

Chapter 1 : Demobilization, Remobilization, and Retrenchment - Oxford Scholarship

Seipp offers comparisons of the British and German experiences of demobilization; Cohen , of the care of disabled veterans; and Jahr and Watson , of the ability of the armies to keep fighting during the final offensives of the war in

The peace agreement leading-up from ceasefire agreement after the end of conflict situations is not sufficient enough to prevent the relapse into conflict, and thus the need to ensure a long-lasting peace by addressing not only the direct causes of violence but also the structural and cultural causes through reforms. This paper examines the importance of DDR in reforming the security and political sector, and also the reforms in the social and economic sector. J Introduction Peace, stability and safeguard are important elements of security of not only states but also that of the citizenry and their belongings. This brings us to the need to have transformational elements in the society for there to be sustainable development, in order words, transformational security settings is an important element of sustainable development, and this is only possible when there are synergies between long and short term coordinated efforts. Peacebuilding has evolved as an element of the most critical and important in the aspect of international involvement in conflict and post-conflict situations. This brings out the significance of post- conflict phase of conflict management with respect to disarmament demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants which addresses mopping of the overabundance arms and ammunitions in circulation that pose risk to security; transformation of the security sector otherwise called security sector reform SSR ; institutionalization of developmental and social institutions like reforms from African Development Bank AfDB ; and legitimate use of force by the newly instituted government. Disarmament is also concerned with the development of legitimate arms and its management for security and maintenance of peace. The first stage demonization engagement involves processing and placement of combatant in camps otherwise called cantonment sites, encampments, assembly areas or barracks, the second stage involves support packages geared to aid demobilized and this could be referred as reinsertion. Reintegration is the reinstatement of ex-combatants back into the society through their acquisition of civilian status, 2 World Bank World Development Report Conflict, Security and Development, available at: J securing employment and income opportunities. However DRR in itself is not a replacement of ideal development programs that should exist rather it helps in creating a secured environmental ambiance for such programs to thrive⁷. Theoretical Approach The constructivist approach is used to explain the modules on how DDR works this is owned to the fact that constructivism best explains the formation of group identities based on values, ideas, beliefs, attitudes among other qualities⁸. Introduction to integrated DDR standards , Available at: Thus, the end of direct violence through a ceasefire or peace agreement is not sufficient for a long-term resolution to the conflict. The process from ceasefire to disarmament reduces the chances of having direct violence or its resurrection. Thus DDR addresses all the 3 corners of the Johan triangle. Policy makers and practitioners must therefore understand the linkages that exist between DDR and SSR if these peace building initiatives are to be sustained. The success or failure of one affects the other. For example Peace Agreements call for the absorption of armed groups involved in the conflict into the national army and dismantling of the remaining security apparatus. This is particularly important because ex-combatants that have been demobilized continue to pose risks in the short to medium term if they cannot easily rejoin the security sector either as military personnel, private security guards or the police force. However, the absorption of poorly trained former combatants can affect the quality and professionalism of the security sector. On the other hand, SSR processes such as the size of the army, i. Polity Press, , p. Transcend, 12 Andy, W. University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. J SSR covers three interrelated challenges facing all states, developing a clear institutional framework for the provision of security that integrates security and development policy and includes all relevant actors; strengthening the governance of security institutions; and building capable and professional security forces that are accountable to civil authorities¹⁴ Reforms and Development of Social and Economic Sectors Social reintegration can be seen as the process by which an ex-combatant and his or her family feel part of, and are accepted by, the community. While economic reintegration encompasses the process through which ex-combatants can build a livelihood through production

