

(1999); and G. Day, *Modernist Literature, 1890–1950* (2010). For the artistic movement that challenged bourgeois society in the interwar period, see N. Brodskaja, *Surrealism: Genesis of a Revolution* (2009); and A. Lyford, *Surrealist Masculinities: Gender Anxiety and the Aesthetics of Post–World War I Reconstruction in France* (2007).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Excellent materials and links to numerous other sites on diplomacy and the League of Nations may be found in the *Research Guide to League of Nations Documents and Publications*, at the library of Northwestern University, <http://digital.library.northwestern.edu/league/background.html>. There are also links and readings on modern international relations and anticolonial movements at *Resources for the Study of International Relations and Foreign Policy*, a Web site of V. Ferraro in the International Relations Program at Mount Holyoke College, www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/feros-pg.htm. Useful materials on Asia, the Middle East, and decolonization are available at the indispensable *Internet History Sourcebook*, cited often for previous chapters; material on the modern era may be found at www.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/modsbook.asp.

20. DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP IN THE 1930s

Some general accounts for the interwar years and the Great Depression have been described for chapter 19, and books on the international crisis of the 1930s will be listed for chapter 21. Helpful introductions to the democracies and dictatorships in this era are P. Brendon, *The Dark Valley: A Panorama of the 1930s* (2000); R. W. Winks and R. J. Q. Adams, *Europe, 1890–1945: Crisis and Conflict* (2003), cited earlier; D. C. Large, *Between Two Fires: Europe's Path in the 1930s* (1990); Z. Steiner, *The Triumph of the Dark: European International History, 1933–1939* (2011); C. Fischer,

Europe between Democracy and Dictatorship, 1900–1945 (2011); and J. Jackson (ed.), *Europe, 1900–1945* (2002). Two informative comparative studies are S. Salter and J. Stevenson, *The Working Class and Politics in Europe and America, 1929–1945* (1989), and J. A. Garraty, *The Great Depression* (1986), which examines diverse national responses to the crisis in the United States and Europe. For studies in women's history of the era, see A. Kershaw and A. Kimyongür (eds.), *Women in Europe between the Wars: Politics, Culture and Society* (2007).

Britain between the Wars

General accounts for Britain, some extending beyond the interwar years, are A. J. P. Taylor, *English History, 1914–1945* (1965), written with the author's usual verve; A. Marwick, *A History of the Modern British Isles, 1914–1999* (2000); and M. Beloff, *Wars and Welfare: Britain, 1914–1945* (1984). An overview of the British economic scene is provided in S. Pollard, *The Development of the British Economy, 1914–1990* (rev. 1992).

An outstanding account of changes in British life is provided in J. Stevenson, *British Society, 1914–1945* (1984). Other suggested studies include S. Glynn and J. Oxborrow, *Interwar Britain: Social and Economic History* (1976); J. Stevenson and C. Cook, *The Slump: Society and Politics during the Depression* (1978); S. Hynes, *The Auden Generation: Literature and Politics in the 1930s* (1977); R. Blythe, *The Age of Illusion: Some Glimpses of Britain between the Wars, 1919–1940* (rev. 1984); and two informative books by R. McKibben, *Classes and Cultures: England 1918–1951* (1998) and *Parties and People: England 1914–1951* (2010). The postwar lot of the British wartime women workers is portrayed in D. Beddoe, *Back to Home and Duty: Women between the Wars, 1919–1939* (1989), and women activists are described in B. Harrison, *Prudent Revolutionaries: Portraits of British Feminists between*

the Wars (1987). The campaign for women's rights is also examined in M. Pugh, *Women and the Women's Movement in Britain, 1914–1999* (2000).

