

## German Intellectuals and the Nazi Past

This book analyzes how West German intellectuals debated the Nazi past and democratic future of their country. Rather than proceeding event by event, it highlights the underlying issues at stake: the question of a stigmatized nation and the polarized reactions to it that structured German discussion and memory of the Nazi past. Paying close attention to the generation of German intellectuals born during the Weimar Republic – the forty-fivers – this book traces the drama of sixty years of bitter public struggle about the meaning of the past. Did the Holocaust forever stain German identity so that Germans could never again enjoy their national emotions like other nationalities? Or were Germans unfairly singled out for the crimes of their ancestors? By explaining how the perceived pollution of family and national life affected German intellectuals, the book shows that public debates cannot be isolated from the political emotions of the intelligentsia.

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To my parents, John and Ingrid



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The end product of this global itinerary is not what some were anticipating. Having published and presented papers on the "forty-fivers" cohort of intellectuals (born in the 1920s and early 1930s), the expectation was that I would be their generational biographer. Although the forty-fivers feature in the book, I found that what required explanation was the underlying, transgenerational structure of political discourse and political emotions centered on questions of stigma, trauma, and basic trust in national traditions. This bundle of issues, highlighted for me by readings in psychology and anthropology as well as through an ethnographic immersion in German intellectual culture, accounted for the vehemence and polarization of public debates about the Nazi past in the Federal Republic. These debates were not seminars in the sky, ivory tower exercises, or common room spats. They were discursive battles in a cultural civil war to determine the meaning of German history and identity, a history that was now identified with evil and a national identity that was stigmatized. The intellectuals who threw themselves into verbal and written combat were not just reprising academic abstractions but fighting for national - and indeed personal - redemption. This is what I hope to have succeeded in showing in German Intellectuals and the Nazi Past.