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# The Illustrated Hitler Diary 1917 1945

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Nazi History and the Holocaust  
The British and the Balkans  
Go-Betweens for Hitler  
Historical Dictionary of Malta  
Monty and Rommel  
Hitler's Fatal Miscalculation  
Battleground Europe  
The Strategists  
Political Leaders and Military Figures of the  
Second World War  
Adult Author-title Catalog  
Why Did Hitler Hate the Jews?  
A Subject Bibliography of the Second World War,  
and Aftermath  
Hitlerland  
Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Epoch  
German Literature and the First World War: The  
Anti-War Tradition  
John O'London's  
The Faces of Fascism - Mussolini, Hitler & Franco:  
Their Paths to Power  
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Letters to Gwen John  
The Illustrated Hitler Diary, 1917-1945  
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National Union Catalog  
Mein Kampf

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## **GUNNER SHYANN**

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*Nazi History  
and the  
Holocaust* OUP  
Oxford  
This detailed  
reference  
guide, based

on a vast  
amount of  
source data,  
traces every  
known detail  
of Hitler's  
career, with  
extensive  
quotation both  
from Hitler's  
own speeches  
and writings

and from  
those of his  
contemporaries. This new  
edition  
features an  
enlarged and  
updated  
bibliography  
and  
introduction.  
**The British**

**and the****Balkans** Open

Road Media  
 With original  
 artworks  
 throughout,  
 an  
 extraordinary  
 fusion of  
 memoir and  
 artistic  
 biography  
 from the  
 acclaimed  
 artist and  
 author of *Self-Portrait*.  
 Dearest Gwen,  
 I know this  
 letter to you is  
 an artifice. I  
 know you are  
 dead and that  
 I'm alive and  
 that no usual  
 communicatio  
 n is possible  
 between us  
 but, as my  
 mother used  
 to say, "Time  
 is a strange

substance"  
 and who  
 knows really,  
 with our time-  
 bound  
 comprehensio  
 n of the world,  
 whether there  
 might be  
 some channel  
 by which we  
 can speak to  
 each other, if  
 we only knew  
 how. Celia  
 Paul's *Letters*  
 to Gwen John  
 centers on a  
 series of  
 letters  
 addressed to  
 the Welsh  
 painter Gwen  
 John  
 (1876-1939),  
 who has long  
 been a  
 tutelary spirit  
 for Paul. John  
 spent much of  
 her life in  
 France,

making art on  
 her own terms  
 and, like Paul,  
 painting  
 mostly  
 women. John's  
 reputation  
 was  
 overshadowed  
 during her  
 lifetime by her  
 brother,  
 Augustus  
 John, and her  
 lover Auguste  
 Rodin.  
 Through the  
 epistolary  
 form, Paul  
 draws fruitful  
 comparisons  
 between  
 John's life and  
 her own: their  
 shared resolve  
 to protect the  
 sources of  
 their  
 creativity,  
 their fierce  
 commitment  
 to painting,

and the ways in which their associations with older male artists affected the public's reception of their work. Letters to Gwen John is at once an intimate correspondence, an illuminating portrait of two painters (including full-color plates of both artists' work), and a writer/artist's daybook, describing Paul's first exhibitions in America, her search for new forms, her husband's diagnosis of

cancer, and the onset of the global pandemic. Paul, who first revealed her talents as a writer with her memoir, *Self-Portrait*, enters with courage and resolve into new unguarded territory—the artist at present—and the work required to make art out of the turbulence of life.

