

Chapter 1 : The Third Reich and the Palestine Question - Francis R. Nicosia - Google Books

The Third Reich and the Arab East, by Lukasz Hirszowicz, Routledge & Kegan Paul Pubs., London, , pages. Hirszowicz, a Polish lecturer at the University of Warsaw after World War II, had access to NAZI documents (regarding Arab contacts) on the east side of the Iron Curtain during the Cold War era.

The article is a review of Francis R. The English properly belonged to the master race, and throughout most of the s Hitler pursued a policy that respected the imperial prerogatives of Britain, abjuring Weltpolitik for Kontinentalpolitik. The Jews were consigned to the ultimate subhuman standing, destined first for expulsion and later for physical extermination. The Arabs were deemed racially inferior, incapable and unworthy of independence, destined to be dominated by others. For Nazi Germany, the issue of Palestine did not begin as one of foreign policy. Hitler immediately designated the excision of German Jewry from the fabric of German society as a foundation of domestic policy, and German authorities did everything in their power to encourage the emigration of German Jews. But the immediate aim of ridding Germany of its Jews as fast as possible produced a certain preference for Palestine, since the Zionist movement had already put the emigration of German Jews on a well-organized footing. The resulting coincidence of interests between Nazi Germany and the Zionist movement was institutionalized in the so-called Transfer Agreement of , by which German Jews emigrating to Palestine were allowed to take some of their assets in the form of German goods, a measure that modestly contributed to German export trade, assisted the progress of the Zionist enterprise, and worked against the efforts of non-Zionist Jews to effect a boycott of German goods. Nicosia therefore has much to offer to the debate over the Transfer Agreementâ€”a debate which stirred again following publication several years ago of two books on the subject by journalists Lenni Brenner and Edwin Black. Brenner and Black argued, each in his own way, that the Transfer Agreement represented a grave moral compromise and one that Zionism, by sharing the Nazi view of the Jews as inassimilable, accommodated too readily , and that the agreement foiled a chance to undermine Nazi Germany through a worldwide economic boycott. Nicosia undermines both propositions. From the German sources, the Transfer Agreement emerges as an arrangement born of the deepest mutual enmity, in order to speed the total disengagement of Germans and Jews. Even if the Zionists had backed the boycott to the hilt, Nicosia does not see how it could have halted the march of Nazi Germany or altered the course of its Jewish policy. To decide and to decide under duress are different processes, and much of the inquest into Zionist decision-making has been fundamentally ahistorical, for it rests upon the backward projection of the great momentum Zionism achieved after the war. The book is more than a contribution to the study of German foreign policy; it is a valuable case-study in Jewish policy. And since we are not likely to have a comparable study drawn from the Iraqi, Soviet or Ethiopian archives, this book will long stand alone as a documented account of what happens when anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism pull a government in opposite directions. As long as Hitler hoped to avoid war with Britain, Nazi Germany did nothing to encourage Arab nationalist insurgency against the Palestine Mandate, despite numerous Palestinian Arab overtures to German officials. The Arabs themselves, these officials pointed out time and again, had no understanding of the comprehensive nature of Nazi ideology, appreciating only its anti-Jewish substance. Nicosia ends his account with the approach of war. That policy had promoted Jewish emigration and rejected Arab pleas for support. But war completely disinhibited Nazi Germany. It made the annihilation of the Jews not only thinkable but feasible, and created an obvious German interest in stirring resistance to Britain among the Arabs. Still, there were no fundamental discontinuities between the policies of emigration and extermination of the Jews, or between neglect and manipulation of the Arabs. The Jews were driven out or exterminated in the pathological pursuit of racial purity; the Arabs were simple instruments, used or ignored depending upon whichever approach best served to neutralize Britain. The tight structure of this book, the lucid narrative, and the exhaustive use of the relevant sources including the principal archives and many interviews , all lend this book a definitive character. A few lesser themes do deserve further elaboration, and there is undoubtedly room for a study from the Arab perspective. And, given the preoccupation of present scholarship with the past politics of scholarship, an account of the contribution made by German Orientalists

to the policy debate would be timely. The subversion of German Orientalism by the state after makes the commonplace accusations against British and French Orientalism seem trivial.