On the decline of the Liberal Party and the rise of Labour, one may read M. Freedon, *Liberalism Divided: British Political Thought, 1914–1938* (1986); J. Shepherd and K. Laybourn, *Britain's First Labour Government* (2006); and D. Howell, *MacDonald's Party: Labour Identities and Crisis, 1922–1931* (2002). For the general strike of 1926 and the cabinet crisis of 1929, a valuable synthesis is P. Williamson, *National Crisis and National Government: British Politics, the Economy, and the Empire, 1926–1932* (1992); see also, A. Perkins, *A Very British Strike: 3 May–12 May, 1926* (2006); and R. H. Saltzman, *A Lark for the Sake of Their Country: The 1926 General Strike Volunteers in Folklore and Memory* (2012). Among many biographies, there are studies of Ramsay MacDonald by D. Marquand (1977), A. Morgan (1987), and K. Morgan (2006); and of his rival conservative leader by R. Jenkins, *Baldwin* (1987). K. Rose, *King George V* (1984), is a scholarly biography of the monarch.

On British relations with the empire and dominions, one may turn to D. Kennedy, *Britain and Empire, 1880–1945* (2002); M. Kitchen, *The British Empire and Commonwealth: A Short History* (1996); and A. Smith, *The Royal Over-Seas League: From Empire into Commonwealth, a History of the First 100 years* (2010). For the Irish Revolution and the transition to independence, see J. M. Curran, *The Birth of the Irish Free State, 1921–1923* (1980); P. Cottrell, *The War for Ireland: 1913–1923* (2009); W. H. Kautt, *Ambushes and Armour: The Irish Rebellion 1919–1921* (2010); C. Kostick, *Revolution in Ireland: Popular Militancy, 1917–1923* (2009); and R. Killen, *A Short History of the Irish Revolution, 1912 to 1927* (2007). For a broader time period, there is J. J. Lee, *Ireland, 1912–1985: Politics and Society* (1990). The thorny

issue of Northern Ireland is examined in N. Mansergh, *The Unresolved Question: The Anglo-Irish Settlement and Its Undoing, 1912–1972* (1991), and M. Mulholland, *The Longest War: Northern Ireland's Troubled History* (2002).

France between the Wars

General accounts for these years are P. Bernard and H. Dubief, *The Decline of the Third Republic, 1914–1938* (trans. 1985); J. P. Azéma, *From Munich to the Liberation, 1938–1944* (trans. 1985), somewhat more probing; and W. Fortescue, *The Third Republic in France, 1870–1940: Conflicts and Continuities* (2000), which provides excellent source materials. The general anxiety of the era is treated in R. Panchasi, *Future Tense: The Culture of Anticipation in France between the Wars* (2009). P. Nord, *France's New Deal: From the Thirties to the Postwar Era* (2010), examines France's long economic decline and postwar recovery. An illuminating study of government planning, which was less successful in the interwar years than later, is R. F. Kuisel, *Capitalism and the State in Modern France: Renovation and Economic Management in the Twentieth Century* (1981). The political and social divisions within France are colorfully conveyed in E. Weber, *The Hollow Years: France in the 1930s* (1994).

The response to the Depression and the threat to the Third Republic are explored in two books by J. Jackson: *The Politics of Depression in France, 1932–1936* (1985) and *The Popular Front in France: Defending Democracy, 1934–1938* (1988). More recent treatments of the Popular Front are J. Wardhaugh, *In Pursuit of the People: Political Culture in France, 1934–39* (2009); and S. Dell, *The Image of the Popular Front: The Masses and the Media in Interwar France* (2007). For the Socialist leader of the Popular Front, one may read J. Colton, *Léon Blum: Humanist in Politics* (1966, 1987), and J. Lacouture, *Léon Blum* (1977; trans. 1982). Other studies of the political left in

