

# Heinrich Brüning

Hitler versus Hindenburg  
 Goethe  
 Heinrich Brüning  
 Weimar Prussia, 1925-1933  
 The Case of Dr. Bruening  
 Heinrich Brüning, the Center Party, and Germany's "Middle Way"  
 The Weimar Republic and the Rise of Fascism  
 GEORGII FLOR. HENR. BRÜNING PHILOS. & MED. DOCT. COM. PALAT. CAES. SER. PRINC. REGN. HOHENL. WALD. & SCHILL. CONSIL. AUL. & ARCHIAT. SER. & JLL. CAP. ESSEND. MED. ADI. URB. JMP. ESSEND. PHYS. ALT. ACAD. CAES. NAT. CVR. COLL. TRACTATUS de JCTERO SPASMODICO JNFANTUM Essendias anno 1772 epidemico accessit historia Icteri Periodici Letbalis  
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## NICOLE HEAVEN

### Hitler versus Hindenburg Forum Books

In their time these important court cases influenced the development of a democratic legal system in a country struggling to overcome Hitler's legacy. Today they cast a unique light on seventy years of West German social and political history.

Goethe Franz Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden gmbh

This book is an impressive collection of essays that examines the economic crisis and political collapse that took place in Weimar Germany from 1924 to 1933.

Heinrich Brüning Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC

For the first time in any language, a book examines the life of Hans Luther, the German statesman whose career began at the tail end of the Second Empire and ended in the postwar years. Luther had a front-row seat for World War I, the Revolution of 1918, the Great Inflation, the Great Depression, and the rise of

the Third Reich-serving as Hitler's first ambassador to the United States. C. Edmund Clingan chronicles the life of this controversial German politician, diplomat, and banker. Luther served as mayor of Essen during the Revolution of 1918, the Kapp Putsch, and the occupation of the Ruhr Valley by the French. Rising rapidly in the political ranks, he served as finance minister and then, briefly, as chancellor in 1925 and 1926. Many criticized his policies as president of the Reichsbank during the Great Depression. Adolf Hitler then appointed Luther to serve as ambassador to the United States. After being recalled to Germany in 1937, Luther retired from politics until after World War II, when he served the Federal Republic well into the 1950s.

Weimar Prussia, 1925-1933 University of Pittsburgh Pre Correspondence concerns difficulties in arranging for Bruening's lecture at Dartmouth and the subsequent publication of his lecture. Lectures given under the auspices of the Guernsey Center Moore Foundation. Correspondents include Foster Stearns, Harold J. Tobin, George N. Shuster, Albert I. Dickerson. *The Case of Dr. Bruening* Cambridge University Press

With the development of a strong parliamentary system, Orlow shows how close Prussia came to realizing its goal of lasting democracy for the entire Reich, and how far it fell when the Nazis took power.

*Heinrich Brüning, the Center Party, and Germany's "Middle Way"* Springer

The Treaty of Versailles sought to punish Germany and its allies for their actions in World War I. Deemed too harsh even by some allied experts, Germany's economy was left devastated, the repercussions of which did not sit well with the populace and instead gave rise to people and concepts that would challenge and devastate the world less than two decades later. This book delves into the political history of the Weimar Republic and the rise of Fascism, discusses how these events led to World War II, and examines their aftereffects on the world today.

*The Weimar Republic and the Rise of Fascism* Oxford University Press

Germany's financial collapse in the summer of 1931 was one of the biggest economic catastrophes of modern history. It led to a global panic, brought down the international monetary system, and turned a worldwide recession into a prolonged depression. The crisis also contributed decisively to the rise of Hitler. Within little more than a year of its onset, the Nazis were Germany's largest political party at both the regional and national level, paving the way for Hitler's eventual seizure of power in January 1933. The origins of the collapse lay in Germany's large pile of foreign debt denominated in gold-backed currencies, which condemned the German government to cut spending, raise taxes, and lower wages in the middle of a worldwide recession. As political resistance to this policy of austerity grew, the German government began to question its debt obligations, prompting foreign investors to panic and sell their German assets. The resulting currency crisis led to the failure of the already weakened banking system and a partial sovereign default. Hitler managed to profit from the crisis because he had been the most vocal critic of the reparation regime responsible for the lion's share of German debts. As the financial system collapsed, his relentless attacks against foreign creditors and the alleged complicity of the German government resonated more than ever with the electorate. The ruling parties that were responsible for the situation lost their credibility and became defenceless in the face of his onslaught against an establishment allegedly selling the country out to her foreign creditors. Meanwhile, these creditors hesitated too long to take the wind out of Hitler's sails by offering debt relief. In this way, a financial crisis soon developed into a political catastrophe for both Europe and the world.