Chapter 2 : Summary The Third Reich and the Arab East - Study Smart

This book, first published in English in , is a comprehensive guide to, and analysis of, the Third Reich's policy towards the Arab world. Based on German archive material, the records of the Nuremberg trials, published collections of American,.

The latter, adopted by Nazi propaganda as Drittes Reich, was first used in a book by Arthur Moeller van den Bruck. It was a republic with a semi-presidential system. During its tenure, it faced numerous problems, including hyperinflation , political extremism including violence from both left- and right-wing paramilitaries, contentious relationships with the Allied victors of World War I , and a series of failed attempts at coalition government by divided political parties. They promised to strengthen the economy and provide jobs. This event is known as the Machtergreifung "seizure of power". Marinus van der Lubbe , a Dutch communist, was found guilty of starting the blaze. Hitler proclaimed that the arson marked the start of a communist uprising. The Reichstag Fire Decree , imposed on 28 February , rescinded most civil liberties, including rights of assembly and freedom of the press. The decree also allowed the police to detain people indefinitely without charges or a court order. The legislation was accompanied by a propaganda campaign that led to public support for the measure. Violent suppression of communists by the SA was undertaken nationwide and 4, members of the Communist Party of Germany were arrested. The remaining major political parties followed suit: The founding of new parties was also made illegal, and all remaining political parties which had not already been dissolved were banned. Prussia was already under federal administration when Hitler came to power, providing a model for the process. In the months following the seizure of power in January , the Hitler cabinet used the terms of the Reichstag Fire Decree and later the Enabling Act to initiate the process of Gleichschaltung "co-ordination" , which brought all aspects of life under party control. These Commissars had the power to appoint and remove local governments, state parliaments, officials, and judges. In this way Germany became a de facto unitary state , with all state governments controlled by the central government under the NSDAP. The day after, SA stormtroopers demolished union offices around the country; all trade unions were forced to dissolve and their leaders were arrested. Germany was still in a dire economic situation, as six million people were unemployed and the balance of trade deficit was daunting. The new law provide an altered loyalty oath for servicemen so that they affirmed loyalty to Hitler personally rather than the office of supreme commander or the state. They were deluged with propaganda orchestrated by Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda Joseph Goebbels , who promised peace and plenty for all in a united, Marxist-free country without the constraints of the Versailles Treaty. Eventually the Nazis declared the Jews as undesirable to remain among German citizens and society. Poland suggested to France that the two nations engage in a preventive war against Germany in March On 17 May , Hitler gave a speech before the Reichstag outlining his desire for world peace , while at the same time accepting an offer from American President Franklin D. Roosevelt for military disarmament, provided the other nations of Europe did the same. The German Condor Legion included a range of aircraft and their crews, as well as a tank contingent. The aircraft of the Legion destroyed the city of Guernica in

Chapter 3 : The Third Reich and the Palestine Question : Francis R. Nicosia :