or some form of employment. Economic reintegration is one of the most difficult processes because most of those returning from war especially prolonged wars, lack education, lack skills or their skills have become obsolete and the societies they are returning to have no need for their skills. Yet it is imperative for these ex-combatants to earn a living otherwise, they are likely to be susceptible to enlisting in criminal gangs. Economically, successful DRR lays the ground for wider economic recovery and conflict transformation; contribute to improving the business climate and viceversa; help tackle youth unemployment; increase community cohesion and local economic development; boost local economies. Those conflicts were majorly about power struggle over government control with the exception of the conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia that was an interstate control. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. University of Colorado, Boulder. Socio-Economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants. J support mission and have also partnered with the African Union on deployment of hybrid forces. And subsequently there have been the application of DRR mechanism in the post conflict phase in those African countries that experienced conflict. As provided for in the Accord, those groups were to be disarmed; , troops were to be demobilized; and 20, members each from FAPLA and FALA were to be integrated into the national army. However the DRR process was stalled due to the fact that UNITA failed to accept the outcome of the election, but one of the significant success of the DRR process was that it was able to “to an extent demobilize and reintegrate ex-combatants into the civilian status. This provided foundational grounding to establish DRR process which started in The UNITA forces was finally demobilized and re-integrated into the society aided through vocational training, apprenticeships, community works, micro-businesses, providing access to tool kits, advisory services and micro-credit. World Bank Institute Special Report. Peacebuilding, Power, and Politics in Africa. J reintegrate combatants, and return foreign insurgents to their native lands. But the non-realization of this mandate early enough paved way for continued conflict, and the robust implementation started in The Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Program EDRP processed approximately , ex-combatants, 66, of whom joined the national army, and , of whom were demobilized by March Burundi Burundi have experienced long term ethno-political conflict with over , deaths since , the emergence or displacement of people and disruption of the social and economic processes. The Arusha Agreement paved way for the political reforms and implementation of other aspects of DDR which came to full implementation in J was not fully accomplished. The ONUB worked to: As at , this programme is considered a success with 21, former combatants demobilized, including 3, women and children; a further 5, ex-combatants have benefited from targeted economic support, 3, of whom are now engaged in income-generating activities across Burundi In the same year, the UN established by the UN Security Council resolution , mandated not only to support the implementation of the cease-fire agreement but also develop a DDR Action Plan that would pay particular attention to the needs of child combatants and women. Peacekeeping Mission Completes its Mandate 31 December Much Remains to be Done. J forces to create a Joint Implementation Unit JIU which facilitated the planning of the program and the oversight and monitoring of its day-to-day operations. UN29 6,, rounds of ammunition were turned in for disposal. The GRC seeks to inject local transparency and accountability into the SSR process to ensure, as far as possible, that any decisions made about the reform of the security sector, its management and oversight, are actually grounded in Liberian authority and realities. Flickr on March 20, http: However an effective DDR was prevented due to the tension in some provinces and insecurity in the country, although the agreement on the implementation of an identification process and pre-cantonment of combatants began in mid The subsequent Ouagadougou peace accord on 4 March still left low intensity conflicts which hinders the objectives of DDR. The authority was tasked with the overall direction of coordination, supervision and implementation of the actions of Disarmament, Demobilization, of reintegration, socio-economic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and the community rehabilitation in host areas of former combatants. In comparison of the number of disarmed combatants to weapons collected, it is observed that not all weapons have been collected. This was also 32 ISS. Finally the Abuja Accord of the late revived the process. Thus the formulation and implementation of national security and defence policies. Disentangling the Determinants of Successful Demobilization and Reintegration. Working Paper Number 69 September Centre for Global Development, Security Sector Governance in West Africa: Department of

International Development, London, Sudan and South Sudan The CPA contained DDR element aimed at voluntary and comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and special groups and through the promotion of community security and arms control. Actual demobilization in South Sudan only started in By early December, only 9, combatants and women associated with the armed forces WAAF had been demobilized, and even less assisted in their reintegration. Conclusion Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration continues to play an important role in peace and state building initiatives as it contributes to a secure environment required for long term development. It should also be borne in mind that DDR is directly linked to opportunities for reforming the overall security sector in post-conflict situations and therefore, policy makers should take into account this interdependence. It is very important for those designing and implementing DDR programmes to link those programmes to the wider sustainable peace efforts, including reforms in the security sector and development of the socio-economic frameworks that the targeted national government and its society can use to forestall any relapse into conflict. The DDR process therefore contribute to the broader security sector reforms that create an enabling environment for the advancement of formal education, the development of agriculture, the establishment of small enterprise development such as micro-businesses and other income generating activities, the initiation of vocational training and apprenticeship programmes, job placements, the promotion of human rights and justice, the integration of fighting forces into national armies, the facilitation of reconciliation and the building of national unity. Therefore it is evident that DDR is important in post-conflict situations to aid Security sector 38 Dabanga. Dabanga, July 20 2011” J reforms; solves issues surrounding female soldiers and dependents; disarmament of combatants; psychosocial aspect of combatants and civilians involved in the conflict; addressing human rights violations; economic reintegration processes, and strengthening national capacity in all sectors of the re-built nation. And while DDR mechanisms and its application decreases violence and ushers long-term peace, increases security through primarily reduced weapon and violence; there is need for stronger political willingness and sincerity of warring parties in order to ensure the effectiveness of DDR in preventing the relapse of conflict. Inclusive Security, Sustainable Peace: A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action. Washington University in St. German Development Institute, Transcend, Galtung, J. Trends and Challenges of External Support. Oxford University Press, Forced Migration Review; October Supplement, p United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, Introduction to integrated DDR standards Conflict, Security and Development. Peace Center Burg Schlaining,

