Erschütterung mit, wie eine deutsche Stadt und ihre Kultur in wenigen Jahren für immer zerstört wurden. Von den über 125 000 Menschen, die sich bei der Eroberung der Stadt durch die russischen Truppen noch in Königsberg befanden, überlebten nur 25 000 die drei Jahre der Gewaltherrschaft, des Hungerns und der Seuchen bis zum März 1948. Pressed by advancing enemy armies on both fronts, Adolf Hitler played his final card in World War II by mobilizing all German civilian males between sixteen and sixty and indoctrinating them for a final apocalyptic defense of the Reich. The Volkssturm, created as much to boost national morale as to bolster sagging defenses, has been viewed as a negligible factor in the war. David Yelton counters that view with new insights into why the German high command sought this means to prolong an unwinnable war-and why so many civilians chose to fight to the bitter end. Hitler's Volkssturm is the only book in English-and the most comprehensive in any language-on the German militia, illuminating its role and contributions to the Nazi war effort and shedding new light on the last days of the Third Reich. It examines the militia's strategic purpose, organization, training, and combat performance on both war fronts and explores factors contributing to its sporadic tactical successes and its overall failure. Yelton reveals why the Nazi leadership chose to assemble such last-ditch units rather than negotiating for peace and also why civilians in these units were more than willing to serve. The Volkssturm was, in fact, part of a broader, ideologically based strategy intended to turn the tide of the war. Yelton tracks the impact of this ideology on Nazi decision-making throughout the war's final year and illustrates how ideological assumptions were often a major reason for the failure of Nazi policies and strategies. In an unprecedented examination of the Volkssturm at the local level, Yelton also shows the negative impact of national power struggles and demonstrates how the Wehrmacht, industry, and public opinion exerted influence on the militia in ways often contrary to its official objectives. His extensive and insightful analysis illuminates German mobilization priorities, reveals that a substantial number of its commanders had experience in both the military and the Nazi Party, and clarifies the impact of Volkssturm mobilizations on the overall German war economy. Pathbreaking in both scope and depth, Hitler's Volkssturm stresses the factional lines and conflicting centers of power within the Nazi bureaucracy, clarifies policy formulation and implementation in the late Third Reich, and assesses the shifting power relationships among various groups and individuals. Ultimately, it gives us a more complete portrait of the Third Reich during the final phase of a devastating war and conveys important lessons about the use of militia forces in modern warfare. In "Endkampf," Stephen G. Fritz offers a gripping portrait of the collapse of a society that "chillingly narrates the last desperate days of Nazi Germany, illustrating the terror of the last weeks of World War II" (Jerry Cooper). 32 photos. 6 maps. In January 1945, the collapse of the German front along the Siegfried Line led to a large-scale dissolution of German combat forces and capability. Pressed hard by Allied forces advancing eastward, German units often found themselves trapped west of the Rhine River. With his eye on history, US Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. was determined to be the first leader since Napoleon to make an assault crossing of the Rhine. The most logical crossing-place was at Mainz, as it served as a major railroad logistical link from west to east. However, Patton was aware that this would be obvious to the Germans, and therefore he and his staff made rapid plans for another site at Nierstein and Oppenheim, about 12 miles south of Mainz. The crossing began at 2230 hours on 23 March, when the first boats carrying 11th Infantry Regiment troops left the western bank of the Rhine. They met with little opposition; despite a few sharp counterattacks, overall resistance was light and American forces suffered few casualties. By 24 March, the US 4th Armoured Division under Brig. Gen. William Hoge crossed the Rhine and began the exploitation phase. By 26 March, the exploitation to the Main River was clearly a rout, exacerbated by additional crossings of the Rhine by other Allied units over the next few days. Illustrated throughout with stunning full-colour artwork, maps, and bird's-eye-views, this