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This document is part of a periodical Journal of Historical Review. Use this menu to find more documents that are part of this periodical. Although Zionists today are loath to admit it publicly, the fact remains that the Zionist movement, during the period leading up to the Second World War, worked closely with the National Socialist government in Germany to solve the so-called Jewish question. Needless to say, professional historians have largely neglected this surprising cooperation. On August 25, , the Ministry of Economics issued a circular to all German currency control offices informing them of the recently concluded agreement with the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Above all, the arrangement greatly promoted the removal of Jews from Germany, a principal domestic goal of the Hitler regime. This lasted until the effects of the Arab revolt beginning in and the Peel Partition Plan the following year forced a reconsideration. Thereafter, the consensus was altered, but the policy of promoting Jewish emigration remained the same. The German Zionist Organization was employed by the government to "re-educate" the largely liberal assimilationist German Jewish community on the desirability of the Palestine option. The SS oversaw the establishment of occupational retraining centers run by the Hechalutz, the principal Zionist youth organization, to teach young Jews the necessary skills in demand in Palestine. Located throughout Germany, the centers also provided training for Jews who planned to emigrate to other countries. The British Embassy in Berlin issued its stamp of approval in a memorandum of April 3, , pointing out that they "enabled the Jewish Agency to select suitable candidates for admission to Palestine, better prepared for absorption into the economy of the country. For example, in February , Heydrich ordered the prohibition of speeches and activities that counseled Jews to remain in Germany. The SD Sicherheitsdienst attended Jewish meetings, censoring speakers who advocated the continuation of a Jewish presence in Germany while encouraging propaganda activities on the part of Zionists. By May , "a general ban on all meetings and speeches of Jewish organizations in Germany was issued by the Gestapo" although local Jewish cultural and sports activities, as well as the activities of Zionist organizations, were exempt. Nevertheless, it is important to note that when they were passed on September 15,, they were welcomed by Zionist groups which considered them important in breaking down the resistance of the majority of German Jews, who still regarded the Hitler regime as a temporary phenomenon. The net effect of this German-Zionist connection was to make Zionism the principal movement among Jewish youth in Germany in the s, relegating support for liberal assimilationism to the older generation. From on, the Arabs of the Middle East sought German help against the influx of Jews into Palestine, feeling that the anti-Jewish policies of the Hitler regime could be employed in behalf of the Arab cause for independence from the British Mandate. However, this was not to be the case. Zionism and British imperialism. Any official encouragement of Arab nationalism would have upset the status quo in the region, a state of affairs totally unacceptable to Germany. As a result, aside from a few insignificant shipments of arms to Arab insurgents in the late s, along with a brief dalliance on the part of German Intelligence at the same time probably without the approval of Hitler , nothing substantial was done to change this policy of willful neglect. As mentioned earlier, the outbreak of an Arab revolt in forced a reconsideration of Germangs Palestine policy and prompted the first genuine debate over the primacy of Palestine as the destination for German Jews. The Peel Partition Plan, an unsuccessful attempt to divide the country into Jewish and Arab sectors, conjured up the specter of a Jewish state, a state which was opposed by all German government and party figures. Nicosia points out that it was not simply for ideological reasons that National Socialism opposed the Jewish state a section of the book is devoted to just such a discussion. Rather it was the fact that "the anti-Semitic policies of the Hitler regime would make a Jewish state a natural enemy of the Reich and a dangerous addition to the growing coalition of nations hostile to the new Germany. This change was prompted by the realization that Palestine had a limited capacity to absorb the growing number of Jewish immigrants, as the resistance of the Arab population and the

resultant tighter restrictions placed on Jewish immigration by British authorities made increasingly clear. Nicosia claims that by late Hitler began to "prepare for war" as the chances for British cooperation with his proposed changes in the European territorial arrangement seemed more and more remote. In any event, a transfer of authority over Jewish policy in Germany took place at this time, with the SS given complete control over all its aspects. This policy of "compulsion" was to continue until the "Final Solution," the nature of which Nicosia is careful to avoid specifying. Aside from a couple of minor discrepancies which in no way detract from the credibility of this book, e. The German acceptance of the status quo in the Middle East is further confirmation of this fact. Additional information about this document Property.

Chapter 4 : The Third Reich and the Arab East: 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

This book, first published in English in , is a comprehensive guide to, and analysis of, the Third Reich's policy towards the Arab world. Based on German archive material, the records of the Nuremberg trials, published collections of American, British, French, German and Italian documents, and on European and Arabian diaries and memoirs, it provides an essential reading of the history of.

