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# Hitler Youth Growing Up In Germany In The 1930s

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Good-bye to the Mermaids

Hitler Youth

»Neger, Neger, Schornsteinfeger!«

Die Zeit der grossen Täuschungen

A Hitler Youth

Hitler-Jugend

A Crack in the Wall

Growing Up Under Hitler

Hitler Youth

Hitler Youth: Growing Up in Hitler's Shadow

(Scholastic Focus)

Mischling, Second Degree

The Shame of Survival

Children To A Degree

Der totale Rausch

Being Present

Growing up German

Die Sonnenblume

Growing Up in Hitler's Shadow

What? I Can Do That?

Destined to Witness

Growing Up in the People's Century

A Nazi Childhood

Mein Kampf

Growing Up Female in Nazi Germany  
The Boys of Seelow: The Hitler Youth  
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*Hitler  
Youth  
Growing  
Up In  
Germany  
In The  
1930s*

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**LAUREL  
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**Good-bye to  
the  
Mermaids**

Peter Grabow  
"The gripping  
story of a child  
overcoming  
incredible  
odds to  
become a

successful  
business man  
and raise a  
great family.  
Tells you how  
you can do it."  
**Hitler Youth**  
Fromm  
International  
Author  
Hartmut  
Wegner was  
born in 1933  
near Berlin,  
Germany, the

same year  
Adolf Hitler  
took control  
and built the  
country into a  
strong  
economic and  
military  
stronghold. In  
Growing Up  
German,  
Wegner  
shares his  
story from the  
viewpoint of a

young boy growing up under the Nazi regime. This memoir follows the boy from the beginning of World War II in 1939, when the Nazis and Adolf Hitler started their march to conquer the world; through to the wars end in 1945 and the recovery afterward; to the development in his teens in Berlin; and then to his immigration with his family to United States in 1954 at age twenty. He narrates

the numerous shocking experiences that had an emotional impact on his young life. In addition to sharing his recollections, Wegner offers his opinions on World War II from his perspective later in life. Offering a straightforward firsthand account of the events in Germany during World War II, Growing Up German gives keen insight into what life was like for one boy and his family during a

tumultuous and tragic time in world history. »Neger, Neger, Schornsteinger!« William Morrow Mein Kampf ist eine politisch-ideologische Programmschrift Adolf Hitlers. Sie erschien in zwei Teilen. Hitler stellte darin seinen Werdegang zum Politiker und seine Weltanschauung dar. Das Buch enthält Hitlers Autobiografie, ist in der Hauptsache aber eine Kampf- und Propagandasc

hrift, die zum Neuaufbau der NSDAP als zentral gelenkter Partei unter Hitlers Führung dienen sollte. Der erste Band entstand nach dem gescheiterten Putsch am 9. November 1923 gegen die Weimarer Republik während der folgenden Festungshaft Hitlers 1924 und wurde erstmals am 18. Juli 1925, der zweite am 11. Dezember 1926 veröffentlicht.[1] Vor allem der erste Band wurde bis

1932 zu einem viel diskutierten Bestseller. Die Zeit der grossen Täuschungen UNC Press Books The story of a generation of German young people who devoted all their energy to the Hitler Youth and the propaganda that brought Hitler his power, and the youths that resisted the Nazi movement. "I begin with the young. We older ones are used up. But my magnificent youngsters!

Look at these men and boys! What material! With them, I can create a new world."--Adolf Hitler, Nuremberg, 1933. By the time Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933, 3.5 million children belonged to the Hitler Youth. It would become the largest youth group in history. Susan Campbell Bartoletti explores how Hitler gained the loyalty, trust, and passion of so many of

Germany's young people. Her research includes telling interviews with surviving Hitler Youth members.

