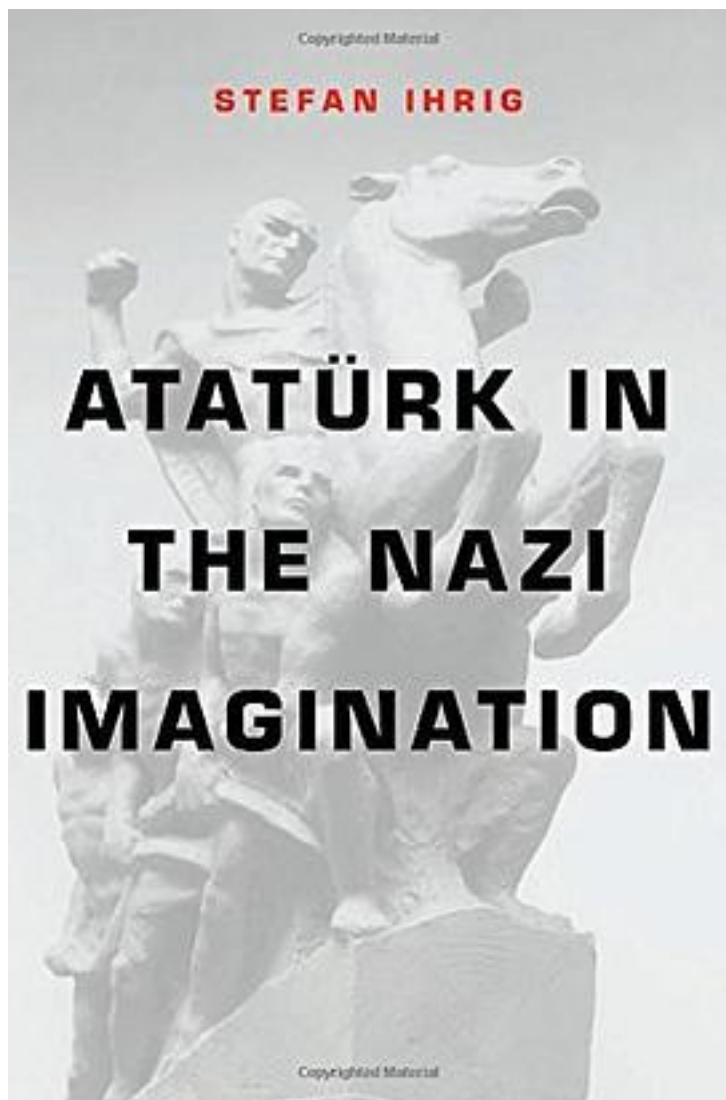


Atatürk in the Nazi Imagination



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Early in his career, Adolf Hitler took inspiration from Benito Mussolini, his senior colleague in fascism—this fact is widely known. But an equally important role model for Hitler and the Nazis has been almost entirely neglected: Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey. Stefan Ihrig’s compelling presentation of this untold story promises to rewrite our understanding of the roots of Nazi ideology and strategy.

Hitler was deeply interested in Turkish affairs after 1919. He not only admired but also sought to imitate Atatürk’s radical construction of a new nation from the ashes of defeat in World War I. Hitler and the Nazis watched closely as Atatürk defied the Western powers to seize government, and they modeled the Munich Putsch to a large degree on Atatürk’s rebellion in Ankara. Hitler later remarked that in the political aftermath of the Great War, Atatürk was his master, he and Mussolini his students.

This was no fading fascination. As the Nazis struggled through the 1920s, Atatürk remained Hitler’s “star in the darkness,” his inspiration for remaking Germany along nationalist, secular, totalitarian, and ethnically exclusive lines. Nor did it escape Hitler’s notice how ruthlessly Turkish governments had dealt with Armenian and Greek minorities, whom influential Nazis directly compared with German Jews. The New Turkey, or at least those aspects of it that the Nazis chose to see, became a model for Hitler’s plans and dreams in the years leading up to the invasion of Poland.

作者介绍:

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标签

纳粹

德国史

奥斯曼帝国

土耳其

评论

纳粹大概欣赏凯末尔这么几个方面：1.对凡尔赛体系（英法）的反抗。2.对少数族裔的强力清洗。3.元首制度（凯末尔经常被称为“土耳其元首”）4.民族建设/复兴。5.英雄史观的呈现（战间期有“人民史观”和“英雄史观”的争论，凯末尔是“英雄史观”的论据。7.对非民族元素的清洗（少数族裔，语言净化，贬斥“阿拉伯宗教”）

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