He is your ally. He is our ally, be he at the other end of the world. Indians, Asians, Arabs and blacks not only fought on the side of National Socialist Germany, but also wore the eagle and swastika proudly on their breast. Dozens of nationalities volunteered for the elite Waffen-SS and many non-whites of a wide range of ethnic backgrounds served the Axis in many capacities. In fact, it was the largest multi-racial fighting force in history! Not to mention also the most religiously diverse as well. Almost all of these peoples were represented in my unit. An average of six out of every ten men in the Waffen-SS were foreign volunteers. The English historian Antony James Beevor has this to say about what developed between these enormously brave and courageous men: One artillery detachment consisted mainly of Poles, and several of its members were buried in Polish uniforms with German insignia. They believed strongly and passionately. Together, as one, come what may. The Germans did not segregate their troops. Blacks, Asians, Arabs and Whites all fought and lived and died side-by-side. A sharp contrast to the American and British treatment of non-whites that fought for them. These unfortunate troops were often used as cannon fodder and not even allowed to fight with white troops. The Japanese Americans who volunteered for the U. Over , Japanese people who lived on the Pacific coast were interned with no crime other than being born Japanese. George Takei, of Star Trek fame, was one of the many victims of American racist policy. Our bank accounts were frozen, our businesses shuttered, and our homes with most of our belongings were left behind, all because of what we looked like. They placed in all one hundred twenty thousand of us inside barbed wire fences, machine guns pointed down at us from watch towers. We slept inside bug-infested barracks, ate in a noisy mess hall, and relieved ourselves in common latrines that had no walls between the stalls. We were denied adequate medicines, shelter and supplies. I remember as a child looking up toward a U. We were viewed not as individual people, but as a yellow menace to be dealt with, and harshly. The guns pointed at us at every point reminded us that if we so much as tried to stand up for our dignity, there would be violent consequences. The order and the ensuing confinement was an egregious violation of the constitution and of due process as we were held, without trial and without charge, awaiting our fate. The Japanese-Americans were treated as less than human by the United States government. During a search of the barracks of one camp: Six tanks were lined up in a threatening way. A double barbed-wire fence was built around the camp. And the guard was increased to more than one thousand armed soldiers Even Aleut people in Alaska were interned. A neatly hidden fact. There are many books that document this scarcely known treacherous act. Some Italian Americans were even forced to abandon their own homes and businesses. Some camps, during freezing cold winters, did not even have heat! Josephine Pandolfi Belenchia said that they even took an Italian version of Romeo and Juliet from their home. None of them were ever compensated for the loss of property or the time they spent in concentration camps. We Were Not the Enemy: Men, women, and children are spirited away from their homes and imprisoned indefinitely. No charges are made; no legal counsel is allowed. Newspapers fill with stories of espionage and enemies. During World War II, the United States used tactics remarkably similar to those in use today against presumed terrorists. By , President Franklin Roosevelt had covertly authorized J. Believing that "all German nationals without exception [are] dangerous," the United States surreptitiously pressured Latin-American countries to arrest and deport more than four thousand civilians of German ethnicity to the United States. There, many languished in internment camps, while others were shipped to war-torn Germany. This story is about the internment of a young American and his family. He was born in the U. When he arrived in Germany in the dead of winter, he was transported to Hohenasperg in a frigid, stench-filled, locked, and heavily guarded, boxcar. Once in Hohenasperg, he was separated from his family and put in a prison cell. He was only twelve years old! He was treated like a Nazi by the U. He was shot down and put into a German P. March 18, 1945

September 23, This black American was attacked by South Carolina police in , while still in his army uniform, just hours after being honorably discharged from the United States Army! This attack was so brutal it blinded Woodard for life! Ironic that when America occupied Germany after the war they brought with them their racist policies which were previously unknown in Germany. The book *The Day of Battle: Army*; more than two years later the U. Navy had only six black sailors-excluding mess stewards. At the time of the Anzio landings May , the U. Army had , officers, of whom only 4, were black. Navy was worse, with 82, black enlisted sailors and no black officers; the Marine Corps which had rejected all black enlistments until President Roosevelt intervened, would not commission its first black officer until several months after the war ended They were subjected to 16 hour work days in the sweltering jungle heat, along with leeches, legions of mosquitoes, malaria and dysentery. Army Engineers in wartime. These American blacks were little more than forced labor gangs. But every dog has his day. And died a Man. Perry could not endure the jungles brutality, nor the racist treatment meted out by his white officers. Perry won the admiration of officers forced to witness the execution for his cool courage in the face of certain death. What did they get? What did you get?

Chapter 5 : The Third Reich and Palestine | Martin Kramer on the Middle East

Read "The Third Reich and the Arab East" by Andrzej Hirsztowicz with Rakuten Kobo. This book, first published in English in , is a comprehensive guide to, and analysis of, the Third Reich's policy to.