the Popular Front era include N. Greene, *Crisis and Decline: The French Socialist Party in the Popular Front Era* (1969); D. Cauter, *Communism and the French Intellectuals, 1914–1960* (1965); and D. R. Brower, *The New Jacobins: The French Communist Party and the Popular Front* (1968). For right-wing and fascist-type movements, in addition to books cited for chapter 15, one may read R. Soucy, *French Fascism: The First Wave, 1924–1933* (1985) and *French Fascism: The Second Wave, 1933–1939* (1995). Additional works on the topic include M. Antliff, *Avant-Garde Fascism: The Mobilization of Myth, Art, and Culture in France, 1909–1939* (2007); P. Mazgaj, *Imagining Fascism: The Cultural Politics of the French Young Right, 1930–1945* (2007); S. Kennedy, *Reconciling France against Democracy: The Croix de Feu and the Parti Social Français, 1927–1945* (2007); and S. Sanos, *The Aesthetics of Hate: Far-Right Intellectuals, Antisemitism, and Gender in 1930s France* (2013). French national identity is examined in H. Lebovics, *True France: The Wars over Cultural Identity, 1900–1945* (1992). Studies of the countryside include G. Wright, *Rural Revolution in France: The Peasantry in the Twentieth Century* (1964), and R. O. Paxton, *French Peasant Fascism: Henry Dorgères' Green-shirts and the Crisis of French Agriculture, 1929* (1997). French responses to the rise of Nazism are examined in several useful books: R. Davis, *Anglo-French Relations before the Second World War: Appeasement and Crisis* (2001); B. F. Martin, *France in 1938* (2005); and J. B. Duroselle, *France and the Nazi Threat: The Collapse of French Diplomacy, 1932–1939* (trans. 2004).

Italy: The Fascist Experience

A helpful introduction to the general development of modern Italy may be found in S. M. Di Scala, *Italy: From Revolution to Republic, 1700 to the Present* (rev. 2009). The rise of Italian Fascism is examined in G. Finaldi,

Mussolini and Italian Fascism (2008). There is also an impressive account of the early years in A. Lyttelton, *The Seizure of Power: Fascism in Italy, 1919–1929* (1973), and a concise survey of the entire Fascist era in P. Morgan, *Italian Fascism, 1915–1945* (2004). Mussolini's flamboyant precursor is studied in J. Woodhouse, *Gabriele d'Annunzio: Defiant Archangel* (1998).

The Fascist state is examined in C. Borsella, *Fascist Italy: A Concise Historical Narrative* (2007); M. Blinkhorn, *Mussolini and Fascist Italy* (2006); and M. Hametz, *In the Name of Italy: Nation, Family, and Patriotism in a Fascist Court* (2012). The Fascist impact on Italian society is comprehensively examined in two books by V. de Grazia, *The Culture of Consent: Mass Organization of Leisure in Fascist Italy* (1981) and *How Fascism Ruled Women: Italy, 1922–1945* (1991); in R. J. B. Bosworth, *Mussolini's Italy: Life under the Dictatorship, 1915–1945* (2006); and in E. Gentile, *The Socialization of Politics in Fascist Italy* (1994), which portrays fascism as a civic and political religion. Worthy recent texts on special topics in Fascist Italy include M. Ebner, *Ordinary Violence in Mussolini's Italy* (2011); G. Talbot, *Censorship in Fascist Italy, 1922–43* (2007); P. Baxa, *Roads and Ruins: The Symbolic Landscape of Fascist Rome* (2010); and L. Benadusi, *The Enemy of the New Man: Homosexuality in Fascist Italy* (2012).

The compromise with the church is explored in J. F. Pollard, *The Vatican and Italian Fascism, 1920–1932* (1985) and *The Vatican and Italian Fascism, 1929–32: A Study in Conflict* (2005). Mussolini's racial policy, moving on into the war years, is studied in M. Michaelis, *Mussolini and the Jews: German-Italian Relations and the Jewish Question in Italy, 1922–1945* (1978); S. Zucotti, *The Italians and the Holocaust: Persecution, Rescue, and Survival* (1988); and A. Stille, *Benevolence and Betrayal: Five Italian Jewish Families under Fascism* (1993), a poignant portrayal.

On Il Duce, the best studies are by D. Mack Smith, *Mussolini* (1982), straightforward and comprehensive, and the more recent biography by R. J. B. Bosworth, *Mussolini* (2002). There are also informative biographies by J. Ridley, *Mussolini* (1997); M. Clark, *Mussolini* (2005); and A. L. Cardoza, *Benito Mussolini: The First Fascist* (2006). Other useful studies include A. J. Gregor, *Young Mussolini and the Intellectual Origins of Fascism* (1979), and Z. Sternhell, *The Birth of Fascist Ideology: From Cultural Rebellion to Political Revolution* (1993), a controversial but outstanding study cited earlier.