### **A Hitler Youth**

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In modern times, the recruitment of children into a political organization and ideology reached its boldest embodiment in the Hitler Youth, founded in 1933 soon after the Nazi Party assumed power in

Germany. Determining that by age ten children's minds could be turned from play to politics, the regime inducted nearly all German juveniles between the ages of ten and eighteen into its state-run organization. The result was a potent tool for bending young minds and hearts to the will of Adolf Hitler. Baldur von Schirach headed a strict chain of command whose goal

was to shift the adolescents' sense of obedience from home and school to the racially defined Volk and the Third Reich. Luring boys and girls into Hitler Youth ranks by offering them status, uniforms, and weekend hikes, the Nazis turned campgrounds into premilitary training sites, air guns into machine guns, sing-alongs into marching drills, instruction into indoctrination,

and children into Nazis. A few resisted for personal or political reasons, but the overwhelming majority enlisted. Drawing on original reports, letters, diaries, and memoirs, Michael H. Kater traces the history of the Hitler Youth, examining the means, degree, and impact of conversion, and the subsequent fate of young recruits. Millions of Hitler Youth

joined the armed forces; thousands gleefully participated in the subjugation of foreign peoples and the obliteration of "racial aliens." Although young, they committed crimes against humanity for which they cannot escape judgment. Their story stands as a harsh reminder of the moral bankruptcy of regimes that make children complicit in crimes of the state. **Hitler-**

**Jugend** Xlibris Corporation Looks at the major events of the twentieth century through the eyes of children who experienced them at first hand. Suggested level: intermediate, junior secondary. **A Crack in the Wall** History Books A candid memoir of life in Nazi Germany and afterward, written by a eyewitness who recalls his youth in the Hitler Jugend, the book

provides a social picture of Germany, at first triumphant and later, facing collapse and occupation. **Growing Up Under Hitler** Penn State Press This is a story of a family, young love and betrayal, and the tragedy of war. The story revolves around three cousins - an English boy, a German boy, and a Dutch girl - and their upbringing between the wars. The boys' affection for each other

is intense, but as they mature, the natural desire for the love of a girl complicates their lives. During the summer of 1932, when the three cousins are on holiday at their grandparents' country house near the small town of Grave in Brabant, an incident occurs that will have tragic repercussions during the Second World War when they are serving their countries. *Hitler Youth*

Puffin Robert F. Sibert Award-winner Susan Campbell Bartoletti explores the riveting and often chilling story of Germany's powerful Hitler Youth groups. In her first full-length nonfiction title since winning the Robert F. Sibert Award, Susan Campbell Bartoletti explores the riveting and often chilling story of Germany's powerful Hitler Youth groups."I begin with the young. We

older ones are used up . . . But my magnificent youngsters! Look at these men and boys! What material! With them, I can create a new world." --Adolf Hitler, Nuremberg 1933 By the time Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933, 3.5 million children belonged to the Hitler Youth. It would become the largest youth group in history. Susan Campbell Bartoletti explores how

Hitler gained the loyalty, trust, and passion of so many of Germany's young people. Her research includes telling interviews with surviving Hitler Youth members. **Hitler Youth: Growing Up in Hitler's Shadow (Scholastic Focus)** University of Missouri Press Describes the Nazi period in the eyes of a young girl growing up in Paderborn under the influence of a nationalistic Catholic

environment and of Nazi ideology and propaganda, juxtaposing her naive enthusiasm with the reality of which she learned only afterwards. In Section 3 (pp. 122-203), "Antisemitism us", and elsewhere, tells of positive relations with Jews in her family and in school until the Nazis excluded them from German society; Nazi racial laws and persecutions, and their



justification by leading Catholic churchmen; the effect on children and young people of antisemitic propaganda in books and films; the "Kristallnacht" pogrom and the later fate of the Jews; and postwar German resentment at being expected to assume guilt for the Holocaust.