Speer reports that "Hitler had been much impressed by a scrap of history he had learned from a delegation of distinguished Arabs. Such a creed was perfectly suited to the German temperament. Hitler said that the conquering Arabs, because of their racial inferiority, would in the long run have been unable to contend with the harsher climate of the country. They could not have kept down the more vigorous natives, so that ultimately not Arabs but Islamized Germans could have stood at the head of this Mohammedan Empire. Then the Germanic races would have conquered the world. The Mohammedan religion too would have been much more compatible to us than Christianity. Why did it have to be Christianity with its meekness and flabbiness? This led him to discuss Palestine and the conditions there, and he then stated that he himself would not rest until the last Jew had left Germany. Kalid al Hud observed that the Prophet Mohammed had acted the same way. He had driven the Jews out of Arabia. We shall continue to make disturbances in the Far East and in Arabia. Let us think as men and let us see in these peoples at best lacquered half-apes who are anxious to experience the lash. Despite the Nazi racial theories which denigrated Arabs as members of an inferior race, individual Arabs who assisted the Reich in fighting the British for possession of the Middle East were treated with honor and respect. Mufti Haj Amin al-Husseini, for example, "was granted honorary Aryan" status by the Nazis for his close collaboration with Hitler and the Third Reich. The already tense situation in the Middle East was further complicated by the emergence of Jewish nationalistic aspirations. Arab hatred of the Jews and disappointment at the failed Arab hopes for independence led to bloody riots. At first purely anti-Jewish in nature and directed against the rapidly increasing Jewish immigration into Palestine, the uprisings were later aimed at Great Britain as the mandatory power. The situation continued to be unsatisfactory until the outbreak of World War II, when it was overshadowed by the crisis in Europe. When England declared war on Germany the Zionist organizations, which had actively supported the influx of Jewish immigrants in Palestine, at once proclaimed solidarity with Britain against Germany. Exploitation of the Arab Freedom Movement. The situation of the English in the Middle East will be rendered more precarious, in the event of major German operations, if more British forces are tied down at the right moment by civil commotion or revolt. All military, political, and propaganda measures to this end must be closely coordinated during the preparatory period. As central agency abroad I nominate Special Staff F, which is to take part in all plans and actions in the Arab area, whose headquarters are to be in the area of the Commander Armed Forces South-east. The most competent available experts and agents will be made available to it. In the first place, there is no such thing as Arabs. To speak in the singular of an Arab discourse is an aberration. The Arab world is driven by a multiplicity of points of view. At the time, one could single out four major ideological currents, which extend from western liberalism, through Marxism and nationalism, to Islamic fundamentalism. In regard to these four, two, namely western liberalism and Marxism, clearly rejected Nazism, in part on shared grounds such as the heritage of enlightenment thinkers, and the denunciation of Nazism as a form of racism, and partially because of their geopolitical affiliations. On this issue, Arab nationalism is contradictory. If one looks into it closely, however, the number of nationalistic groups which identified themselves with Nazi propaganda turns out to be quite scaled-down. There is only one clone of Nazism in the Arab world, namely the Syrian social national party, which was founded by a Lebanese Christian, Antoun Saadeh. The Young Egypt Party flirted for a time with Nazism, but it was a fickle, weathercock party. Massive programs of propaganda were launched in the Arab world, first by Fascist Italy and later on by Nazi Germany. The Nazis in particular focused on impacting the new generation of political thinkers and activists. Whoever has lived during this period in Damascus will appreciate the inclination of the Arab people to Nazism, for Nazism was the power which could serve as its champion, and he who is defeated will by nature love the victor. But our belief was rather different. They were particularly successful in recruiting several tens-of-thousands of Muslims for membership in German Schutzstaffel SS units, and as propagandists for the Arabic-speaking world. The range

