Supreme Allied Commander Sir Arthur Tedder built a new strategic consensus, was this vital coal/transport nexus severed. The result was the rapid paralysis of the Nazi war economy. Mierzejski measures the economic consequences of the bombing, with devastating effects on production, resulting in the mobilization of industries to the armed forces. In addition, he shows how individual companies in each of Germany's major economic regions fared.

By drawing on previously unexamined files of private German manufacturing companies, the Reich Transportation Ministry, and Allied air intelligence agencies, Mierzejski creates a rare combination of economic analysis and military history that offers a new perspective on the private German war economy. The book provides a fresh analysis of social policy in the German Democratic Republic (GDR, 1949-1990), followed by an analysis of the "Social Union", the transformation of social policy in the process of German unification in 1990. Schmidt’s analysis of the GDR also depicts commonalities and differences between the welfare state in East and West Germany as well as in other East European and Western countries. He concludes that the GDR was unable to cope with the trade-off between ambitious social policy and corresponding economic reforms while the West German Social Union has been more successful in reforming social policy. However, the book also shows that the German unification, its international circumstances and its domestic repercussions (1989-1990) are that social policy played a vital role in German unification, and that there was no alternative to extending the West German welfare state to the East. 

Mierzejski's approach to the analysis of the war economy is grounded in a detailed, comprehensive analysis of the economic consequences of Allied air attacks on the German war economy. The author develops a new methodology for the analysis of wartime economic data, which is based on the use of detailed company accounts and military intelligence reports. This approach allows him to provide a detailed picture of the effects of Allied bombing on the German war economy, and to demonstrate the importance of the coal/transport nexus in the German war economy. The book is a valuable contribution to the study of the war economy, and it will be of interest to historians of World War II, economists, and students of the German economy.
analyzing it as a distinct and significant period of German history in its own right. Split into three parts roughly devoted to a quarter-century each, this book guides students through contemporary Germany from the catastrophe of war, generational divisions that shaped the country, and the developments in the 1970s that would have significant consequences for the 1990s. There are key primary source excerpts integrated throughout the text, as well as 32 images, numerous maps, charts and tables a detailed bibliography for further aid study. The book is complemented by online resources which include sample syllabi and a pedagogical supplement. Germany Since 1945 underscores both the particularities of German history and the extent and durability of good governance, its political and social stability, and the failure of many of the Cold War era’s reductive and deterministic models of society and politics, including: * East and West German paths to reconstruction * The development of consumer society and the welfare state * The politics of memory and coming to terms with the Nazi past * The Cold War * New social and political movements that opposed the postwar status * Immigration and the move toward a multicultural society This is an essential text for any student of contemporary German history. 

Publisher Description This book provides a genuinely comparative approach to economic development, offering Paul Betts first comprehensive treatment of the West German economy and a pioneering article on the post-1945 Bauhaus myth as a joint German-American venture. This book is a landmark study of industrial continuities and ruptures, institutional realignments, and individual careers that introduces a breadth of fresh air into a field of research long staled by received ideas. It demonstrates the rewards of approaching the years from 1933 to 1945 through an existing window on Schivelbusch. It also explores the history of the Cold War and its afterlife. For instance, it offers a deep study of the post-1945 Bauhaus myth, a subject previously neglected. Everyday Objects is a small gem of the new cultural history. This is a work of striking originality and insight that fits the development of industrial design in postwar Germany into the country’s broader social, cultural and political history, constructing an analytical narrative that carries from the Third Reich into the Cold War. It illuminates not merely economic rationality but the fourth-century social dynamics of postwar Germany and suggests possible outcomes. In 1958, Shepard Stone, then directing the Ford Foundation’s International Affairs program, suggested that his staff “measure” America’s cultural impact in Europe. He wanted to determine whether efforts to improve opinions of American culture were yielding good returns. Taking Stone’s career as a point of departure and frequent return, Volker Berghahn examines the triangular relationship between the producers of ideas and ideologies, corporate America, and Washington policymakers at a particular juncture of U.S. history. He also looks across the Atlantic, to the Western European intellectuals, politicians, and businessmen with whom these Americans were in frequent contact. While shattered materially and psychologically by World War II, educated Europeans did not shed their opinions about the inferiority, vulgarity, and commercialism of American culture. American allies in the East Coast and elsewhere believe this misconception illustrates the extent to which the United States had come to win: one against the Soviet Bloc as part of the larger struggle against communism and the other against deeply rooted negative views of America as a civilization. To triumph, they spent large sums of money on overt and covert activities, from tours of American orchestras to the often secret funding of European publications and intellectual congresses by the CIA. At the center of these activities were the Ford Foundation, the Congress of Cultural Freedom, and Washington’s agents of cultural diplomacy. This was a world of Ivy League academics and East Coast intellectuals, of American philanthropic organizations and their backers in big business, of U.S. government agencies and their counterparts across the Atlantic. This book uses Shepard Stone as a window to this world in which the European-American relationship was hammered out in cultural terms—an arena where many of the twentieth century’s major intercultural and conflictual events are at stake. It aims at stimulating decades of research among social scientists whose interests lie in understanding demographic behaviour. The book takes a micro-demographic (agent-based) perspective and illustrates the potentials of computer simulation as an aid in theory building. The chapters of the book, written by leading experts either in demography or in agent-based modelling, address several different topics. Why do we need agent-based demography? How can ABCD be applied to the study of migrations, family demography, and historical demography? What are the peculiarities of agent-based models as applied to the demography of human populations? ABCD is of interest to all scientists interested in studying demographic behaviour, as well as to computer scientists and modellers who are looking for a promising field of application. Through an examination of election campaign propaganda and various public relations campaigns, reflecting new electioneering techniques borrowed from the United States, this work explores how conservative political and economic groups sought to construct and sell a political meaning of the Social Market Economy and the Economic Miracle in West Germany during the 1950s. The political meaning of economics contributed to conservative electoral success, constructed a new belief in the free market economy within West German society, and provided legitimacy and political stability for the new Federal Republic of Germany. Includes pictures * Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "Here in Berlin, one cannot help being aware that you are the hub around which turns the wheel of history. If ever there were a people who should be constantly sensitive to their destiny, the people of Berlin, East and West, should be they." - Martin Luther King, Jr. In the wake of World War II, the European continent was devastated, and the conflict left the Soviet-occupied United States uninsured in the 1950 years of the Cold War. The political alignment of Western democracies against the Communist Soviet bloc that produced conflicts pitting allies on each sides fighting, even as the American and Soviet militaries never engaged each other. Though it never got "hot," the Cold War was a tense era until the dissolution of the USSR, and nothing symbolized the split more than the Berlin Wall, which literally divided the city. Berlin had been a flashpoint even before World War II ended, and the city was occupied by the different Allies even as the close of the war turned them into adversaries. After the Soviets' blockade of West Berlin was prevented by the Berlin Airlift, the Eastern Bloc and the Western powers continued to control different sections of the city, and by the 1960s, East Germany was pushing for a solution to the problem of enclaves of freedom within its borders. West Berlin was a haven for highly-educated East Germans who wanted freedom and a better life in the West. A "third drain" was in order the withdrawal of the West German economy, and the Berlin Wall was a symbolic barrier to the West through West Berlin had to be cut off, so in August 1961, Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev authorized East German leader Walter Ulbricht to begin construction of what would become known as the Berlin Wall. The Wall, begun on Sunday August 13, would eventually surround the city, in spite of global condemnation, and the Berlin Wall itself would become a symbol of the Cold War's attempt to divide Europe. The Four Power treaty among the Four Powers (the Soviets, the Americans, the United Kingdom, and France) and the two German states. Of course, the Berlin Wall also literally divided West Germany from East Germany, and West Germany became one of the most stable and prosperous states in Europe during the Cold War. It had a remarkable history, albeit one that was interrupted by numerical shifts and pressures like Reunification but the West German economy's growth and its brutal past and fundamentally absorbed the far poorer Soviet satellite East Germany upon the reunification of Germany in 1990. Of course, this was not at all certain..."
or obvious when the Allies beat back the Nazis at the end of the war in 1945, but far from making the same mistakes the Allied Powers made after World War I, the Allies opted to mold West Germany as a liberal, democratic state that would achieve prosperity and renounce war. West Germany: The History and Legacy of the Federal Republic of Germany during the Cold War examines the country and its place at the center of geopolitics after World War II. Along with pictures and a bibliography, you will learn about West Germany like never before.