Foreign and colonial policy is examined in D. Mack Smith, *Mussolini's Roman Empire* (1976); E. Gentile, *La Grande Italia: The Myth of the Nation in the Twentieth Century* (trans. 2009); N. Arielli, *Fascist Italy and the Middle East, 1933–40* (2010); and S. A. Smith, *Imperial Designs: Italians in China, 1900–1947* (2012).

Germany, 1919–1933: The Weimar Republic

For the collapse of the Weimar Republic and the emergence of Hitler, several of the longer-range histories of Germany by G. A. Craig and others, cited for chapters 13 and 14, will also be helpful. For accounts of Weimar, one may turn to E. Kolb, *The Weimar Republic* (trans. 1988); H. Heiber, *The Weimar Republic: Germany, 1918–1933* (1986); H. Mommsen, *The Rise and Fall of Weimar Democracy* (trans. 1996); E. Weitz, *Weimar Germany: Promise and Tragedy* (2007); and R. J. Evans, *The Coming of the Third Reich* (2003), the first volume of a trilogy on the Nazi party and regime.

The most informed inquiry into German efforts to cope with the Depression is H. James, *The German Slump: Politics and Economics, 1924–1936* (1986). Readers may also turn to A. Fergusson, *When Money Dies: The Nightmare of Deficit Spending, Devaluation, and Hyperinflation in Weimar Germany* (2010). The inability of the

political parties and diverse interest groups to cooperate is examined in L. E. Jones, *German Liberalism and the Dissolution of the Weimar Party System, 1918–1933* (1989). W. L. Guttman, *The German Social Democratic Party, 1875–1933* (1981), examines a major party of the Left. The resort to extra-parliamentary tactics receives attention in J. M. Riehl, *Paramilitary Politics in Weimar Germany* (1977); P. Fritzsche, *Rehearsals for Fascism: Populism and Political Mobilization in Weimar Germany* (1990); and E. Rosenhaft, *Beating the Fascists? The German Communists and Political Violence, 1929–1933* (1984). The Nazi paramilitary apparatus is the subject of O. Mitchell, *Hitler's Stormtroopers and the Attack on the German Republic, 1919–1933* (2008). The question of army loyalties is examined in depth in F. L. Carsten, *The Reichswehr and Politics, 1918 to 1933* (trans. 1966); J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, *The Nemesis of Power: The German Army in Politics, 1918–1945* (rev. 1964); and G. A. Craig, *The Politics of the Prussian Army, 1640–1945* (1956, 1964), cited earlier.

Among thoughtful efforts to explore the ideological roots of Weimar's failure are F. Stern, *The Politics of Cultural Despair: A Study in the Use of the Germanic Ideology* (1961), and G. L. Mosse, *The Crisis of German Ideology: Intellectual Origins of the Third Reich* (1964). Cultural history in these years is examined in P. Gay, *Weimar Culture: The Outsider as Insider* (1968, 2001); W. Laqueur, *Weimar: A Cultural History, 1918–1933* (rev. 2011); D. J. K. Peukert, *The Weimar Republic: The Crisis of Classical Modernity* (trans. 1992); and W. Grange, *Cultural Chronicle of the Weimar Republic* (2008). A helpful discussion of key political figures is available in P. Stachura, *Political Leaders in Weimar Germany: A Biographical Study* (1993). For key individuals, see H. Harmer, *Friedrich Ebert: Germany* (2008), and S. Volkov, *Walther Rathenau: The Life of Weimar's Fallen Statesman* (2012).