### **Go-Betweens for Hitler**

Copyright Office, Library of Congress From *Coexistence to Conquest*

seeks to explain how the Arab-Israeli conflict developed by looking beyond strict legalism to the men behind the policies adopted by the Great Powers at the dawn of the twentieth century. It controversially argues that Zionism was adopted by the British Government in its 1917 Balfour Declaration primarily as an immigration device and that it can be traced back to

the 1903 Royal Commission on Alien Immigration and the Alien's Act 1905. The book contains the most detailed legal analysis of the 1915-6 Hussein-McMahon correspondence, as well as the Balfour Declaration, and takes a closer look at the travaux préparatoires that formed the British Mandate of Palestine. It places the violent reaction of the Palestine Arabs to mass Jewish immigration in the context of Zionism, highlighting the findings of several British commissions of inquiry which recommended that Britain abandon its policy. The book also revisits the controversies over the question of self-determination, and the partition of Palestine. The Chapter on the 1948 conflict seeks to update international lawyers on the scholarship of Israel's 'new' historians and reproduces some of the horrific accounts of the atrocities that took place from newspaper reports, UN documents, and personal accounts, which saw the expulsion and exodus of almost an entire people from their homeland. The penultimate chapter argues that Israel was created through an act of conquest or subjugation. The book concludes with a

sobering analysis of the conflict arguing that neither Jews nor Arabs were to blame for starting it. *Historical Dictionary of Malta* Simon and Schuster This second edition of the *Historical Dictionary of Malta* compiles the unusually rich and long history of the islands comprising the country of Malta. This is done through a chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and hundreds

of cross-reference dictionary entries describing all of the major places, persons, institutions, and events that have shaped the history of the archipelago. **Monty and Rommel** Dartmouth Publishing Company Ever since the end of the Cold War the Balkans have preoccupied European public opinion much more than any other region of the old Eastern bloc. To a large extent

this is a result of the wars following the break-up of Yugoslavia. The conflicts of the 1990s raised a series of questions about the nature of Balkan history as compared to an assumed European norm. Even more, they triggered prolonged discussions on the form and timing of foreign engagement in the region, both during the war, and ahead of the eastward expansion of the European Union. These

public debates underlay the emergence of a related academic interest in intercultural contacts between the Balkans and the rest of Europe over the last three centuries. The British and the Balkans is a close study of the history of the image of the Balkans in Britain in the first half of the 20th century, and of the channels through which this image was built. It proposes new interpretative models for broader

research in the formation of public images of foreign lands. **Hitler's Fatal Miscalculation** بيلومانيا للنشر والتوزيع The Falklands Saga presents abundant evidence from hundreds of pages of documents in archives and libraries in Buenos Aires, La Plata, Montevideo, London, Cambridge, Stanley, Paris, Munich and Washington DC, some never printed before, many printed here for the first time, in

English and, where different, in their original languages, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Latin or Dutch. It provides the facts to correct the fallacies and distortions in accounts by earlier authors. It reveals persuasive evidence that the Falklands were discovered by a Portuguese expedition at the latest around 1518-19, and not by Vespucci or Magellan. It

demonstrates conclusively that the Anglo-Spanish agreement of 1771 did not contain a reservation of Spanish rights, that Britain did not make a secret promise to abandon the islands, and that the Nootka Sound Convention of 1790 did not restrict Britain's rights in the Falklands, but greatly extended them at the expense of Spain. For the first time ever, the despairing letters from the Falklands

written in German in 1824 to Louis Vernet by his brother Emilio are printed here in full, in both the original German and in English translation, revealing the total chaos of the abortive 1824 Argentine expedition to the islands. This book reveals how tiny the Argentine settlement in the islands was in 1826-33. In April 1829 there were only 52 people, and there was a

constant turnover of population; many people stayed only a few months, and the population reached its maximum of 128 only for a few weeks in mid-1831 before declining to 37 people at the beginning of 1833. This work also refutes the falsehood that Britain expelled an Argentine population from the Falklands in 1833. That myth has been Argentina's principal