of collaborative activities was wide. The official German notes of that meeting contain numerous references to combatting Jews both inside and outside Europe. The following excerpts from that meeting are statements from Hitler to the Mufti: Germany stood for uncompromising war against the Jews. That naturally included active opposition to the Jewish national home in Palestine, which was nothing other than a center, in the form of a state, for the exercise of destructive influence by Jewish interests. This was the decisive struggle; on the political plane, it presented itself in the main as a conflict between Germany and England, but ideologically it was a battle between National Socialism and the Jews. In that hour the Mufti would be the most authoritative spokesman for the Arab world. It would then be his task to set off the Arab operations, which he had secretly prepared. When that time had come, Germany could also be indifferent to French reaction to such a declaration. His espionage network provided the Wehrmacht with a forty-eight-hour warning of the Allied invasion of North Africa. The Wehrmacht, however, ignored this information, which turned out to be completely accurate. He is still a controversial figure, both vilified and honored by different political factions in the contemporary Arab world. But latest research on the massive and influential radio broadcasts was able to prove "that the texts were supplied by German personnel and not, as sometimes believed, by the reader[s] of the Arabic broadcasts [Despite the fact that his Arabic speeches were broadcast by Radio Berlin and he was always presented as a role model, al-Husseini did not have any influence on the broadcast content. The Arabs in general did not seem to have been partners with equal rights. Instead they were secondary recipients of propaganda and orders, Goldenbaum concluded. Cooperation never went beyond the emphasized common battle against colonialism. The Zionist narrative of the Arab world is based centrally around one figure who is ubiquitous in this whole issue—the Jerusalem Grand Mufti Hajj Amin al-Husseini, who collaborated with the Nazis. But the historical record is actually quite diverse. The initial reaction to Nazism and Hitler in the Arab world and especially from the intellectual elite was very critical towards Nazism, which was perceived as a totalitarian, racist and imperialist phenomenon. It was criticized by the liberals or what I call the liberal Westernizers, i. In fact, only one of the major ideological currents in the Arab world developed a strong affinity with Western anti-Semitism, and that was Islamic fundamentalism—not all Islam or Islamic movements but those with the most reactionary interpretations of Islam. They reacted to what was happening in Palestine by espousing Western anti-Semitic attitudes. The most significant practical effect of Nazi policy on Palestine between and , however, was to radically increase the immigration rate of German and other European Jews and to double the population of Palestinian Jews. During this period the League of Nations Mandate for the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Mandatory Palestine to be used as a refuge for Jews was "still internationally recognized". The Gestapo and the SS inconsistently cooperated with a variety of Jewish organizations and efforts e. This precipitous increase in the Jewish Palestinian population stimulated Palestinian Arab political resistance to continued Jewish immigration, and was a principal cause for the " Arab revolt in Palestine , which in turn led to the British White Paper decision to abandon the League of Nations Mandate to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine. At the same time the Zionists and other Jews would ally themselves to the British battle against Germany and the Axis, even while the British blocked the escape of European Jews into Palestine. Many of his followers, who had fought Jews and the English in Palestine, followed him and continued to work for his political goals. Among the most notable Palestinian soldiers in this category was Abd al-Qadir al-Husayni , a kinsman and officer of the Mufti who had been wounded twice in the early stages of the " Arab revolt in Palestine. Abd al-Qadir al-Husayni then worked with the Mufti to support the Golden Square regime, and consequently was sentenced to prison by the British after they retook Iraq. His fellow Iraq-veteran and German collaborator Fawzi al-Qawuqji became a rival general in that same struggle against Zionism. Felmy, after the Kristallnacht pogroms in November , most Jewish and Zionist organizations aligned with Britain and its allies to oppose Nazi Germany. After this time the organized assistance by the Gestapo to the Jewish organizations who transported European Jews to Palestine became much more sporadic, although bribery of individual Germans often help accomplish such operations even after official policy discouraged them. For instance, in June the Mufti recommended to the Hungarian minister that it would be better to send Jews in Hungary to Concentration Camps in Poland rather than let them find asylum in Palestine it is not entirely clear that the Mufti was aware of the Extermination

