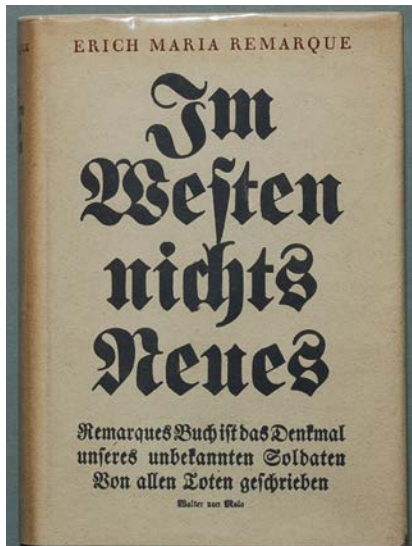


Herbert Gantschacher analyzes why the Germans are strangers to Erich Maria Remarque and peace

All Quiet On The Western Front, All Quiet On The Eastern Front, All Quiet In Germany - Sources



Erich Maria Remarque "All Quiet On The Western Front" Original Edition 1929



Erich Maria Remarque "All Quiet On The Western Front" English Edition 1929



Erich Maria Remarque "All Quiet On The Western Front" Russian Edition 2016



Erich Maria Remarque "All Quiet On The Western Front" Russian Paperback Edition 2016

# Der Film der Stunde

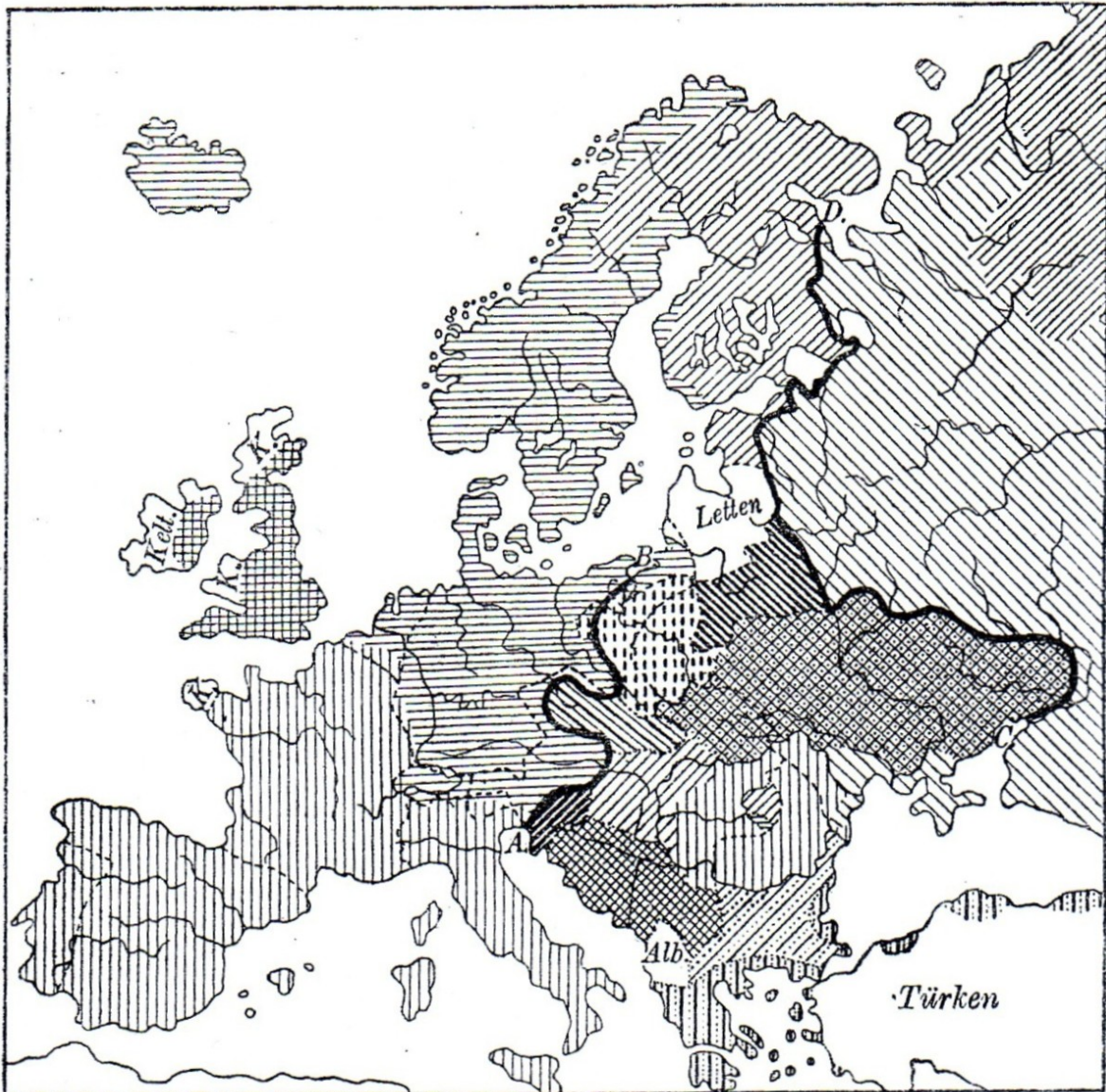
**KINO** «Im Westen nichts Neues» wurde für neun Oscars nominiert, mehr als jede deutsche Produktion zuvor. Während das Ausland ihn feiert, wird er in seiner Heimat ignoriert. Warum?



