

Andreas-Friedrich, who was both an active member of the resistance group Uncle Emil, which helped Jewish Germans, and the editor of the magazine *Kamerad Frau*, which published antisemitic tirades.

Chapter 5 also deals with the war years but analyzes the work of women journalists in occupied Europe. Here, female journalists, such as Ilse Urbach, Gerda Pelz, and Melita Maschmann, repackaged the Nazi invasion and occupation of France and Poland in ways that made it acceptable to the German public. The photojournalist Liselotte Purper, for example, presented pictures of the Nazi expansion of Lebensraum that erased all traces of violence and suffering. In this, as Barton argues, female journalists became “complicit in legitimating the conditions that allowed mass violence to flourish” (176).

Chapters 6 and 7 trace the careers of women journalists after 1945. In the aftermath of the war, the Allied occupation forces relied on the press to reeducate the German public. In choosing journalists, the Allies rejected party members but did not investigate individual publications. Barton shows that, although male journalists quickly regained their dominant position, especially after the end of the denazification program in 1947, women journalists could refer to their relative distance from hard news in the Third Reich and beyond to minimize their role in the Nazi propaganda machine. Thus, many women journalists were able to continue their careers, most again working in soft news. Chapter 7 parses several high-profile memoirs, including Ruth Andreas-Friedrich’s *Berlin Underground* (1947), Ursula von Kardorff’s *Diary of a Nightmare: Berlin, 1942-1945* (1966), and Margret Boveri’s *Tage des Überlebens: Berlin 1945* (1968). More often than not, these memoirs highlight German suffering while downplaying the complicity of the author, and “ordinary Germans” in general, in favor of the myth of the guilty few.

Deborah Barton’s book is a valuable contribution to the exploration of women’s complicity in the Third Reich. Drawing on a rich corpus of sources, Barton sheds light on the dual position of women journalists as victims of discrimination and powerful supporters of a genocidal regime. I highly recommend *Writing and Rewriting the Reich* not just to scholars but to anyone interested in how repressive regimes are kept alive through the numerous ethical compromises of a multitude of “ordinary” men and women who are just doing their jobs.

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Animals under the Swastika

By J. W. Mohnhaupt. Translated by John R. J. Eyck. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 2022. Pp. 196. Cloth \$26.95. ISBN: 978-0299338008.

Belinda Kleinhans

Texas Tech University

J. W. Mohnhaupt’s 2020 German book *Tiere im Nationalsozialismus* is now available to larger audiences through John R. J. Eyck’s English translation. Apart from Boria Sax’ 2000 book *Animals in the Third Reich*, there are still very few comprehensive discussions of the subject. Mohnhaupt seeks to contribute to this still-underrepresented research area by examining the ways in which the animal is interwoven with everyday life and Nazi ideology in the early twentieth century. His goal is to “provide a frequently different, mostly new, but

never trivializing perspective on life in the Nazi era" (9), and he does so by drawing on fragments from literature, science, history, dairies, and at times historically informed imaginative speculation presented in an anecdotal style.

Mohnhaupt dedicates six chapters to specific animal species. These comprise the dog and wolf; the pig; insects; the cat; the stag as it relates to hunting; and the horse. Frequently, Mohnhaupt chooses a human protagonist to introduce the reader to a new animal. For instance, we begin by following the story of a twenty-three-year-old German lance corporal adopting a stray dog in the trenches in spring 1915. Only three pages later will that lance corporal be revealed to be Adolf Hitler himself. The chapter on pigs opens by introducing the reader to Mohnhaupt's own great-grandmother in the Austro-Hungarian province of Carinthia, speculating on her thoughts as she was – unsuccessfully – trying to fatten up the family's pig using kitchen scraps. Eva and Victor Klemperer anchor the chapter on cats by referencing Muschel, the family pet they were forced to put down due to Nazi policies. The chapter on insects, specifically silkworms and potato beetles, follows an imaginary twelve-year-old schoolboy named Hans and his indoctrination through the National Socialist school curriculum.

This stylistic choice to introduce animal chapters through a specific human being may help some readers to see how human and animal lives are inextricably linked with each other. It also serves Mohnhaupt's explicitly stated intention to avoid the danger of trivializing the human victims of the National Socialist regime. However, this decision can also lead to woodcut-like simplification, especially in the case of the fictional Hans, who corresponds more to a stereotype of Nazi youth than to a real person – or even Mohnhaupt's great-grandmother who remains a vague shadow, unconnected to the story of animals in National Socialism.