Mischling,  
Second Degree  
Kiepenheuer & Witsch

This is a story of the unexpected. In Destined to

Witness, Hans Massaquoi has crafted a beautifully rendered memoir -- an astonishing true tale of how he came of age as a black child in Nazi Germany. The son of a prominent African and a German nurse, Hans remained behind with his mother when Hitler came to power, due to concerns about his fragile health, after his father returned to Liberia. Like other German boys, Hans

went to school; like other German boys, he swiftly fell under the Fuhrer's spell. So he was crushed to learn that, as a black child, he was ineligible for the Hitler Youth. His path to a secondary education and an eventual profession was blocked. He now lived in fear that, at any moment, he might hear the Gestapo banging on the door -- or Allied bombs falling on his home. Ironic,, moving, and

deeply  
human,  
Massaquoi's  
account of this  
lonely struggle  
for survival  
brims with  
courage and  
intelligence.

**The Shame  
of Survival**

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Wisconsin  
Press  
Sie sind ein  
KZ-Häftling.  
Ein sterbender  
SS-Soldat  
bittet Sie um  
Vergebung.  
Was tun Sie?  
Vor  
ebendieser  
Entscheidung  
stand der  
Holocaust-  
Überlebende  
Simon  
Wiesenthal im  
Jahr 1942. In  
seiner  
Erzählung Die

Sonnenblume  
schildert der  
große  
Kämpfer für  
Recht und  
Gerechtigkeit  
seinen  
Gewissenskon-  
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später nicht  
losließ. Hatte  
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Richtige  
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Unverzeihliche  
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werden?  
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Wenn nein,  
wie  
weiterleben?  
Simon  
Wiesenthals  
Fragen rühren  
an die  
Grundfesten  
des  
Menschseins.  
Über 60

herausragend  
e Männer und  
Frauen stellen  
sich ihnen:  
Geistliche und  
Theologen,  
Psychologen  
und  
Philosophen,  
Holocaust-  
Überlebende  
und  
Menschenrech-  
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Ihre  
Antworten  
sind so  
unterschiedlic  
h wie ihre  
Erfahrungen in  
der Welt und  
zeigen, dass  
Wiesenthals  
Frage heute  
genauso  
aktuell ist. Das  
Buch fordert  
uns heraus,  
unsere eigene  
Haltung zu  
Vergebung  
und

<p>Versöhnung, Gerechtigkeit und Mitgefühl infrage zu stellen. <i>Children To A Degree</i> Harper Collins Mit 13 Jahren wurde Elli Friedmann im März 1944 mit ihrer Familie nach Auschwitz verschleppt. Als eine der wenigen Jugendlichen, die mehrere Konzentration s- und Arbeitslager überlebt haben, zeichnet die heute 87- Jährige ein erschreckende s Bild der unvorstellbare n</p>	<p>Grausamkeit n des Naziregimes. Nur ihr unbeugsamer Glaube an das Überleben half ihr, die Gräu el der Konzentration slager zu überleben. <i>Der totale Rausch</i> Spellmount, Limited Publishers <i>Growing Up Female in Nazi Germany</i> explores the world of the Bund Deutscher Mädel (BDM), the female section within the Hitler Youth that included almost all German girls</p>	<p>aged 10 to 14. The BDM is often enveloped in myths; German girls were brought up to be the compliant handmaidens of National Socialism, their mental horizon restricted to the "three Ks" of Kinder, Küche, Kirche (children, kitchen, and church). Dagmar Reese, however, depicts another picture of life in the BDM. She explores how and in what way the National</p>
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Socialists were successful in linking up with the interests of contemporary girls and young women and providing them a social life of their own. The girls in the BDM found latitude for their own development while taking on responsibilities that integrated them within the folds of the National Socialist state. "At last available in English, this pioneering study provides fresh insights

into the ways in which the Nazi regime changed young 'Aryan' women's lives through appeals to female self-esteem that were not obviously defined by Nazi ideology, but drove a wedge between parents and children. Thoughtful analysis of detailed interviews reveals the day-to-day functioning of the Third Reich in different social milieus and its impact on women's lives

beyond 1945. A must-read for anyone interested in the gendered dynamics of Nazi modernity and the lack of sustained opposition to National Socialism." -- Uta Poiger, University of Washington "In this highly readable translation, Reese provocatively identifies Nazi girls league members' surprisingly positive memories and reveals significant implications for the functioning of