Sehen Sie sich *Im Westen nichts Neues*: 1 | Schauspieler Daniel Brühl als Politiker Matthias Erzberger 2 | Hauptdarsteller Paul Skommer als Paul Bäumer 3 | Schauspieler David Stronow als General Friedrich 4 | Darsteller Schuch (r.) als Sokrat Kat

Erich Maria Remarque "All Quiet On The Western Front" Film 2022,

The Living Space in the East in the 20th and 21st Centuries, the Germans, the Hohenzollern dynasty and the dynasty of the Archhouse Hapsburg



The Swedish political scientist and politician Rudolf Kjellén and the German historian and politician Otto Hötzsch invented the term of geopolitics, which was then further developed by the Nazis and also used by Aleksandr Dugin. In 1916 Kjellén published in his book "The Political Problems of the World War" on page 99 a map depicting Europe and the habitat to the east. For Kjellén, the great dispute was "not just between peoples, but between worldviews", specifically between the ideas of 1789 and the ideas of 1914, i.e. between western liberal democracy and authoritarian, totalitarian states such as the German Empire. During the First World War, Kjellén was one of the advocates of the ideas of 1914. Politically, Kjellén has become a topic again in Sweden in recent years. As early as 1929, Karl A. Wittfogel called Kjellen a "fascist prophet".

After the implosion of the Russian dynasty of the Romanovs in eastern Europe, the central powers of the dynasties of the House of Hohenzollern and the Archhouse of Habsburg made themselves comfortable in the living space in the east for a short time after the October Revolution in 1917, until their own implosion in November 1918.



For this purpose, their own coins were produced to underpin the claim to power in the living space in the east.



Tanya Savicheva wrote a diary about the blockade of Leningrad by the German Wehrmacht from 1941 to 1944, in which she meticulously recorded the crimes of the Germans and their allies.



**ДИСТРОФИЯ АЛИМЕНТАРНАЯ (ГОЛОДНАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ) – НАРУШЕНИЕ ОБЩЕГО ПИТАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗМА ВСЛЕДСТВИЕ ДЛИТЕЛЬНОГО НЕДОЕДАНИЯ, КОГДА ПИЩА СОДЕРЖИТ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОЕ КОЛИЧЕСТВО КАЛОРИЙ, СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО С ЗАТРАЧИВАЕМОЙ ЭНЕРГИЕЙ. ПОСЛЕ ВОЙНЫ У ДИСТРОФИИ ПОЯВИЛОСЬ ЕЩЕ ОДНО – НЕОФИЦИАЛЬНОЕ НАЗВАНИЕ – “ЛЕНИНГРАДСКАЯ БОЛЕЗНЬ”**

Patient with dystrophy in 1941 documented in the Leningrad Museum exhibition.

Musically, the composer Dimitri Shostakovich characterized the blockade with his Symphony No. 7, the Leningrad Symphony: "I dedicate my Seventh Symphony to our fight against fascism, our inevitable victory over the enemy, and Leningrad, my hometown...". It was first performed in Leningrad during the 1942 blockade.

And now it looks like that Europe did not learn lectures from history.