propaganda weapon since the 1960s in its attempts to undermine Falkland Islanders' right to self-determination. In fact Britain encouraged the residents to stay, and only a handful left the islands. A crucial document printed here is the 1850 Convention of Peace between Argentina and Britain. At Argentina's insistence, this was a comprehensive peace treaty which restored "perfect friendship" between the two countries. Critical exchanges between the Argentine and British negotiators are printed here in detail, which show that Argentina dropped its claim to the Falklands and accepted that the islands are British. That, and the many later acts by Argentina described here, definitively ended any Argentine title to the islands. The islands' history is placed in its world context, with detailed accounts of the First Falklands Crisis of 1764-71, the Second Falklands Crisis of 1831-3, the Years of Confusion (1811-1850), and the Third Falklands Crisis of 1982 (the Falklands War), as well as a Falklands perspective on the First and Second World Wars, including the Battle of the Falklands (1914) and the Battle of the River Plate (1939), with extensive details and

texts from German sources. The legal status of the Falklands is analysed by reference to legal works, to United Nations resolutions on decolonisation , and to rulings by the International Court of Justice, which together demonstrate conclusively that the islands are British territory in international law and that the Falkland Islanders, who have now (2024) lived in their country for over 180 years and for

nine generations, are a unique people who are holders of territorial sovereignty with the full right of external self-determination. *Battleground Europe* Aldershot, Hants, England ; Brookfield, VT, USA : Gower Based on documents discovered concealed within a simple chair for seventy years, this gripping investigation into the life of a single S.S. officer during World War

Two encapsulates the tragic experience of a generation of Europeans One night at a dinner party in Florence, historian Daniel Lee was told about a remarkable discovery. An upholsterer in Amsterdam had found a bundle of swastika-covered documents inside the cushion of an armchair he was repairing. They belonged to Dr. Robert Griesinger, a lawyer from Stuttgart, who joined the S.S. and worked at

the Reich's Ministry of Economics and Labor in Nazi-occupied Prague during the war. An expert in the history of the Holocaust, Lee was fascinated to know more about this man--and how his most precious documents ended up hidden inside a chair, hundreds of miles from Prague and Stuttgart. In The S.S. Officer's Armchair, Lee weaves detection with biography to tell an

astonishing narrative of ambition and intimacy in the Third Reich. He uncovers Griesinger's American back-story--his father was born in New Orleans and the family had ties to the plantations and music halls of nineteenth century Louisiana. As Lee follows the footsteps of a rank and file Nazi official seventy years later, and chronicles what became of him and his family at the

war's end, Griesinger's role in Nazi crimes comes into focus. When Lee stumbles on an unforeseen connection between Griesinger and the murder of his own relatives in the Holocaust, he must grapple with potent questions about blame, manipulation, and responsibility. The S.S. Officer's Armchair is an enthralling detective story and a reconsideration of daily life in the Third

Reich. It provides a window into the lives of Hitler's millions of nameless followers and into the mechanisms through which ordinary people enacted history's most extraordinary atrocity.

*The Strategists*  
DigiCat  
"The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" is almost certainly fiction, but its impact was not. Originating in Russia, it landed in the English-

speaking world where it caused great consternation. Much is made of German anti-semitism, but there was fertile soil for "The Protocols" across Europe and even in America, thanks to Henry Ford and others.

**Political Leaders and Military Figures of the Second World War**  
Routledge  
Documenting an audacious Franco-German movement for moral disarmament, instigated in

1921 by war veteran and French Catholic politician Marc Sangnier, in this transnational study Gearóid Barry examines the European resonance of Sangnier's Peace Congresses and their political and religious ecumenism within France in the era of two World Wars.

[Adult Author-title Catalog](#)  
Scarecrow Press  
Books published in various countries in

the English language, arranged alphabetically by subject. Lists 25 entries under "Holocaust" (pp. 120-122) and 76 under "Jews" (pp. 141-146).