title details the complete history of this dramatic campaign. I Shall Live tells the gripping true story of a Jewish family in Germany and Russia as the Nazi party gains power in Germany. When Henry Orenstein and his siblings end up in a series of concentrations camps, Orenstein's bravery and quick thinking help him to save himself and his brothers from execution by playing a role in the greatest hoax ever pulled on the upper echelons of Nazi command. Orenstein's lucid prose recreates this horrific time in history and his constant struggle for survival as the Nazis move him and his brothers through five concentration camps. His description of their roles in the fake Chemical Commando sheds new light on an incredible and generally unknown event in the history of the Holocaust. This edition of I Shall Live contains new evidence about this false Commando, including letters signed to and from Himmler himself. An "excellent and thought provoking" chronicle of the IV. SS-Panzerkorps in Hungary and Austria in the last months of World War II, with maps (Globe at War). In the closing months of World War II, with Budapest's fall on February 12, 1945 and the breakout attempt by the IX SS-Gebirgskorps having failed, the only thing the IV. SS-Panzerkorps could do was fall back to a more defensible line and fortify the key city of Stuhlweissenburg. Exhausted after three relief attempts in January 1945 and outnumbered by the ever-increasing power of Marshal Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Front, SS-Obergruppenführer Gille's veterans dug in for a lengthy period of defensive warfare. However, Adolf Hitler had not forgotten about the Hungarian theater of operations nor the country's rich oilfields and was sending help. To the detriment of the defense of Berlin, SS-Oberstgruppenführer Sepp Dietrich's legendary 6. Panzerarmee was on its way, not to retake Budapest, but to encircle and destroy Tolbukhin's forces and completely reverse the situation in southeastern Europe in Hitler's favor. This overly ambitious offensive, known as Frühlingserwachen (Spring Awakening), was soon bogged down in the face of resolute Soviet defenses aided by the springtime thaw. Heralded as Nazi Germany's last great offensive of World War II, it resulted in great losses to Hitler's last armored reserve in exchange for only minor gains. Though it played a supporting role during the battle, the IV. SS-Panzerkorps was soon caught up in its aftermath, after the Red Army launched its Vienna Operation that nearly swept the armies of Heeresgruppe Süd from the battlefield. Withdrawing into Austria, Gille's battered corps attempted to bar the route into Germany, while the Red Army bore down on Vienna. Forced to endure relentless Soviet attacks as well as the caustic leadership of the 6. Armeekommander, General Hermann Balck, the men of the IV. SS-Panzerkorps fought their way through Austria to reach the safety of the demarcation line where it finally surrendered to U.S. forces on May 9, 1945 after nearly a year of relentless campaigning.

- [Marz 1850 Bis April 1945](#)
- [Seltsame Merktage](#)
- [I Shall Live](#)
- [Die Schlacht Um Wien 1945](#)
- [Battle For The Ruhr](#)
- [Stettin Marz Und April 1945 Festung Auf Befehl](#)
- [Nierstein And Oppenheim 1945](#)
- [Endkampf Im Ruhrkessel Marz April 1945](#)

- [Jakob Buchli Geboren 4 Marz 1876 Gestorben 1 April 1945](#)
- [Das Tagebuch Der Maria Meinhof](#)
- [Essen Stunde Null](#)
- [Charles Hindenlang Basel](#)
- [Sonder Ausstellung Charles Hindenlang Basel](#)
- [Vergeblicher Widerstand](#)
- [Die Wiener Operation Der Sowjetischen Streitkrafte Im Marz April 1945](#)
- [Sektion Basel GSMBA](#)
- [First Lady](#)
- [From The Realm Of A Dying Sun](#)
- [Endkampf](#)
- [Social Movements And The Change Of Economic Elites In Europe After 1945](#)
- [War Economy And Society 1939 1945](#)
- [Hitlers Volkssturm](#)
- [The Death Marches](#)
- [Rustungsproduktion In Der Mitte Deutschlands 1929 1945](#)
- [The End](#)
- [Gedachtnisausstellung Seb Oesch](#)
- [Ich Sah Konigsberg Sterben](#)
- [Special Bibliographic Series](#)
- [Special Bibliography](#)
- [Gebiets Und Namensanderungen In Der Verwaltungseinteilung Osterreichs](#)
- [Aufstellung Einsatz Und Untergang Der SS Panzerbrigade Westfalen](#)
- [The Wehrmachts Last Stand](#)
- [Der Ruhrkessel](#)
- [Und Hinter Uns Die Holle](#)
- [Die Kriegstage In Erlach](#)
- [The Black Art](#)
- [Under The Bombs](#)
- [Gedachtnis Ausstellung](#)
- [Die Letzten Wochen Des III Reiches Band 1 Die Westfront](#)
- [Buchenwald Concentration Camp 1937 1945](#)