Chapter 2 : List of recessions in the United States - Wikipedia

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Historians know a great deal about how societies mobilize their populations for war in the modern world but have spent surprisingly little time thinking about the process of demobilization, which here refers not just to the return home of troops, but to the whole or partial withdrawal of the legal claims of a warring state on the human, economic, and cultural resources of that state. Demobilization, then, has military, economic, bureaucratic, and cultural components that can be seen quite clearly in the literature on demobilization after the war. The war was also broadly popular across many combatant societies for a remarkably long time, a fact that has been lost to later generations, who have been influenced by the war literature of disillusionment that emerged in the decade after. Finally, the experience of the Russian Revolution introduced a new language of militancy into postwar debates over social and economic reform. Ironically, states that emerged from the war ostensibly victorious were more vulnerable to claims that they were not willing to live up to the promises made to their populations during the war. The studies reviewed in this article deal broadly with four themes: General Overviews The studies in this section examine different aspects of the history of demobilization from a transnational, or comparative, perspective. A collection of essays by distinguished French historians, Audoin-Rouzeau and Becker, suggests some of the ways that historians can meaningfully consider the impact of demobilization. Seipp offers comparisons of the British and German experiences of demobilization; Cohen, of the care of disabled veterans; and Jahr and Watson, of the ability of the armies to keep fighting during the final offensives of the war in *Understanding the Great War*. Translated by Catherine Temerson. Hill and Wang, *The War Come Home: Disabled Veterans in Britain and Germany*, © University of California Press, Cohen brilliantly uses these veterans to help elucidate the successes and failures of postwar reconstruction. *An der Schwelle zum Totalen Krieg: Krieg in der Geschichte*. World War I loomed over the heads of military planners both in former combatant states and in those that did not take part in the conflict. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, Very useful in an undergraduate classroom. *Desertion and Deserteure im deutschen und britischen Heer*, © Kritische Studien zur Geschichtswissenschaft. Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Contradicts other historians, chiefly Wilhelm Deist, who point to a collapse of discipline in the German army in *Reshaping the Memory of the World Wars*. Ideal for graduate and undergraduate classes. *The Ordeal of Peace: Demobilization and the Urban Experience in Britain and Germany*, © Enduring the Great War: Cambridge, UK, and New York: Cambridge University Press,

Chapter 3 : DEMOBILIZATION - Definition and synonyms of demobilization in the English dictionary

entrance into the war there were over 5,, engaged in war work 4 and practically every phase of American life was being affected by world events.

Commodity prices fell dramatically. Trade was disrupted by pirates, leading to the First Barbary War. Along with trade restrictions imposed by the British, shipping-related industries were hard hit. The Federalists fought the embargo and allowed smuggling to take place in New England. Trade volumes, commodity prices and securities prices all began to fall. The decline was brief primarily because the United States soon increased production to fight the War of 1812, which began June 18, 1812. Many businesses failed, unemployment rose and an increase in imports worsened the trade balance. The recession coincided with a major panic, the date of which may be more easily determined than general cycle changes associated with other recessions. Trade declined, just as credit became tight for manufacturers in New England. News accounts of the time confirm the slowdown. The subsequent expansion was driven by land speculation. Compared to today, the era from 1812 to the Great Depression was characterized by relatively severe and more frequent banking panics and recessions. In the 1830s, U. S. Following the Bank War of 1836, the Second Bank lost its charter in 1836. From 1836 to 1863, there was no national presence in banking, but still plenty of state and even local regulation, such as laws against branch banking which prevented diversification. In 1863, in response to financing pressures of the Civil War, Congress passed the National Banking Act of 1863, creating nationally chartered banks. There was neither a central bank nor deposit insurance during this era, and thus banking panics were common. Recessions often led to bank panics and financial crises, which in turn worsened the recession. The dating of recessions during this period is controversial. Modern economic statistics, such as gross domestic product and unemployment, were not gathered during this period. Victor Zarnowitz evaluated a variety of indices to measure the severity of these recessions. From 1812 to 1863, one measure of recessions is the Cleveland Trust Company index, which measured business activity and, beginning in 1863, an index of trade and industrial activity was available, which can be used to compare recessions.