Germany, 1933–1945: The Third Reich

A valuable introduction to the vast literature on the Third Reich is I. Kershaw, *The Nazi Dictatorship: Problems and Perspectives of Interpretation* (rev. 2000). P. Ayçoberry, *The Nazi Question: An Essay on the Interpretation of National Socialism, 1922–1975* (trans. 1981), and J. Lukacs, *The Hitler of History* (1997), are also helpful historiographical studies. Two successful efforts to provide a thoughtful overview of the Nazi era are K. P. Fischer, *Nazi Germany* (1995), and M. Burleigh, *The Third Reich* (2000); there is also an excellent account of the Nazi regime in R. J. Evans, *The Third Reich in Power, 1933–1939* (2005), the second volume of his trilogy, informative on the lives of people as well as the politics and ideology of the regime. Among the numerous narratives that appear every year, the following recent ones are of note: R. Scheck, *Germany, 1871–1945: A Concise History* (2008); T. Kirk, *Nazi Germany* (2007); D. Williamson, *The Third Reich* (2011); and M. Whittock, *A Brief History of the Third Reich* (2011).

For the broad spectrum of right-wing nationalism in the era, see B. Jackisch, *The Pan-German League and Radical Nationalist Politics in Interwar Germany, 1918–39* (2012); and D. Lührssen, *Hammer of the Gods: The Thule Society and the Birth of Nazism* (2012). On the coming to power of the Nazis, one may first turn to M. Broszat, *Hitler and the Collapse of Weimar Germany* (trans. 1987), focusing on the years 1929–1933. Informative studies may also be found in H. A. Turner, *Hitler's Thirty Days to Power: January 1933* (1997); H. Beck, *The Fateful Alliance: German Conservatives and Nazis in 1933: The Machtergreifung in a New Light* (2008); F. McDonough, *Hitler and the Rise of the Nazi Party* (2012); and T. Abel, *The Nazi Movement* (2012). Two studies illuminate the Nazi appeal to diverse segments of the population: W. S. Allen, *The Nazi Seizure of Power: The Experience of a Single*

German Town, 1922–1945 (rev. 1989), and J. H. Grill, *The Nazi Movement in Baden, 1920–1945* (1984). Two efforts to assess the Nazi appeal at the polls are R. F. Hamilton, *Who Voted for Hitler?* (1982), and T. Childers, *The Nazi Voter: The Social Foundations of Fascism in Germany, 1919–1933* (1983), which both tend to confirm that Nazi support came from all segments of the population, not only from the lower middle class. The movement's mobilization of "populist nationalism" is recounted in P. Fritzsche, *Germans into Nazis* (1998).

M. H. Kater, *The Nazi Party: A Social Profile of Members and Leaders, 1919–1945* (1983), is an exhaustive sociological analysis of those who joined and led the party, while D. Orlow, *The History of the Nazi Party* (2 vols.; 1969–1973) is a comprehensive organizational history. There are many studies of such key Nazi institutions as the SS, the Gestapo, and the courts, too numerous to cite here. For the military, one may read O. Bartov, *Hitler's Army: Soldiers, Nazis, and War in the Third Reich* (1991).

Religion and related matters are examined in E. C. Helmreich, *The German Churches under Hitler* (1979); D. Bergen, *Twisted Cross: The German Christian Movement in the Third Reich* (1996); D. Hastings, *Catholicism and the Roots of Nazism: Religious Identity and National Socialism* (2010); and S. Friedländer, *Pius XII and the Third Reich* (1966). Books on Hitler's persecution of the Jews, and on the death camps and the Holocaust, will be described for the next chapter, but one should mention here L. S. Dawidowicz, *The War against the Jews, 1933–1945* (1976); S. Gordon, *Hitler, Germans, and the Jewish Question* (1984); S. Friedländer, *Nazi Germany and the Jews: The Years of Persecution, 1933–1939* (1997); and A. Steinweis, *Kristallnacht 1938* (2009).