**Why Did Hitler Hate the Jews?**

OUP Oxford World War II historian Andrew Nagorski recounts Adolf Hitler's rise to and consolidation of power, drawing on countless firsthand reports, letters, and diaries that narrate the

creation of the Third Reich. "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. **A Subject Bibliography of the Second World War,**

**and**

**Aftermath**

New York  
Review of  
Books  
The  
Conspiracy  
Against Hitler  
in the Twilight  
War was first  
published in  
1968.  
Minnesota  
Archive  
Editions uses  
digital  
technology to  
make long-  
unavailable  
books once  
again  
accessible,  
and are  
published  
unaltered  
from the  
original  
University of  
Minnesota  
Press editions.  
This is the first  
detailed

account in  
English of the  
German anti-  
Nazi plot of  
September  
1939 - May  
1940, a  
conspiracy  
which  
involved the  
services of  
Pope Pius XII  
as in  
intermediary.  
Much new  
information is  
presented,  
and the book  
puts the whole  
story of the  
German  
resistance  
movement in  
a clearer light  
than has been  
possible  
before. Much  
of the account  
is based on  
the testimony  
of over fifty  
witnesses

whom  
Professor  
Deutsch  
interviewed or  
interrogated,  
comprising  
virtually all  
the  
participants or  
observers who  
survived the  
period. He  
also had  
access to  
previously  
unavailable  
French and  
Belgian  
documents as  
well as to  
diaries and  
other private  
material. As  
the author  
explains,  
there were  
four major  
rounds of  
opposition to  
the Hitler  
regime, the  
conspiracy

described in this volume being the second. IN many ways it was the round in which circumstances were the most favorable for success. High military quarters were the most fully committed, it was the only plan in which a foreign power at odds with Germany (britain) took a supporting position, and it was the only instance in which a notable outside figure, Pius XII, made his good offices available as

an intermediary. The role of the Pope in this conspiracy has been known in a general way since 1946, but Professor Deutsch's investigation is the first intensive study were at the core of the affair, Josef Muller, the Opposition agent who dealt with the Pope and who later became the Bavarian Minister o Justice, and Rev. Robert Leiber, S.F., the Pope's confidential aide. In his conclusion

Professor Deutsch points out that the story of this conspiracy clearly testifies to the moral nature of the German resistance movement. The author writes: "No term recurred more often in these months to define the conflict with the Third Reich than 'the decent Germany.'" **Hitlerland** Hachette Books A pictorial biography of Adolf Hitler. **Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Epoch** Magill

Bibliographies  
 Hitler's  
 decision to  
 declare war on  
 the United  
 States has  
 baffled  
 generations of  
 historians. In  
 this revisionist  
 new history of  
 those fateful  
 months, Klaus  
 H. Schmider  
 seeks to  
 uncover the  
 chain of  
 events which  
 would incite  
 the German  
 leader to  
 declare war on  
 the United  
 States in  
 December  
 1941. He  
 provides new  
 insights not  
 just on the  
 problems  
 afflicting  
 German

strategy,  
 foreign policy  
 and war  
 production  
 but, crucially,  
 how they were  
 perceived at  
 the time at  
 the top levels  
 of the Third  
 Reich.  
 Schmider sees  
 the  
 declaration of  
 war on the  
 United States  
 not as an  
 admission of  
 defeat or a  
 gesture of  
 solidarity with  
 Japan, but as  
 an  
 opportunistic  
 gamble by the  
 German  
 leader. This  
 move may  
 have  
 appeared an  
 excellent bet  
 at the time,

but would  
 ultimately  
 doom the  
 Third Reich.  
**German  
 Literature  
 and the First  
 World War:  
 The Anti-War  
 Tradition**  
 Springer  
 A  
 comprehensiv  
 e reference  
 source  
 designed to  
 identify all  
 English-  
 language  
 works that  
 relate to the  
 Nazis and the  
 Third Reich.  
 Included in  
 this  
 bibliography  
 are  
 monographs,  
 biographies,  
 pamphlets,  
 and journal  
 articles, as



well as more general histories of the time period. *John O'London's* Abrams A study of the most important sites, primarily of the two world wars, covering both their history and descriptions of how they are today. For the interested traveller, the author groups key sites together, listing places offering accommodation, food, and detailing places of local interest.