**GEORGII FLOR. HENR. BRÜNING PHILOS. & MED. DOCT. COM. PALAT. CAES. SER. PRINC. REGN. HOHENL. WALD. & SCHILL. CONSIL. AUL. & ARCHIAT. SER. & JLL. CAP. ESSEND. MED. ADI. URB. JMP. ESSEND. PHYS. ALT. ACAD. CAES. NAT. CVR. COLL. TRACTATUS de JCTERO SPASMODICO JNFANTUM Essendias anno 1772 epidemico accessit historia Icteri Periodici Letbalis** Cambridge University Press

English summary: The role of the Imperial Chancellor Heinrich Brüning is controversial: Did he contribute to the demise of the Weimar Republic or seek to save it? Again and again historians have busied themselves with the question of Brüning's field of action and predicament. For that reason it appears that the German-French connections, which stand at the center of the political problem, has been investigated under the principle of hard facts. The influence of the French image of Germany on the mutual relationship was left out. For this reason the close connection between the French conception of Brüning and the

French attitude towards Germany was wholly decisive. But which image did the French have of Brüning and how did it influence their policies regarding Germany? By means of a broadly conceived investigation of the sources the author proves, that the foreign-policy methods of the Brüning government and the complete misapprehension of the National-Socialist threat on the side of the French contributed to the French public discourse the emotionally charged image of Germany that was able to become the basis of legitimacy for alignments in foreign policy. German description: Die Rolle des Reichskanzlers Heinrich Brüning ist umstritten: Hat er zur Auflösung der Weimarer Republik beigetragen oder versucht, sie zu retten? Immer wieder haben sich Historiker mit der Frage nach Brüning's Handlungsspielräumen und Zwangslagen beschäftigt. Dabei fällt auf, dass die deutsch-französischen Beziehungen, die im Zentrum der politischen Probleme standen, in der Regel unter dem Gesichtspunkt äharter Fakten untersucht wurden. Der Einfluss der französischen Deutschlandbilder auf das gegenseitige Verhältnis wurde aussen vor gelassen. Dabei war die enge Verknuepfung zwischen den französischen Brüning-Bildern und der französischen Haltung zu Deutschland ganz entscheidend. Doch welches Bild hatten die Franzosen von Brüning und wie beeinflusste dies ihre Deutschlandpolitik? Anhand breit angelegter Quellenstudien weist die Autorin nach, dass die aussenpolitischen Methoden der Regierung Brüning und die völlige Verkennung der nationalsozialistischen Gefahr von Seiten Frankreichs dazu beitrugen, dass im französischen öffentlichen Diskurs emotional aufgeladene Deutschlandbilder zur Legitimationsgrundlage aussenpolitischer Ausrichtungen werden konnten.

Correspondence and Clippings, 1935-1935, V.p BRILL

Hitler versus Hindenburg provides the first in-depth study of the titanic struggle between the two most dominant figures on the German Right in the last year before the establishment of the Third Reich. Although Hindenburg was reelected as Reich president by a comfortable margin, his authority was severely weakened by the fact that the vast majority of those who had supported his candidacy seven years earlier had switched their support to Hitler in 1932. What the two candidates shared in common, however, was that they both relied upon charisma to legitimate their claim to the leadership of the German nation. The increasing reliance upon charisma in the 1932 presidential elections greatly accelerated the delegitimation of the Weimar Republic and set the stage for Hitler's appointment as chancellor nine months later.

Fotodokumente aus Nordperu von Hans Heinrich Brüning (1848-1928) Bloomsbury Academic

Were World Wars I and II inevitable? Were they necessary wars? Or were they products of calamitous failures of judgment? In this monumental and provocative history, Patrick Buchanan makes the case that, if not for the blunders of British statesmen—Winston Churchill first among them—the horrors of two world wars and the Holocaust might have been avoided and the British Empire might never have collapsed into ruins. Half a century of murderous oppression of scores of millions under the iron boot of Communist tyranny might never have happened, and Europe's central role in world affairs might have been sustained for many generations. Among the British and Churchillian errors were: • The secret decision of a tiny cabal in the inner Cabinet in 1906 to take Britain straight to war against Germany, should she invade France • The vengeful Treaty of Versailles that mutilated Germany, leaving her bitter, betrayed, and receptive to the appeal of Adolf Hitler • Britain's capitulation, at Churchill's urging, to American pressure to sever the Anglo-Japanese alliance, insulting and isolating Japan, pushing her onto the path of

militarism and conquest • The greatest mistake in British history: the unsolicited war guarantee to Poland of March 1939, ensuring the Second World War. Certain to create controversy and spirited argument, Churchill, Hitler, and "the Unnecessary War" is a grand and bold insight into the historic failures of judgment that ended centuries of European rule and guaranteed a future no one who lived in that vanished world could ever have envisioned.

*Wer war Heinrich Brüning?* Lexington Books

The behind-the-scenes story of how Ambassador Sackett used all his influence to help prevent Hitler from coming into power.

*Ambassador Frederic Sackett and the Collapse of the Weimar Republic, 1930-1933* Cambridge University Press

Scholars have long debated whether Heinrich Brüning, head of the German government from 1930 to 1932, was the 'last democratic chancellor' of the Weimar Republic or the trailblazer of the Nazi dictatorship. His memoirs (published in 1970) damaged his reputation badly by terming the restoration of monarchy the 'crux' of his policies. This 1998 book is the first scholarly

biography of Brüning in any language and offers a systematic analysis of the economic, social, foreign, and military policies of his cabinet as it sought to cope with the Great Depression. With the help of newly available sources, it clarifies the peculiar distortions in the memoirs, showing that Chancellor Brüning intended to restore parliamentary democracy intact when the economic crisis passed. He was curbing the Nazi menace successfully when President Hindenburg, reactionary landowners, and army generals eager for massive rearmament made the disastrously misguided decision to topple him.

Heinrich Brüning: Biographie

*Heinrich Brüning Briefe und Gespräche, 1934-[1960]*

**Heinrich Brüning and the Dissolution of the Weimar Republic**

**Heinrich Brüning as Reichschancellor**

Briefe [dt.]

Heinrich Brüning

**Churchill, Hitler, and "The Unnecessary War" 1931**