Camps in Poland, e. Auschwitz , at this time: I ask your Excellency to permit me to draw your attention to the necessity of preventing the Jews from leaving your country for Palestine, and if there are reasons which make their removal necessary, it would be indispensable and infinitely preferable to send them to other countries where they would find themselves under active control, for example, in Poland . We combatted this enterprise by writing to Ribbentrop, Himmler, and Hitler, and, thereafter, the governments of Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and other countries. We succeeded in foiling this initiative, a circumstance that led the Jews to make terrible accusations against me, in which they held me accountable for the liquidation of four hundred thousand Jews who were unable to emigrate to Palestine in this period. They added that I should be tried as a war criminal in Nuremberg. It had no legitimacy whatsoever when addressed to Nazi authorities who had cooperated with the Zionists to send tens of thousands of German Jews to Palestine and then set out to exterminate the Jews of Europe. The Mufti was well aware that the European Jews were being wiped out; he never claimed the contrary. Nor, unlike some of his present-day admirers, did he play the ignoble, perverse, and stupid game of Holocaust denial. His honour-pride would not allow him to justify himself to the Jews. Statements like this, from a man who was well placed to know what the Nazis had done constitute a powerful argument against Holocaust deniers. It is the duty of Muhammadans in general and Arabs in particular to drive all Jews from Arab and Muhammadan countries. Germany is also struggling against the common foe who oppressed Arabs and Muhammadans in their different countries. Rashid Ali sent an urgent appeal for assistance to Berlin, where the Wehrmacht High Command held a conference on 6 May to discuss measures to be taken to support the rebellion. It was decided to give Iraq all assistance possible and to intensify the war against Great Britain in the Middle East. Diplomatic relations between the Third Reich and Iraq were resumed. The former German Ambassador to Iraq, Dr. Grobba, returned to Baghdad. Fritz Grobba served intermittently as the German ambassador in Iraq from to , supporting anti-Jewish and fascist movements in the Arab world. Intellectuals and army officers were invited to Germany as guests of the Nazi party, and antisemitic material was published in the newspapers. The estimates of Jewish victims vary from less than to over killed, and from to wounded. Though these figures are debated in the secondary literature, it is generally agreed that over Jewish businesses were looted. The Futuwwa were commanded by Iraqi minister of education Saib Shawkat , who also praised Hitler for eradicating Jews. At the time of the Iraqi rebellion a number of Arab students residing in Germany had volunteered for duty in Training of the Moslems began immediately. The Arabs had a fair knowledge of German and showed themselves willing to learn One mistake that was made was to use as instructors Germans who had lived in Palestine and the other Middle East countries.

Chapter 6 : calendrierdelascience.com | The Third Reich and the Palestine Question

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He is an officer stationed in Smyrna and participates first-hand in the Armenian genocide. One and a half million Christians are slaughtered under the sword of Islamic Jihad by the Ottoman Army. He brings with him lessons of genocide and the vision of leading a Pan-Islamic empire, where Jews and Christians are not acceptable. Amin Al-Husseini [ii] becomes lead figure in organizing riots against locals. He begins rule of terror over local Muslim leaders, who denounce him as ignorant thug. Husseini fabricates rumors to turn Muslims against Jews. Amin Al-Husseini came in a poor fourth place in the vote [iii]. He was neither a Sheikh religiously accredited leader nor an Alim Islamic scholar. He becomes the pre-eminent Arab power in Palestine. His brutality becomes notorious and is rejected by local Muslim leadership. He has the Dome gold-plated for the first time. He is hugely disappointed by the end of the Ottoman Empire under Ataturk. Husseini becomes fanaticized by the idea that he must restore the lost Islamic Empire. He vows to fight all Muslim seculars. It envisions a Pan-Islamic Empire, where strict Islamic law rules over all. Husseini finds his fit and becomes prominent member of Muslim Brotherhood. He spreads false rumors to further turn the local Muslims against the Jews. Random murdering of Hebron Jews begins. Hebron Jewish community was over 2, years old. He preaches Islamic unity and creates the World Islamic Congress in [x].

Chapter 7 : Lukasz Hirsowicz (Author of Third Reich and the Arab East)

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Chapter 8 : The Third Reich and the Arab East : Lukasz Hirsowicz :

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Chapter 9 : Amin Al Husseini, the Father of Arafatâ€™s Fatah, and the Muslim Brotherhoodâ€™s Hamas

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