The Faces of Fascism - Mussolini, Hitler & Franco: Their Paths to Power  
Casemate Publishers  
This is the untold story of how some of Germany's top aristocrats contributed to Hitler's secret diplomacy during the Third Reich, providing a direct line to their influential contacts and relations across Europe -- especially in Britain, where their contacts included the press baron and Daily Mail

owner Lord Rothermere and the future King Edward VIII. Using previously unexplored sources from Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, and the USA, Karina Urbach unravels the story of top-level go-betweens such as the Duke of Coburg, grandson of Queen Victoria, and the seductive Stephanie von Hohenlohe, who rose from a life of poverty in Vienna to

become a princess and an intimate of Adolf Hitler. As Urbach shows, Coburg and other senior aristocrats were tasked with some of Germany's most secret foreign policy missions from the First World War onwards, culminating in their role as Hitler's trusted go-betweens, as he readied Germany for conflict during the 1930s -- and later, in the Second World War. Tracing what became of these high-level go-betweens in

the years after the Nazi collapse in 1945 -- from prominent media careers to sunny retirements in Marbella -- the book concludes with an assessment of their overall significance in the foreign policy of the Third Reich. And We Are Not Saved Springer  
The period immediately following the end of the First World War witnessed an outpouring of artistic and literary creativity, as those that had

lived through the war years sought to communicate their experiences and opinions. In Germany this manifested itself broadly into two camps, one condemning the war outright; the other condemning the defeat. Of the former, Erich Maria Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front* remains the archetypal example of an anti-war novel, and one that has become synonymous

with the Great War. Yet the tremendous and enduring popularity of Remarque's work has to some extent eclipsed a plethora of other German anti-war writers, such as Hans Chlumberg, Ernst Johannsen and Adrienne Thomas. In order to provide a more rounded view of German anti-war literature, this volume offers a selection of essays published by Brian Murdoch over the past twenty years. Beginning with a newly written introduction, providing the context for the volume and surveying recent developments in the subject, the essays that follow range broadly over the German anti-war literary tradition, telling us much about the shifting and contested nature of the war. The volume also touches upon subjects such as responsibility, victimhood, the problem of historical hiatus in the production and reception of novels, drama, poetry, film and other literature written during the war, in the Weimar Republic, and in the Third Reich. The collection also underlines the potential dangers of using novels as historical sources even when they look like diaries. One essay was previously unpublished, two have been augmented, and three are translated into

English for the first time.

Taken together they offer a fascinating insight into the cultural memory and literary legacy of the First World War and German anti-war texts.

The S.S. Officer's Armchair Luc Pire Madman, tyrant, animal—history has given Adolf Hitler many names. In *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), often called the Nazi bible, Hitler describes his life, frustrations,

ideals, and dreams. Born to an impoverished couple in a small town in Austria, the young Adolf grew up with the fervent desire to become a painter. The death of his parents and outright rejection from art schools in Vienna forced him into underpaid work as a laborer. During the First World War, Hitler served in the infantry and was decorated for bravery. After the war, he became

actively involved with socialist political groups and quickly rose to power, establishing himself as Chairman of the National Socialist German Worker's party. In 1924, Hitler led a coalition of nationalist groups in a bid to overthrow the Bavarian government in Munich. The infamous Munich "Beer-hall putsch" was unsuccessful, and Hitler was arrested. During the

nine months he was in prison, an embittered and frustrated Hitler dictated a personal manifesto to his loyal follower Rudolph Hess. He vented his sentiments against communism and the Jewish people in this document, which was to become Mein Kampf, the controversial book that is seen as the blue-print for Hitler's political and military campaign. In Mein Kampf, Hitler

describes his strategy for rebuilding Germany and conquering Europe. It is a glimpse into the mind of a man who destabilized world peace and pursued the genocide now known as the Holocaust. **Hitler, a Chronology of His Life and Time** Bloomsbury Publishing This bibliography is a compilation of approximately 3500 English-language works by and about the major political

leaders and military figures of the Second World War. The bibliography is intended to aid librarians in answering reference questions concerning what works are available on a certain individual; to aid graduate and undergraduate students in researching potential historical topics; and to aid the general reader in choosing a good biography of a particular individual.

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