Chapter 4 : war demobilization and memory | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

exhausted by one of the most traumatic civilian experiences of the Second World War. This paper explores an extreme case of the difficulties of demobilization, and the.

This, however, was doomed to prove illusory, so massive was the death toll and the cultural impact of the conflict. Commemorating the dead, organizing the demobilization, and dismantling the bellicose representations that had been forged during the four years of total warfare remained crucial stakes for French society into the mids. While military mobilization had resulted in the raising of more than 8 million men, losses amounted to 1. This proportion “unmatched among the West-European belligerents” explains the ghostly presence of the war that pervaded the French society throughout the interwar period. No less than 2. But even this grimly impressive figure fails to capture the numerical significance of the bereaved. Taking into account those who were mourning a son, a brother, or a member of their close relationship circle, it is also the case that French society as a whole was a mourning society. Moreover, the Spanish flu pandemic, in and, had resulted in approximately, dead. The fact that this fact was largely neglected in French collective memory tells much about the cultural centrality of war death, whose specificities contributed to making the mourning process highly problematic [1]. All throughout the interwar period, it was hardly possible for the French to escape the grim presence of the Great War. The reminders of the massacre were everywhere to be found in the collective, as well as in the individual experiences. War remained present not only in the profusion of commemorative traces, but also in the daily lives of, orphans, widows and 1. A common feeling experienced by these different categories of war victims was a sense of social exclusion. This was grievously felt by many war orphans at the end of the war who were unable to take part in the collective rejoicing of the rest of the society in that they revived their grief. In the same vein, the wearing of mourning clothes, a practice still in force in all social classes in France at the time, was felt by some of those who were mourning as a way of setting them apart from the rest of the community. Such a feeling of exclusion also applied to the 1. Subject to marginalization during the war itself, they were most the anxious to return home, even to the most devastated areas. For many of them, the return to a normal life would not occur until many years had passed, after reconstruction that would last a decade. From demobilization to association: The operation was carried out in two main phases, the first between December and April 2. The political culture propagated since by the Third Republic was already well established and for the most part these soldiers considered themselves first and foremost citizens in arms. From the moment the armistice was signed, they considered the war to be over and they pushed very hard not to be released immediately. Following the British example was tempting for the authorities, which favored the release of professionals who were most in need in the post-war economy. However, they could not overlook a feeling that was deeply rooted in French republican principles and that was widely held in the civilian population. Demobilization was therefore organized according to a fundamentally egalitarian principle. The order of release was mainly determined by the time spent in the army, the number of dependent children also being taken into account. This measure did not entirely meet expectations, and vandalism was commonly practiced in the trains driving the men to their reveals: Though, if compared to the mutinies of British soldiers in Calais and Folkestone, demobilization in the French army can be deemed a rather smooth process. The soldiers being demobilized were also deeply concerned about their return to civil life. What reception would they get from civilians who, they thought, would misunderstand their wartime experience? How would they reintegrate into a daily life that they had left for several years? Reassuming a civil identity involved several delicate steps which involved reengaging with civil society as well as interacting with other demobilized men. Even the return of the fathers to their individual intimate spheres was at times very difficult for the children who were sometimes unable to recognize their fathers, many of whom had changed physically or morally. Frequently, the mobilized had been replaced. A law was passed in November obliging employers to re-hire their mobilized employees, but it was rendered largely ineffective by administrative restrictions. The veterans were therefore particularly affected by the unemployment crisis provoked by the post-war economic reconversion. True, after the armistice, many war