The contributors to this volume consider the economic history of East Germany within its broader political, cultural and social contexts. West German Industrialists and the Making of the Economic Miracle investigates the mentality of post-war German (heavy) industrialists through an analysis of their attitudes, thinking and views on social, political and, of course, economic matters at the time, including the 'social market economy' and how they saw their own role in society, with this investigation taking place against the backdrop of the 'economic miracle' and the Cold War of the 1950s and 60s. The book also includes an assessment of whether the self-declared, new 'aristocracy of merit' justified its place in society and carried out its actions in a new spirit of political responsibility. This is an important text for all students interested in the history of Germany and the modern economic history of Europe.

Today the problems of reunification seem to feature more often in the international spotlight than the benefits. This timely volume offers a reassessment of Germany's postwar development from its inception through to reunification, including a thorough examination of the implications for economic, political and social policies. The impressive team of contributors include leading names in the history of modern Germany, together with some of the ablest younger scholars in the field. They are: Hartmut Berghoff, David Childs, Immanuel Geiss, Graham Hallett, Klaus Larrea, Terry McNeill, Torsten Opelland, Richard Overy, Stephen Paddett, Panikos Panayi, and Mathias Siekmeyer. This exploration of the statistical evidence on Germany's post-war reconstruction sheds new light on the foundations of German economic power.

This concise overview of the German 'Economic Miracle' of the post-World War Two reconstruction years argues that the German economy was in a far healthier position at the end of the war than previously thought, and that the preconditions for growth - a skilled and abundant labour supply and a favourable international political climate - facilitated the phenomenal 'recovery' and economic growth that was to follow. In the first English-language biography of one of the most important figures in postwar German history, Alfred C. Mierzejewski examines the life and service of Ludwig Erhard (1897-1977), West Germany's first minister of economics and second chancellor. Erhard liberalized the German economy in 1948 and is generally considered the father of West Germany's economic miracle—the period of extraordinary growth in jobs and improvement in the standard of living in the 1950s that helped stabilize Germany's first successful democracy. While recent scholarship has dismissed Erhard's influence on Germany's economic recovery, Mierzejewski returns to little-cited German analyses and Erhard's own record and concludes that Allied currency reform and Erhard's liberalization of the economy were crucial triggers for Germany's unprecedented economic boom. Mierzejewski provides insight into Erhard's policies, his ideas, his character, and his relationships with Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle. By offering a fresh account of Erhard's career as a leader in postwar West Germany, Mierzejewski provides a deeper understanding of Germany's economy as well as its democracy.

The Golden Bull of 1356 (German: Goldene Bulle, Latin: Bulla Aurea) was a decree issued by the Imperial Diet at Nuremberg and Metz (Diet of Metz [1356/57]) headed by the Emperor Charles IV which fixed, for a period of more than four hundred years, important aspects of the constitutional structure of the Holy Roman Empire. It was named the Golden Bull for the golden seal it carried.

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