The Nazi state is described in outstanding analyses by K. D. Bracher, *The German Dictatorship* (trans. 1970); M. Broszat, *The*

Hitler State (trans. (1981); K. Hildebrand, *The Third Reich* (1984); and M. Burleigh and W. Wippermann, *The Racial State: Germany, 1933–1945* (1992). D. Schoenbaum, *Hitler's Social Revolution: Class and Status in Nazi Germany, 1933–1939* (1966), sees a leveling effect not accomplished by earlier German regimes. A concise treatment is found in R. Moeller, *The Nazi State and German Society: A Brief History with Documents* (2010). Studies exploring new avenues to understanding popular responses include I. Kershaw, *The "Hitler Myth": Image and Reality in the Third Reich* (1987); D. J. K. Peukert, *Inside Nazi Germany: Conformity, Opposition, and Racism in Everyday Life* (trans. 1987); P. Ayçoberry, *The Social History of the Third Reich* (trans. 2000); and C. Koonz, *The Nazi Conscience* (2003), which argues that the Nazis gained support by claiming to represent the virtues of the German people. There are also perceptive insights into life under the Nazis in R. Bessel (ed.), *Life in the Third Reich* (1987), and G. L. Mosse, *Nazi Culture: Intellectual, Cultural, and Social Life in the Third Reich* (1966). For the labor and economic policies of the Nazi state, there are several excellent studies, including A. Tooze, *The Wages of Destruction: The Making and Breaking of the Nazi Economy* (2006); D. Gluckstein, *The Nazis, Capitalism, and the Working Class* (2012); S. J. Wiesen, *Creating the Nazi Marketplace: Commerce and Consumption in the Third Reich* (2011); and D. Jeffreys, *Hell's Cartel: I. G. Farben and the Making of Hitler's War Machine* (2008). The changing role of the army in mobilizing state resources is the subject of M. Strohn, *The German Army and the Defence of the Reich: Military Doctrine and the Conduct of the Defensive Battle, 1918–1939* (2011).

The best study of women in the Third Reich, with special attention to those who supported and those who resisted the regime, is C. Koonz, *Mothers in the Fatherland: Women, the Family, and Nazi Politics* (1987). It may be supplemented by J. Stephenson,

Women in Nazi Society (1976) and *The Nazi Organization of Women* (1981); E. Heineman, *What Difference Does a Husband Make? Women and Marital Status in Nazi and Postwar Germany* (1999); W. Sarti, *Women and Nazis: Perpetrators of Genocide and Other Crimes during Hitler's Regime, 1933–1945* (2011); and for family life and law, see R. Loeffel, *Family Punishment in Nazi Germany: Sippenhaft, Terror and Myth* (2012).

That there was no mass resistance, but opposition only from resolute individuals and small groups, emerges from two comprehensive accounts: P. Hoffmann, *German Resistance to Hitler* (rev. 1988), and M. Balfour, *Withstanding Hitler in Germany, 1933–1945* (1989). These accounts may be supplemented by F. Millard, *The Palace and the Bunker: Royal Resistance to Hitler* (2012); E. Brothers, *Berlin Ghetto: Herbert Baum and the Anti-Fascist Resistance* (2012); C. Petrescu, *Against All Odds: Models of Subversive Spaces in National Socialist Germany* (2010); J. Cox, *Circles of Resistance: Jewish, Leftist, and Youth Dissidence in Nazi Germany* (2009); F. McDonough, *Sophie Scholl: The Real Story of the Woman Who Defied Hitler* (2009); and A. Nelson, *Red Orchestra: The Story of the Berlin Underground and the Circle of Friends Who Resisted Hitler* (2009). One may also consult D. C. Lodge (ed.), *Contending with Hitler: Varieties of German Resistance in the Third Reich* (1992), and on the Resistance legacy, M. Geyer and J. W. Boyer (eds.), *Resistance against the Third Reich, 1933–1990* (1994).

For a brief treatment of Hitler's life, one may consult A. N. Wilson, *Hitler: A Short Biography* (2012). Of the many biographies of Hitler, the two volumes by I. Kershaw are now the most authoritative: *Hitler, 1889–1936: Hubris* (1998) and *Hitler, 1936–1945: Nemesis* (1999), a remarkable study explaining how Germans identified with Hitler and how his arrogance and pride brought him initial success and then disaster.

