

The Kaiser Wilhelm Society Under National Socialism

The Medical World
Journal of the American Medical Association
I/EC
The Kaiser's Chemists
Brain Science Under the Swastika
Bi-monthly Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers
Society and Politics in Wilhelmine Germany (Routledge Revivals)
Plant Breeding and Agrarian Research in Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institutes 1933-1945
Research Report
Study of the National Academy of Sciences Committee
The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry
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I/EC. Industrial and engineering chemistry
The Organization of Science in Germany
One Hundred Years at the Intersection of Chemistry and Physics
Surviving the Swastika
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Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences
Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers
The Kaiser Wilhelm Society Under National Socialism
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European Scientific Notes
Drug & Chemical Markets

The Medical World

Journal of the American Medical Association

This volume, occasioned by the centenary of the Fritz Haber Institute, formerly the Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry, covers the Institute's scientific and institutional history from its founding in 1911 as one of the earliest institutes of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society, through its renaming for its founding director in 1952 and incorporation in the Max Planck Society, until the present. The Institute's pace-setting research in physical chemistry and chemical physics has been shaped by dozens of distinguished scientists, among them seven Nobel Laureates.

I/EC

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Research Report

Study of the National Academy of Sciences Committee

In the search for the causes of the First World War and the origins of Hitler's 'Third Reich', the attention of historians has turned increasingly towards the development of German society under Kaiser Wilhelm II. These ten essays, first published in 1978, introduced interpretations of Wilhelmine Germany to an English-speaking audience and contributed towards the discussion of these interpretations that were taking place amongst German historians. This book is ideal for student of history, particularly German history.

The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry

Research and Development in the Common Market Vis-a-vis the U.K., U.S., and U.S.S.R.

In the Name of Science?

Historia Scientiarum

Biologists under Hitler combines exhaustive research with capsule biographies of key scientists to overturn certain assumptions about science under the Nazi regime. Biological research, for instance, was neither neglected nor underfunded during World War II; funding by the German Research Association (DFG) in fact increased tenfold between 1933 and 1938 and genetic research in particular flourished, especially botanical and zoological studies of radiation and mutation.

Deichmann shows that the forced emigration of Jews had a less significant impact in biology than in other fields. Furthermore, she reveals that the widely observed decline in German biology after 1945 was not caused primarily by the Third Reich's science policy nor by the expulsion of biologists but was due to the international isolation of German scientists as part of the legacy of National Socialism.

Biologists Under Hitler

British Zone Review

Research and progress

The German Physical Society in the Third Reich

Prometheans in the Lab

This book details the effects of the Nazi regime on the German Physical Society.

I/EC. Industrial and engineering chemistry

In the years between 1924 and 1927 some of the deepest riddles that nature posed to us were solved: how to understand and describe the structure of atoms and, therefore, the structure and behavior of matter, since all matter is made of atoms. It was a truly revolutionary step, because it required the abandonment of many old concepts and prejudices and the creation of new concepts and a new language called quantum mechanics, in order to understand and describe what happens within and between the atoms. A new subtle reality was discovered to exist in this realm, on which the ordinary reality of our daily life is based. The new insights were achieved not by any single individual, but by a small group from different nations, with Niels Bohr in Copenhagen as the most powerful leader. Most of these people were very young, in their twenties, whereas Bohr was in his forties at that time. It was a little group of enthusiastic young spirits, well aware of being at the front line of knowledge, of shedding light on a previously murky and contradictory situation. Never before have so few contributed so much insight into the workings of nature in such a short time. One of the young men in this group was Werner Heisenberg. He was perhaps the most active and creative among them, the one who provided the most important ideas and formulations.

The Organization of Science in Germany

One Hundred Years at the Intersection of Chemistry and Physics

This book examines the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes under Hitler, illustrating the cooperation between scientists and National Socialists in service of autarky, racial hygiene, war, and genocide.

Surviving the Swastika

This volume describes and analyses the highly successful career of the Dutch physicist and Nobel prize winner P.J.W. Debye (1884- 1966) in the Third Reich. The book sketches the life of a man who lived for science, but at the same time maintained close contacts with influential officials, industrialists and sometimes even politicians. In this context Debye declined to respond in public to the treatment of Jews in society in general and in science in particular, even after his migration to the United States in 1940. By combining a biographical perspective with network analysis and research on contemporary moral assessments, this book sheds new and disturbing light on Debyes socio-political worldview and his involvement in the Aryanization of German science.

Drug and Chemical Markets

International Science Reports

Issues for 1905-1919 include papers published subsequently in revised form in the institute's Transactions.

Mining and Metallurgy

Kaiser's Chemists: Science and Modernization in Imperial Germany

Nature

Dahlem, Domain of Science

Table of contents includes: Soap and Nicholas Leblanc, Color and William Henry Perkin, Sugar and Norbert Rillieux, Clean water and Edward Frankland, Fertilizer, poison gas, and Fritz Haber, Leaded gasoline, safe refrigeration and Thomas Midgley, Jr., Nylon and Wallace Hume Carothers, DDT and Paul Hermann Muller, Lead-free gasoline and Clair C. Patterson.

Research--a National Resource Message from the President of

**the United States Transmitting a Report Entitled
"Research--a National Resource"**

Commerce Reports

Scientific American

Inner Exile

**Isis Current Bibliography of the History of Science and Its
Cultural Influences**

80 years ago the greatest mass murder of human beings of all time occurred in Nazi occupied Europe. This began with the mass extermination of patients with neurological and psychiatric disorders. This book is the only comprehensive and scholarly published work regarding the ethical and professional abuses of neuroscientists during the Nazi era.

International Science Reports

Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences

A history of the agricultural sciences in Nazi Germany is presented in this book. The book analyzes scientific practice under the Nazi regime, Nazi agricultural policy and autarkic strategies, and the expansion policy in Eastern Europe. It offers new insights into the Auschwitz concentration camp and new perspectives on the cooperation between German elite scientists and the Nazi regime. The book goes on to dismiss the assumption that "Arian physics" were typical for Nazi Germany.

**Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining and
Metallurgical Engineers**

The Kaiser Wilhelm Society Under National Socialism

Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers

European Scientific Notes

Surviving the Swastika examines scientific research under National Socialism through the prism of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of the Sciences, a semi-private umbrella organization which founded and maintained institutes for basic scientific research. Home to over twenty Nobel-prize winning scientists, the prestigious forerunner of the Max Planck Society was at the forefront of scientific advance in the first half of the twentieth century. Surprisingly, the Society not only survived National Socialism, but often thrived. Kristie Macrakis provides a full-scale analysis of the Society's development within the context of the phases of a polycratic National Socialist state. A spectrum of responses to National Socialism existed there from moral probity to accommodation and opportunism. Macrakis uncovers this differentiated scientific and social landscape by covering topics ranging from Max Planck's failed negotiations with recalcitrant government officials regarding the expulsion of Jews and Communists to his success in securing a thriving community for basic biological research in Berlin-Dahlem, from the practice of nuclear power research to institutional growth.

Drug & Chemical Markets

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