The anecdotal stories about individual animals – or humans interacting with a specific animal species – are accompanied by various excursions to pre- and post-National Socialist Germany. The chapter titled "Digestive Affinities," for example, contains a mini history of pig domestication – albeit in rough strokes, as the chapter is only 18 pages long. The intersections of economics and animal legislation and processing, which are most visible in the chapters on the pig and insects, are well explained and shed light on the utilitarian mindset the National Socialists were following when passing animal legislation. The statistics offered in this narrative, such as how many silkworm cocoons were needed to create a single German parachute, make Nazi policies surrounding animals and their treatment extremely tangible for the reader.

At its best, the overall anecdotal character of the book allows Mohnhaupt to effectively play different anecdotes about the same animal species off against each other, for instance in the cat-centric chapter entitled "*Morituri*." In these instances, he can persuasively show the contradictory nature of National Socialist attitudes towards animal welfare and protection. This shows also that trying to understand Nazi attitudes towards animals in a simple "predator and prey" framework, as has been tried in the past, does not suffice to capture the complexities surrounding animal ideology and legislation during National Socialism. Part of this are also the well-placed comments about Hitler's vegetarianism despite the importance of the pig for human consumption.

At times, the additive nature of the anecdotes can lead to a loss of focus, both for the history of National Socialism and the specific animal species each chapter investigates. For example, the chapter dedicated to the silkworm and the potato beetle eventually ends up commenting on some of the most infamous antisemitic children's books, like *Der Giftpilz*, without properly tying them back to the two central animal species discussed. This chapter also jumps from specific insects to metaphorization of "pests" in general without reconciling the fact that some "pests" were not insects within Nazi ideology. An engagement with contemporary thinkers who studied insects, such as Ernst Jünger, might have enabled the author to provide more focused nuance. Furthermore, the meandering style of the chapters frequently does not amount to an original argument. Especially for animals

about which more substantial research has already been conducted, for instance the horse, wolf, or dog, the gain in knowledge is minimal.

Overall, Mohnhaupt's book is rich in anecdotes which are well-written, full of surprising detail, and often captivating. The drawback for specialist audiences such as researchers familiar with National Socialism and/or animals in the Third Reich is that they may find little that is truly new: This is not a book written for an expert audience seeking new research insights. However, in an undergraduate course on National Socialism, or for a reader relatively new to National Socialism seeking an unexpected angle on it, this is a rich read and can lead to many discoveries that require us to rethink a static image of the Nazis.

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Germans against Germans: The Fate of the Jews, 1938-1945

By Moshe Zimmermann. Translated by Naftali Greenwood. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2022. Pp. ix + 245. Paperback \$25.00. ISBN: 978-0253062307.

Philipp Nielsen

University of Groningen

Moshe Zimmermann aims to provide an overview of the distinct fate of German Jews between 1938 and 1945. According to him, in this period their suffering too often gets subsumed into the wider story of the destruction of European Jewry. Zimmermann argues that the experience of German Jews can offer distinct lessons about the processes of discrimination and exclusion in a hitherto liberal society. “[W]e have seen how neighbors were separated into predators and prey merely because ideology, words, and laws can transform people into monsters and vermin . . . [i]t is the apparent recurrence of this dynamic and people’s predisposition to criminality that makes this chapter in history so edifying” (215).

Zimmermann sets out to provide an overview of the treatment of Germans by Germans. It is this shared history and citizenship of prosecutors and prosecuted, he insists, which sets this case apart from the persecution of Jews in countries under German occupation. Despite the clear difference that the occupation made for the way non-Jewish and Jewish citizens interacted during the Shoah, integrating some of the insights from studies of collaboration would have offered Zimmermann a framework to identify the specificity of the German case even more clearly.

Zimmermann remains resolutely focused on German Jews and leaves Germany only to the extent that they were forced to do so. In nine mostly chronological chapters, his account moves from the pogrom of November 1938 to the experience and legacy of German Jews in the countries of emigration, here primarily Mandate Palestine and post-independence Israel. Zimmermann is strongest when he describes the daily lives and experiences of German Jews, the ever-tighter restrictions on their actions, the (im)possibility of pushing back against discrimination and also violence, and finally their encounters with ghettos and camps in Eastern Europe. Here the focus of the book bears rich fruit, offering a comprehensive account of the progression of anti-Jewish policies in Germany and German Jews’ experience of these.