Nazi society. Reaching across disciplines, this work is for experts and for the classroom alike." -- Belinda Davis, Rutgers University Dagmar Reese is The Moses Mendelssohn Zentrum Potsdam researcher on the DFG-project "Georg Simmels Geschlechtereorien im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert in Berlin", 2004 William Templer is a widely published translator from German and Hebrew and is on the staff of Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya. *Being Present* Harvard University Press Jurgen Herbst's account of growing up in Nazi Germany from 1928 to 1948 is a boy's experience of anti-Semitism and militarism from the inside. Herbst was a middle-class boy in a Lutheran family that saw value in Prussian military ideals and a mythic German past. His memoir is a compelling, understated tale of moral awakening. *Growing up German* S. Fischer Verlag This work is an autobiography of a railway worker's son who joined the Hitler Youth at the age of 12 and became involved in the Nazi movement which was passionately opposed by his parents - the conflict between his Nazism and his father's socialism is a central theme. *Die Sonnenblume* University of

Michigan Press  
 "Memoir of a child living in Berlin during World War II. Tells how the war affected three generations of middle-class German women who lived through the bombing of Berlin, the Russian and Allied occupation, the Berlin Airlift, and the postwar recovery"--  
 Provided by publisher.  
*Growing Up in Hitler's Shadow*  
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The Boys of Seelow tells the story of a group of friends growing up in rural Nazi Germany. Blaz Senft is a single child who spends all his free time with his best friends, Koby Hertz, Ivo Klein, Jarman Knecht, and Erich Meyer. When Adolf Hitler declares war on Poland and Germany drawn into war with the Allies, the boys' lives are changed forever. Blaz's best friend Koby is immediately suspicious of

his government's motives when the war breaks out, but his skepticism is hardly shared by his friends. The boys are conscripted into the Hitler Youth, which, at first, appears to be fun and games. As the war demands more off the Reich, the boys begin to play a more active role in the war effort. Koby is thrust into a position of leadership over his friends when they are called up to the

Wehrmacht to fight in the abysmal conditions on the Eastern Front where they will fight for their country, their friends, their sanity, and their lives.

**What? I Can Do That?**

Casemate Eighty-two percent of German boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen belonged to Hitlerjugend-- Hitler Youth-- or one of its affiliates by the time membership became fully compulsory in 1939. These

adolescents were recognized by the SS, an exclusive cadre of Nazi zealots, as a source of future recruits to its own elite ranks, which were made up largely of men under the age of thirty. In this book, Gerhard Rempel examines the special relationship that developed between these two most youthful and dynamic branches of the National Socialist movement and concludes

that the coalition gave nazism much of its passionate energy and contributed greatly to its initial political and military success. Rempel center his analysis of the HJ-SS relationship on two branches of the Hitler Youth. The first of these, the Patrol Service, was established as a juvenile police force to pursue ideological and social deviants, political opponents, and non-

conformists within the HJ and among German youth at large. Under SS influence, however, membership in the organization became a preliminary apprenticeship for boys who would go on to be agents and soldiers in such SS-controlled units as the Gestapo and Death's Head Formations. The second, the Land Service, was created by HJ to encourage a return to farm living. But this battle

to reverse "the flight from the land" took on military significance as the SS sought to use the Land Service to create "defense-peasants" who would provide a reliable food supply while defending the Fatherland. The transformation of the Patrol and Land services, like that of the HJ generally, served SS ends at the same time that it secured for the Nazi regime the practical and ideological

support of Germany's youth. By fostering in the Hitler Youth as "national community" of the young, the SS believed it could convert the popular movement of nazism into a protomilitary program to produce ideologically pure and committed soldiers and leaders who would keep the movement young and vital. Destined to Witness Praeger A chronicle of the years 1950 to 1960 ;



a witness                      what it was                      during the  
account of                      like to grow                      Third Reich.  
up in Germany

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