Two earlier biographies are outstanding: A. Bullock, *Hitler: A Study in Tyranny* (1952, 1964), and J. C. Fest, *Hitler* (trans. 1975). Bullock has also written a remarkable in-depth comparative study, *Hitler and Stalin: Parallel Lives* (1992). Hitler's early years in Vienna have been reexamined in B. Hamann, *Hitler's Vienna: A Portrait of the Tyrant as a Young Man* (2010). Interpretive essays that raise pertinent questions are S. Haffner, *The Meaning of Hitler* (trans. 1980); W. Carr, *Hitler: A Study in Personality and Politics* (1979); R. H. S. Stolfi, *Hitler: Beyond Evil and Tyranny* (2011); and M. Munn, *Hitler and the Nazi Cult of Celebrity* (2012). Hitler's longtime lover and short-lived wife is the subject of H. Görtemaker, *Eva Braun: Life with Hitler* (2011). The end of the leader and his regime is vividly recounted in H. R. Trevor-Roper, *The Last Days of Hitler* (rev. 1966).

Some of Hitler's associates are studied in J. C. Fest, *The Face of the Third Reich: Portraits of the Nazi Leadership* (trans. 1977). For the second man of the Reich, see B. F. Smith, *Heinrich Himmler: A Nazi in the Making, 1900–1926* (1971); and P. Longerich, *Heinrich Himmler* (trans. 2012). For the master propagandist, see R. G. Reuth, *Goebbels* (trans. 1994); R. Manvell and H. Fraenkel, *Doctor Goebbels: His Life and Death* (2010); and T. Thacker, *Joseph Goebbels: Life and Death* (2009). Hitler's foreign minister is studied in M. Bloch, *Ribbentrop* (1993), a detailed diplomatic account, and J. Weitz, *Hitler's Diplomat: The Life and Times of Joachim Ribbentrop* (1992). G. Serenz, *Albert Speer: His Battle with Truth* (1995), is rightly and highly critical of Hitler's wartime economic planner, while J. Fest, *Albert Speer: Conversations with Hitler's Architect* (2007), offers some defense of the technocrat. For more on Speer's work, see B. Taylor, *Hitler's Engineers: Fritz Todt and Albert Speer—Master Builders of the Third Reich* (2010). Two convenient handbooks on the institutions and personalities of the regime are

R. S. Wistrich, *Who's Who in Nazi Germany* (rev. 1995), and C. Zentner and F. Bedürftig, *The Encyclopedia of the Third Reich* (2 vols.; 1991).

Defining Totalitarianism and Fascism

The origins and nature of twentieth-century ideologies are explored in many books, notably in K. D. Bracher's comprehensive *A History of Political Thought in the Twentieth Century* (trans. 1984). Among efforts to examine totalitarianism, Left and Right, are C. J. Friedrich and Z. K. Brzezinski, *Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy* (rev. 1965); H. Arendt, *Origins of Totalitarianism* (rev. 1966), cited for chapter 15; H. Buchheim, *Totalitarian Rule* (trans. 1967); and S. P. Soper, *Totalitarianism: A Conceptual Approach* (1985). Other works on the subject include G. Barhaim, *Public-Private Relations in Totalitarian States* (2012); A. J. Gregor, *Marxism, Fascism, and Totalitarianism: Chapters in the Intellectual History of Radicalism* (2009); and for the European context, D. Williamson, *The Age of the Dictators: A Study of the European Dictatorships, 1918–53* (2007). Important comparative studies are the collections of essays in I. Kershaw and M. Levin (eds.), *Stalinism and Nazism: Dictatorships in Comparison* (1997); M. Geyer and S. Fitzpatrick (eds.), *Beyond Totalitarianism: Stalinism and Nazism Compared* (2009); and R. J. B. Bosworth (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Fascism* (2009). R. O. Paxton, *The Anatomy of Fascism* (2004), is the best recent effort to arrive at a general definition of fascist ideas and political movements.