factories complied with the government appeal to dismiss the female workers they had hired since These measures failed, however, to solve the unemployment levels being experienced by the veterans. Such a situation challenged the very basis of the moral economy of gratitude, [4] a concept encompassing all the procedures through which civilians show their gratitude to veterans for the sacrifices endured. Contrary to this objective, the difficulties of the economic situation contributed to sharpen in the veteran community a feeling that they were misunderstood and underappreciated in the wider society. This was an important driving factor in the powerful wave of social protest that developed during the spring of , mainly as a reaction against inflated food prices and insufficient wages. The role of the veterans was particularly prominent in the large demonstrations, which had apparent success in in cities such as Perpignan and Marseille. One should nevertheless notice that the veteran protests of did not assume a separate form but merged with a more pervasive social discontent, triggered by the economic reconversion and the laying off of thousands of war workers. The failure of the great strike of May marked the apex, but also the reflux, of this wave of protests. This statement was often repeated during this time and appropriately captures the general state of mind in the wake of the armistice. The urge to express gratitude found an outlet in an intense ritual activity between and the early s: Whereas in reality demobilization had only very gradually freed individuals from their wartime obligations, the rites enacted a collective return, symmetrical to the mobilization of The French moved en masse to attend military celebrations held in garrison towns. The largest of these celebrations occurred in Paris on 14 July , with participants coming from all over the country. The celebration featured a great military parade passing under the Arc de Triomphe symbolizing the homecoming of the troops on a national level. The very symbolism of all these rituals, and the massive affluence they provoked, suggests that representing the demobilization as a collective experience was crucial. In a sense, ritualizing the demobilization was a way to exorcise the anxieties triggered by the uncertainties of peace time. Despite their reintegration into civil society, many veterans considered their war-time experiences as part and parcel of their specific identities. This broad grouping would gather up to half of the 6. The UF had its origins in a coming together during the war of a number of local associations working to meet the new needs of disabled veterans. At its climax, in the early s, its membership would amount to , Conversely, the UNC resulted from a national initiative. It benefited from powerful sponsors it even received permission from the government to promote itself in the barracks , and its inception in March provoked government concerns about the challenges veterans could constitute for public order. The development of this unprecedented mass movement responded to a double need. On the one hand, it was about defending the specific interests of ex-servicemen, especially when they had been hurt or maimed in battle. From this point of view, veterans associations proved immediately effective. The military pensions act, adopted by Parliament on 31 March , was indeed particularly liberal in comparison with the legislation previously in force. On the other hand, veterans were understood to be the bearers of a specific set of values related to their wartime experiences that needed promotion. Any return to it would have meant the negation of their experience and of the sacrifices of their comrades. The part played by the veterans in the radicalization of French politics during the s has been a controversial topic for historians, particularly because of the anti-parliamentarianism they often promoted. However, this was essentially a rhetorical anti-parliamentarianism which did not intersect with the anti-republicanism also being professed during this time by nationalist groups. In the same vein, when the president of the UNC took part in the riotous demonstration on 6 February , which tried to storm the Chamber of Deputies, he was quickly relieved of his responsibilities within the movement. Between war and peace: The length of the conflict, the depth of the cultural and social mobilization to which it had given rise, implied that: They did not resume professional contacts with their German peers until the mids and an undercurrent of defiance never vanished during the interwar period. Others, notably in the literary milieu, sooner attempted to challenge the impact war had had on intellectual activity. From a broader perspective, the mids can be considered as a major turning point. During the November general elections, the victory of the Bloc National demonstrated the prominence of representations inherited from the conflict. The political climate was characterized by a shift in the pre-war political divisions. On the contrary, the German enemy remained a paramount political representation. Returning to normalcy implied reconstructing the devastated areas and solving the huge debts accumulated to

