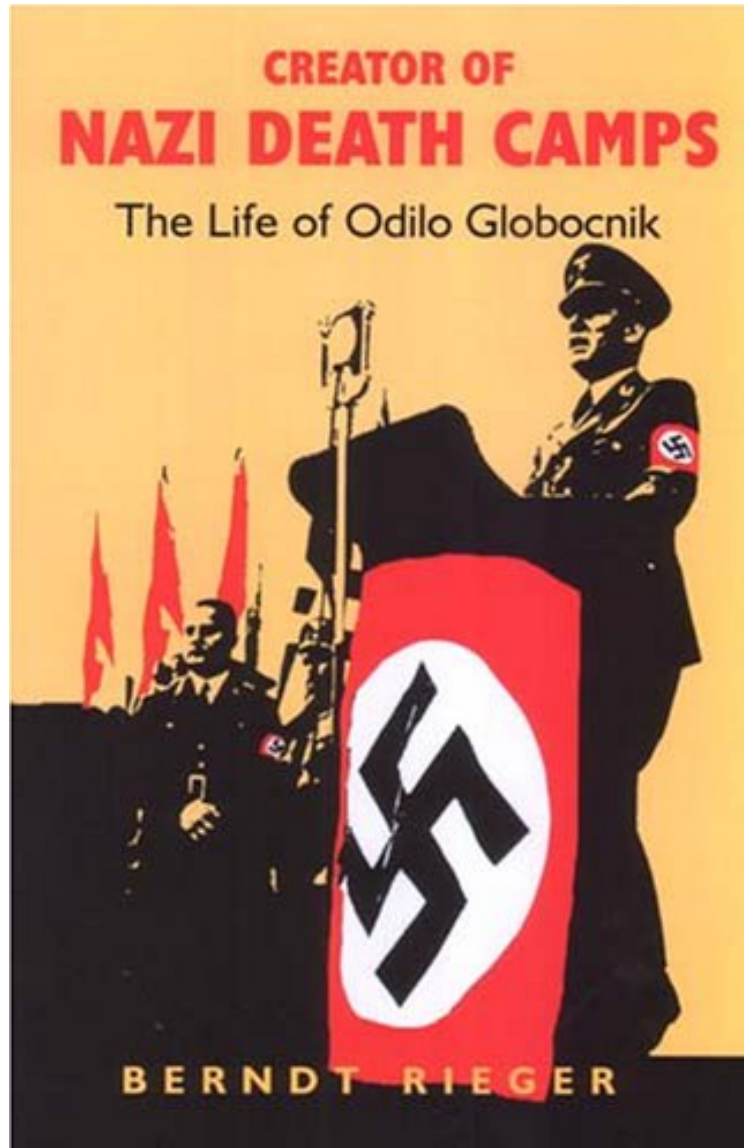


(Free pdf) Creator of Nazi Death Camps: The Life of Odilo Globocnik

Creator of Nazi Death Camps: The Life of Odilo Globocnik

Berndt Rieger

**Download PDF / ePub / DOC / audiobook / ebooks*



DOWNLOAD



+

READ ONLINE

#3009464 in Books 2007-03-01Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.30 x 1.00 x 6.20l, 1.15 #File Name: 0853035326244 pages | File size: 17.Mb

Berndt Rieger : Creator of Nazi Death Camps: The Life of Odilo Globocnik before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Creator of Nazi Death Camps: The Life of Odilo Globocnik:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Book review of Creator of Nazi Death CampsBy Victoria G. CuppsArrived on time in condition as described. Very interesting reading if you are interested in Nazi death camps in WW II. Would recommend0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Topically FascinatingBy Henry With an

IOG was an avaricious, amoral climber--a bureaucratic killer. This is a fascinating account of his life. There are more detailed accounts of the camps, but I recommend this to all interested in this insanely murderous epoch. 9 of 18 people found the following review helpful. An Architect of Nazi German Genocide By Jan Peczkis Odilo Globocnik was of partial Slovenian ancestry. Like Hitler, he grew up with the belief that the Slavic and Jewish elements were corrupting and weakening the Germanic element of his native Austria. Globocnik set up the death camps of Belzec, Majdanek, Sobibor, and Treblinka. Settling in Lublin in German-occupied Poland, he was also responsible for the deportation (and frequent murder) of over 100,000 Poles of the Zamosc region and the terror-pacification of Polish guerilla resistance. Like Himmler, Globocnik carried cyanide in his mouth after Germany's defeat, and used it the moment that his cover had been blown. For all the emphasis nowadays upon Jews and Poles being unequal victims, the Nazi opinion of the two peoples wasn't all that different. Konrad Meyer, an agrarian economist who worked for Globocnik, assigned the following scores for "racial worth": Jews--zero percent, Poles and Lithuanians--15%, Latvians--50%, and Estonians--50% (p. 105). The German-speaking peoples follow this north/south division: "Bavarians--and most Austrians also subscribe to this self-image--are thought of as soft-spoken, beer-swilling, sausage-eating Catholics of dark complexion, while Prussians are for the most part harsh and haughty, blond and blue-eyed Hanseatic Protestants. This division runs along the Main [Mainz?] River. The Prussians (or 'fish heads') are considered to be power-hungry, stuffy, and morally rigid; Bavarians are sloppy, lazy, and inept. Hitler, who rose from the 'Bavarian' camp to the position of Fuehrer by declaring the 'Prussians' as an Aryan ideal, nevertheless preferred to surround himself with 'Bavarians'..." (p. 88). Nazi official sometimes attempted to topple their rivals through accusations of partial Jewish ancestry. Henning von Winterfeld's wife had such ancestry, but it had been pardoned by the Fuehrer, hopefully making it a non-issue (pp. 68-69). In refutation of the Holocaust deniers, who had argued that diesel engines produce insufficient carbon monoxide for gassing, Rieger showed that Soviet tank engines actually used a combination of petrol and diesel (p. 204). Moreover, diesel engines, when run in near-throttle mode, produce more CO. Is the European Union a backdoor attempt by present-day Germany to do what she had failed in two world wars--rule over Europe? Dr. Karl Schnurer, a nonagenarian unrepentant Nazi and onetime acquaintance of Globocnik, obviously thinks so: "In his eyes, the German and Italian cultures were all that mattered with regard to civilization, and Slavic countries did not figure. Schnurer felt that the European Union's expansion of our day represented the finalization of the German 'Lebensraum' programme for the east." (p. 18)

A key player in the annexation of Austria in 1938, Odilo Globocnik was made Gauleiter of Vienna for seven months until the Nazi party forced him to resign because of his abrasive manner, murky financial dealings, and blatant incompetence. Due to a close personal relationship with Heinrich Himmler, however, Globocnik was named to the seminal post of Lubin SS and Police Chief from 1939 to 1943, where he built and was in charge of some 150 camps, including the Majdanek camp and the killing centres of Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka.