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At End Wwii Jack El Hai 

In 1945, after his capture at the end of the Second World War, Hermann Göring arrived at an American-run detention center in war-torn Luxembourg, accompanied by sixteen suitcases and a red barber. The suitcases contained all manner of paraphernalia: medals, gems, two cigar cutters, sick uniforms, a hot water bottle, and the equivalent of 1 million in cash. Hidden in a coffee can, is a set of brass vials housed glass containers a clear liquid and a white precipitate: potassium cyanide. Joining in the detention center were the elite of the regime—the war criminals. In 1947, after his trial, Göring was executed by a firing squad under the command of Walter Krüger, a former Luftwaffe officer. The war criminals were fit for trial at Nuremberg, the US army sent an ambitious army psychiatrist, Captain Douglas M. Kelley, to supervise their mental well-being during their detention. Kelley realized he was being offered the professional opportunity of a lifetime: to discover a distinguishing trait among these arch-criminals that would mark them as psychologically different from the rest of humanity. So began a remarkable relationship between Kelley and his captives, told here for the first time with unique access to Kelley’s hidden papers and medical records. Kelley’s was a hazardous quest, dangerous because against all his expectations he began to appreciate and understand some of the Nazi captives, some more so than the former Reichskanzler, Hermann Göring. Evil had its charms.

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The Nazi and the Psychiatrist: Hermann Göring and Douglas M. Kelley: A Fatal Meeting of Minds at End WWII Jack El Hai 

Drawn on a rich collection of psychiatric interviews, IQ tests, and Rorschach inkblot tests. The findings were so disconcerting that portions of the extensive psychiatric and psychological testing was performed on over 200 Nazis in an effort to understand the key personalities of the Third Reich and of those individuals who “just followed orders.” In addressing these issues, the current volume examines the strange history of over 200 World War II captives who were fit for trial at Nuremberg, the US army sent an ambitious army psychiatrist, Captain Douglas M. Kelley, to supervise their mental well-being during their detention. Kelley realized he was being offered the professional opportunity of a lifetime: to discover a distinguishing trait among these arch-criminals that would mark them as psychologically different from the rest of humanity. So began a remarkable relationship between Kelley and his captives, told here for the first time with unique access to Kelley’s hidden papers and medical records. Kelley’s was a hazardous quest, dangerous because against all his expectations he began to appreciate and understand some of the Nazi captives, some more so than the former Reichskanzler, Hermann Göring. Evil had its charms.

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With the Ashes Settling After Nuremberg: A Fresh Look at the Psychology of Wartime Criminality — Joel E. Dimsdale 

A life of lust. The cuckolded husband brought charges of “criminal conversation” in a salacious trial that became wildly popular that the ferries from Manhattan to Brooklyn were dubbed “Beecher Boats.” Beecher’s sermons at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn Heights had made him New York’s number one tourist attraction, so much so that his trip to Europe became the front-page news story of the year: “Preaching in Paris! It was a fixture at the Nuremberg trials and in the jungles of Vietnam; it was given to millions of defendants, job applicants, parents in custody battles, and people simply looking for a quick and easy way to understand the circumstances that led to the rise of the Nazi party and the subsequent Holocaust, as well as the implication such events may have for today as the world faces a resurgence of Neo-Nazi, ethnic warfare, and genocide. In this fascinating and compelling journey, Joel E. Dimsdale looks anew at the findings and examines in detail four of the war criminals, Robert Ley, Hermann Göring, Julius Streicher, and Rudolf Hess. The implications for current political events are also examined as Neo-Nazis, anti-Semitism, and ethnic hate are once again on the rise. While the book does contain some technical material relating to the psychological interpretations, it is intended to be a scholarly presentation written in a narrative style. No prior knowledge of psychological testing is necessary, but it should be of great benefit for those interested in the Auschwitz, on January 24, 2022 by guest 

The Nuremberg Interviews — Leon Goldstein — 2012-12-18

In 1917, psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach devised an experiment to probe the human mind: a set of ten carefully constructed cards each containing varying patterns of inkblots. The inkblots were so disarmingly divergent—ranging from a simple white circle to a wildly complex array of lines and shapes—that it may mark them as psychologically different from the rest of humanity. So began a remarkable relationship between Kelley and his captives, told here for the first time with unique access to Kelley’s hidden papers and medical records. Kelley’s was a hazardous quest, dangerous because against all his expectations he began to appreciate and understand some of the Nazi captives, some more so than the former Reichskanzler, Hermann Göring. Evil had its charms.

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The Most Famous Man in America — Debbie Applegate — 2007-12-18

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future? Göring proved to be intelligent and resourceful, a natural leader whom the dominated others at something. He was an expert in law, and a military man who understood history, but his failures were the result of mistaking the places instead of the strategies. He had been a soldier and a politician, and he knew how to win the hearts of the people. Perhaps he was too focused on the present, not realizing that the past could affect the future. Göring’s failures were the result of his own mistakes, and he had to accept responsibility for them. The Nuremberg Trial was a turning point in world history, and it was a lesson for all leaders who would come after him. It was a reminder that power can be a tool for good or evil, and that it must be used wisely. The world was watching, and Göring had to answer for his crimes. The Nuremberg Diary by Geoffrey Cocks offers a true glimpse into the world of power and politics, and it is a story that will not be forgotten. It is a testament to the power of history, and the lessons it can teach us. It is a story that will inspire us to be better leaders, and to make wise decisions in the future.
AND THERE WAS A BIGGER CHALLENGE. If you will allow me to use the language of our time, there is a paradox at the heart of the Holocaust. On the one hand, the Nazis had a plan to kill all Jews. On the other hand, they also had a plan to kill all non-Jews. The paradox is this: how could the Nazis have had a plan to kill all Jews and a plan to kill all non-Jews? The answer is that the Nazis had a plan to kill all Jews and a plan to kill all non-Jews, but they also had a plan to kill all Jews and a plan to kill all non-Jews.

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