finance the war effort. This persistent defiance towards the enemy had parallel implications in domestic politics. The spring and summer labor unrest, which was perceived by the state as a revolutionary danger fueled by an alien ideology " bolshevism " largely contributed to the victory of the Bloc National. The government reacted with great energy against the breaking out of a massive industrial protest in the spring of 1919. This political mood profoundly changed in a very few years, as testified in the electoral campaign which ended up with the victory of a left-wing coalition " le Cartel des gauches. This marked the reactivation of the political fault lines that existed prior to 1914. For the first time since the war, the religious question and the Republic itself were at stake again. The figures of the internal enemy also faded away, illustrated by the reelection of Caillaux in the Lot. The new foreign policy set up by Aristide Briand was justified by a spirit of conciliation with Germany which resulted in the welcoming of Germany at the League of Nations under the auspices of France, in 1919. Significantly, Briand became the object of a general worship by public opinion in the following years. True, the memory of the losses and destructions caused by the Great War remained paramount in this new cultural configuration, but they were henceforth given a different meaning. Promoting peace no longer implied denouncing a warlike enemy, but rather securing reconciliation. A successful cultural Demobilization? The perceived failure of the Ruhr occupation revealed that wartime means where henceforth unable to solve peacetime issues in the long term. By the same token, it cast a tragic doubt over the usefulness of the sacrifices made during the war and contributed to the further establishment of pacifism at the heart of French political attitudes in the interwar period. Broadly speaking, the demobilization of French society can be deemed a successful process, as opposed to the Italian and German post-war experiences. As in Britain , the memory of the Great War did not result in major conflicts and political violence remained marginal. This should not obscure the fact that seeds of radicalization were not totally absent from French politics at the outset of the war. As the comparison with the Italian case shows, this did not remove from post-war societies the temptation to pursue extreme political solutions. International Encyclopedia of the First World War, ed. Allons enfants de la patrie. France and the Legacy of the Great War, , in: French History and Civilization.

Chapter 5 : Post World War I Demobilization - International Relations - Oxford Bibliographies

Postwar trends in national income, business conditions, and employment will establish the setting for planning in every aspect of social security—social insurance as well as public assistance.

This essay will attempt to explain this dissonance by focusing on three partly intertwined and partly contradictory processes in post-war Germany: German history after has been the object of intense research for many decades. Much of this research has addressed the various consequences of the war, mostly in relation to other political, economic, and social issues, while only a limited number of studies have explicitly focused on how Germans came to terms with the legacy of the war. In the conclusion the issue of a broader interpretative framework for understanding post how Germans came to terms with the war will be addressed. About 2 million German soldiers lost their lives in the war and the mortality rate in almost all age groups of the German population exceeded pre-war levels until For one, there were now many more women than men, greatly limiting the chances of the , war widows to remarry. Less than half eventually did, facing conflicting pressures. On the one hand, remarriage could be criticized as a betrayal of the sacrifice of the fallen husband, and on the other hand it was called for as a contribution to rebuilding national strength. As the war had left more than 1 million German children orphaned, this fueled contemporary fears of unruly youngsters who in the minds of some were at risk off breaking free from adult control. While the German Empire lost a population of 6. Also, some having ethnic Germans remaining in Eastern Europe would bolster German claims for, and dreams of, future territorial re- expansion there. The border in the East was, therefore, contradictory in character. On the one hand, it was supposed to be fortified to prevent undesired migration to Germany, for example Jewish migration. On the other hand, the border had to be kept provisional in order to facilitate future expansion. The contradictory nature of the border contributed to hampering cultural demobilization. By March , all of them, including those serving in the East had returned home. The speed, at which this process of demobilization unfolded, was remarkable. It was also unexpected, as the army leadership had made plans, released in early , to discharge soldiers gradually. Demobilization, however, began as self-demobilization, voiding all diligent planning. An estimated , soldiers in the West left the army on their own. Soldiers arriving in closed units at their bases were, contrary to later claims, welcomed by the local population. They did not hear, however, unequivocal admissions of defeat. While this helped prevent dissatisfaction among returning soldiers, it also facilitated the subsequent spreading of the stab-in-the-back legend. Unemployment temporarily soared to more than 6 percent in early , with more than 1 million people receiving unemployment benefits. Fortunately, due to concerted efforts of employers, trade unions, and state authorities, this number was halved in the second half of , and by late had fallen further to , As there was a broad consensus that returning soldiers should get their former jobs back, many women who had taken up work in the war industries were pushed out of employment. The reduction of the work-day to eight hours, which was agreed upon by employers and trade unions in November , created more demand for labor, as did the massive expansion of the public sector, coupled with public-works projects, and the temporary retaining of war-time contracts by the national government. Also, the reduction of unemployment came at the cost of an inflation that, having spiraled out of control in the hyperinflation of , led to a painful stabilization with substantial unemployment in its wake. A total of 1. However, this eventually led to the creation of expectations that the republic could not fulfill, especially in the wake of inflation. Eventually there were over free corps comprising a maximum of , men, and including both war veterans and younger volunteers, who had, at best, shaky loyalty to the republic. This subculture carried over into right-wing extremist movements after the dissolution of the free corps, and thus contributed to the militarization of political culture in Germany. In the summer of , the Stahlhelm grew into a national organization, claiming , members by , and took on a rightist political profile. Its distinguishing feature was not, however, its rather vague program, but its political style. It is important to note, however, that this was a gradual process and that domestic militarization was only in part tantamount to cultural remobilization against the victors of the war. As the fate of the Weimar Republic, together with its approach to former enemies was only decided in its final years, cultural

