
Abstracts

**Andrea Rudorff, Arbeit und Vernichtung reconsidered:
Die Lager der Organisation Schmelt für polnische Jüdinnen
und Juden aus dem annexierten Teil Oberschlesiens**

The “Organisation Schmelt,” with its system of leasing prisoners to armament companies and housing workers in camps located close to factories, anticipated later forms of forced labour in the sub-camps of the concentration camps. By 1940, a large network of camps was being established, in which Jews, mainly from the Dąbrowa region and Eastern Upper Silesia, who had been concentrated into the “Eastern strip” established in 1939 were forced to perform slave labour. Camps of the “Organisation Schmelt” were located not only in the territories annexed by the Third Reich, but also on the territory of the “Altreich.” In 1943, when most of the Jews who had been put to work in the German armaments industry on Reich territory had been deported, tens of thousands of Schmelt-Jews remained in the camps, many of which were subordinate to the concentration camps of Auschwitz und Groß-Rosen until 1944. The article presents new findings on the specificity of the Schmelt camps and their organisational forms, as well as on their significance within the larger context of Jewish persecution.

Jan Haverkamp, Rauschmittel im Nationalsozialismus. Die gesetzliche und therapeutische Entwicklung 1933–1939

The National Socialist state acted as producer, developer and distributor of intoxicants. Leading National Socialists are known to have used morphine. But what was the situation for “normal” addicts? What government sanctions threatened them? How did therapeutic practice and scientific discussions develop? What char-

acteristics, consistencies and discontinuities can be shown to have existed? In answering these questions, the article looks to scientific articles published in medical and legal journals of the Weimar and National Socialist periods. Exemplary health records from the sanatoriums Buch and Wittenau serve as a basis for comparing such theoretical statements with the practices of the time.

Michael Esch, Zum Verhältnis zwischen individueller Erinnerung, öffentlichem Gedächtnis und Historiographie. Der „Komplex Vertreibung“

The article, originally a lecture held in 2008, explores the complex links and differences between public memory, individual memory and historiography with regard to the forced migrations that occurred in Eastern and Central Europe after the Second World War, most notably the “expulsion of the Germans”. It outlines the development of academic historiography, but also of a German and international discourse on victims (mainly of the Third Reich) and its influence on public memory. The article argues that public memory is not capable of representing the complexities of individual memory or of differentiated and critical historical research.

Andrew Durgan / Joel Sans, “No one represents us”: The 15 May Movement in the Spanish State

This article traces the development of the 15 May Movement, the “*indignados*”, in the Spanish state, examining the movement’s origins, its make-up and its programme. Written in the summer of 2011, it evaluates the problems facing the movement and its prospects. It challenges the idea that the movement is “apolitical” or “neither left nor right” and stresses the importance of its growing ties with the working class, both in the neighbourhoods and in workplaces. An epilogue has been added that provides a brief overview of the 15 May Movement until February of 2012.

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Max Henninger, Sommer 2011: Hungersnot in Ostafrika

This article recounts the East African famine of 2011 and its effects on the populations of Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and other countries. The famine is placed in the context of persistent food insecurity in large parts of the “developing world” and related to such trends as food price volatility, the rise of international “land grabbing” and the slashing of agricultural subsidies in many African countries.

Gisela Notz, Von der Küchenhilfe aus dem New Yorker Schwarzenviertel zur Tänzerin und engagierten Kämpferin für Mitmenschlichkeit: Josephine Baker (1906–1975)

This article discusses the life of Josephine Baker, moving beyond the familiar cliché of the girl who went “from rags to riches” to become an internationally known singer and dancer. It points out that Baker took an active part in the struggle against racial discrimination and fascism, both within her daily life and through her involvement with the *Résistance* during the 1940s.