For other insightful studies of fascism as a broad phenomenon of the interwar years, one must turn to S. G. Payne, *A History of Fascism, 1914–1945* (1995); W. Laqueur, *Fascism: Past, Present, Future* (1996); D. Orlow, *The Lure of Fascism in Western Europe: German Nazis, Dutch and French Fascists, 1933–1939* (2009); and I. Landa, *The Apprentice's Sorcerer: Liberal Tradition and Fascism* (2010). Readers

will find E. Nolte, *Three Faces of Fascism: Action Française, Italian Fascism, National Socialism* (trans. 1966), provocative but difficult. For the romantic appeal of fascism in Britain, see M. Jefferies and M. Tyldesley, *Rolf Gardiner: Folk, Nature and Culture in Interwar Britain* (2011).

Other European Developments in the Interwar Years

Spain and the Spanish Civil War are discussed for chapter 21. Informative volumes on central and eastern Europe are J. Rothchild, *East Central Europe between the Two World Wars* (1975), and I. T. Berend, *Decades of Crisis: Central and Eastern Europe before World War II* (1998). A special subject is ably explored in E. Mendelsohn, *The Jews of East Central Europe between the World Wars* (1983).

A few titles may be suggested for some of the successor states. For Austria: B. F. Pauley, *Hitler and the Forgotten Nazis: A History of Austrian National Socialism* (1981) and *From Prejudice to Persecution: A History of Austrian Anti-Semitism* (1998); and J. Lauridsen, *Nazism and the Radical Right in Austria 1918–1934* (trans. 2007). For Hungary: C. A. Macartney, *October Fifteenth: A History of Modern Hungary, 1929–1945* (2 vols.; rev. 1962); R. L. Tönes, *Bela Kun and the Hungarian Soviet Republic* (1967), on the short-lived Communist regime of 1919; and T. Sakmyster, *Hungary's Admiral on Horseback: Miklós Horthy, 1918–1944* (1999). For Czechoslovakia: Z. A. B. Zeman, *The Masaryks: The Making of Czechoslovakia* (1976, 1991); V. Olivova, *The Doomed Democracy: Czechoslovakia in a Disrupted Europe, 1918–1938* (1972); C. S. Leff, *National Conflict in Czechoslovakia: The Making and Remaking of a State, 1918–1987* (1988); and the collection that was compiled by M. Cornwall and R. J. W. Evans (eds.), *Czechoslovakia in a Nationalist and Fascist Europe, 1918–1948* (2007). For Yugoslavia: V. Drapac, *Constructing Yugoslavia: A Transnational His-*

tory (2010); and D. Djokić, *Elusive Compromise: A History of Interwar Yugoslavia* (2007). For Poland: M. K. Dziewanowski, *Poland in the Twentieth Century* (1977); A. Polonsky, *Politics in Independent Poland, 1921–1939* (1972); and the volumes of N. Davies cited for chapter 11. For Finland and the Baltic states: D. G. Kirby, *Finland in the Twentieth Century* (1979); G. von Rauch, *The Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania: The Years of Independence, 1917–1940* (trans. 1974, 1995); and A. Plakans, *A Concise History of the Baltic States* (2011).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

In addition to the numerous general history collections cited for previous chapters, readers will find links to information and resources on all aspects of European society and politics in the 1930s (and other eras too) at the helpful British site, *Spartacus Educational*, at www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/, which provides a convenient student-level guide to information on key events and influential historical figures. Readers may be interested in the less rigorous but accessible site *Worldology*, for general history, and, for the interwar period, the link www.worldology.com/Europe/interwar.htm.

21. THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Spain and the Spanish Civil War

The most comprehensive narrative account of the Spanish conflict, including the international ramifications, is H. Thomas, *The Spanish Civil War* (rev. 2001), in which Franco's skill as a manipulator and survivor clearly emerges. Other well-informed accounts of the events in Spain include S. G. Payne, *The Spanish Civil War* (2012), and M. Seidman, *The Victorious Counterrevolution: The Nationalist Effort in the Spanish Civil War* (2011). These works may be supplemented by B. Bolloten, *The Spanish Civil War: Revolution and Counterrevolution* (1991); A. Durgan, *The Spanish Civil War* (2007), a concise introduction;