demobilization was not without its chances to succeed. For young people, in particular for those who were old enough to work in the war industries but still too young to serve in the military, the war, despite all its hardships, also had liberating effects, as many figures of authority, such as teachers and policemen, were no longer present, and substantial wages provided novel opportunities for consumption. This liberalization, while mainly an urban phenomenon, certainly contributed to cultural demobilization. Membership in an increasing variety of sports associations – more than 5 million in – clearly surpassed that of the combat leagues. On the other hand, sports also had a contrasting effect. Sports officials, along with military leaders, wanted the training that their organizations provided to be a kind of compensation for the ban on universal male conscription that the Versailles Treaty imposed. The Social Democrats only admitted cautiously that the leadership of Imperial Germany had to bear responsibility for the war to a limited extent. War memorials, erected all over Germany after, stood out for the variety of their forms and the multiple readings they suggested. Only a few conveyed an outright revanchist message. Most centered on mourning, using religious symbols, figurative imagery, or and this was increasingly so around abstract forms. In the mids, figurative depictions of soldiers, that emphasizing an idealized and static posture took on more naturalistic and dynamic features, facilitating, but not exclusively suggesting, a heroic reading. As the memory of the hardships of the war faded, portraying soldiers as victims finally lost its appeal to a heroic reading, which did not deprive them of agency, and now gained some ground even in the Reichsbanner. The rightist shift of political hegemony in Germany was complete. Even the gradual militarization of political culture can only be seen to some extent as a brutalization, as this interpretation overlooks the profound pacifism among many committed republicans and marginalizes the effects of the multifaceted mass culture on German society. Kulturelle Demobilmachung – ein sinnvoller Begriff? Die Weimarer Republik, 8th Edition, Munich ; cf. Weimar Germany, Oxford ; Stibbe, Matthew: Politics, Society and Culture, Harlow By, those between fifteen and twenty-five years of age still made up more than a fifth of the German population according to Meerwarth, Entwicklung, p. Germany and the East, Ithaca Der Krieg des kleinen Mannes, Munich, pp. The overall trend of increasing gainful employment for women, which was most pronounced in, but not limited to, clerical work, continued through the s. Geschichte der Frauenarbeit in Deutschland, Marburg, p. German Victims of the Great War, Ithaca, pp. The War Come Home. Disabled Veterans in Britain and Germany, Berkeley, pp. Die Reichsvereinigung ehemaliger Kriegsgefangener, in: Political Violence in Weimar Germany A comprehensive history of the various combat leagues is provided by Diehl, James N.: Paramilitary Politics in Weimar Germany, Bloomington Youth in the Fatherless Land. Revolution, Inflation und Moderne. Eine Gesellschaftsgeschichte, Paderborn, p. Athletes, Gender, and German Modernity, Oxford Die deutsche Nation und ihr zentraler Erinnerungsort. The pacifist movement itself enjoyed mass support in the first years of the Weimar Republic, with tens of thousands of participants flocking to its rallies, but it saw a considerable decline following the French occupation of the Ruhr area in Basis-Mobilisierung gegen den Krieg. Der Weltkrieg als Erzieher. Der Erste Weltkrieg in der Gewaltgeschichte des Die Kultur der Niederlage. Horne, Kulturelle Demobilmachung, p.

Chapter 6 : Post-War Experiences of Soldiers - Vietnam War: Culture and Context

This article explores the dynamic relationship between demobilization and remobilization in Lithuania after Focusing on the formation of Lithuanian and German paramilitaries and their military roles in the postwar conflict, the article argues that their emergence was grounded in their experiences of the Russian revolution and demobilization.