

## 1: Reichstagsbrand - Alemannische Wikipedia

*The Reichstag fire (German: Reichstagsbrand, listen (help · info)) was an arson attack on the Reichstag building (home of the German parliament) in Berlin on 27 February , one month after Adolf Hitler was sworn in as Chancellor of Germany.*

Dort konnten die Flammen rasch erstickt werden. Aber kurz danach wurden mehrere weitere Brandherde entdeckt. Diese nahmen den Kampf gegen den Brand mit zahlreichen Spritzen von verschiedenen Seiten auf. Er blieb auch bei der ersten Vernehmung dabei, allein gehandelt zu haben. Alles ist festzusetzen, was mit den Kommunisten im Bunde steht. Auch gegen Sozialdemokraten und Reichsbanner gibt es jetzt keine Schonung mehr. Darunter war fast die gesamte Reichstagsfraktion. Februar Noch am Das Post- und Fernmeldegeheimnis war ebenso aufgehoben wie die Meinungs-, Presse- und Vereinsfreiheit. Diese Verordnung war gleichbedeutend mit dem Ende des Rechtsstaates in der bisherigen Form. Jedoch machte Adolf Hitler noch am Daneben konnte die Notverordnung auch auf Sozialdemokraten und letztlich auf alle Gegner des Regimes angewandt werden. Unter diesen waren noch am Als Staatsschutzsache kam der Fall zum Reichsgericht in Leipzig. Die Regierung beeinflusste das Verfahren von Anfang an. Er musste sogar Briefe an das Gericht und seinen Anwalt in diesen Fesseln schreiben. Mehrere Versuche Dimitroffs, einen Anwalt seines Vertrauens zu erhalten, scheiterten. September wurde der Prozess vor dem IV. Ihre einzige Waffe war dessen mehrfacher Ausschluss vom Verfahren. Bemerkenswert ist, dass einige Zeugen, die als Inhaftierte in Konzentrationslagern unter Druck gegen die Angeklagten ausgesagt hatten, vor Gericht ihre Aussage widerriefen. Van der Lubbe wurde am Januar durch die Guillotine hingerichtet. Torgler wurde erst freigelassen. Schneider konnte seine Arbeit nicht fristgerecht fertigstellen. Heinrich August Winkler etwa schrieb: Winkler sprach davon, dass die Brandstiftung mit an Sicherheit grenzender Wahrscheinlichkeit von dem am Tatort festgenommenen van der Lubbe begangen worden sei. Letztlich beweisbar sei aber auch diese Hypothese nicht. Juni , Paris Der Reichstagsbrand " Legende und Wirklichkeit. Berlin, Dietz Verlag, und

### 2: Lubbe, Marinus van der [WorldCat Identities]

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Prelude[ edit ] Hitler was sworn in as Chancellor and head of the coalition government on 30 January. The date set for the elections was 5 March. If prompted or desired, the President could remove the Chancellor. Hitler hoped to abolish democracy in a more or less legal fashion, by passing the Enabling Act. The Enabling Act was a special law that gave the Chancellor the power to pass laws by decree, without the involvement of the Reichstag. These special powers would remain in effect for four years, after which time they were eligible to be renewed. Under the Weimar Constitution, the President could rule by decree in times of emergency using Article 48. An Enabling Act was only supposed to be passed in times of extreme emergency and had only been used once, in 1932 when the government used an Enabling Act to end hyperinflation see hyperinflation in the Weimar Republic. To pass an Enabling Act, a party required a vote by a two-thirds majority in the Reichstag. During the election campaign, the Nazis alleged that Germany was on the verge of a Communist revolution and that the only way to stop the Communists was to pass the Enabling Act. The message of the campaign was simple: Fire[ edit ] Shortly after. Despite the best efforts of the firefighters, most of the building was gutted by the blaze. The firefighters and police inspected the ruins and found twenty bundles of flammable material firelighters unburned lying about. When Goebbels received an urgent phone call informing him of the fire, he regarded it as a "tall tale" at first and hung up. Only after the second call did he report the news to Hitler. One of the Communist culprits has been arrested. The next day, the Preussische Pressedienst Prussian Press Service reported that "this act of incendiarism is the most monstrous act of terrorism carried out by Bolshevism in Germany". The Vossische Zeitung newspaper warned its readers that "the government is of the opinion that the situation is such that a danger to the state and nation existed and still exists". The Reichstag Fire Decree suspended most civil liberties in Germany, including habeas corpus, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, the right of free association and public assembly, the secrecy of the post and telephone. The decree was used by the Nazis to ban publications not considered "friendly" to the Nazi cause. Despite the fact that Marinus van der Lubbe claimed to have acted alone in the Reichstag fire, Hitler, after having obtained his emergency powers, announced that it was the start of a Communist plot to take over Germany. Nazi newspapers blared this "news". Speaking to Rudolph Diels about Communists during the Reichstag fire, Hitler said "These sub-humans do not understand how the people stand at our side. In their mouse-holes, out of which they now want to come, of course they hear nothing of the cheering of the masses. Moreover, some deputies of the Social Democratic Party the only party that would vote against the Enabling Act were prevented from taking their seats in the Reichstag, due to arrests and intimidation by the Nazi SA. As a result, the Social Democratic Party would be under-represented in the final vote tally. The Enabling Act, which gave Hitler the right to rule by decree, passed easily on 23 March. This measure went into force on 27 March and, in effect, made Hitler dictator of Germany. The presiding judge was Judge Dr. The window through which Marinus van der Lubbe supposedly entered the building. The Leipzig Trial was widely publicized and was broadcast on the radio. It was expected that the court would find the Communists guilty on all counts and approve the repression and terror exercised by the Nazis against all opposition forces in the country. At the end of the trial, however, only Van der Lubbe was convicted, while his fellow defendants were found not guilty. In 1938, Van der Lubbe was beheaded in a German prison yard. In 1965, another court overturned the verdict, but was overruled. This ruling was subsequently overturned. However, in January 1966, he was pardoned under a law for the crime on the grounds that anyone convicted under Nazi Germany is officially not guilty. The law allows pardons for people convicted of crimes under the Nazis, based on the idea that the laws of Nazi Germany "went against the basic ideas of justice". Georgi Dimitrov began his testimony on the third day of the trial. He gave up his right to a court-appointed lawyer and defended himself successfully. From whom was this information taken? The police search all common criminals, and report the result to me. The three officials who arrested and examined Van der Lubbe all agreed that no membership card

of the Communist Party was found on him. I should like to know where the report that such a card had been found came from. I was told by an official. Things which were reported to me on the night of the fire The report was made to me by a responsible official, and was accepted as a fact, and as it could not be tested immediately it was announced as a fact. When I issued the first report to the press on the morning after the fire the interrogation of Van der Lubbe had not been concluded. In any case I do not see that anyone has any right to complain because it seems proved in this trial that Van der Lubbe had no such card on him. As I am not an official myself, but a responsible Minister it was not important that I should trouble myself with such petty, minor matters. It was my task to expose the Party, and the mentality, which was responsible for the crime. I know that the Russians pay with bills, and I should prefer to know that their bills are paid! I care about the Communist Party here in Germany and about Communist crooks who come here to set the Reichstag on fire! This criminal mentality rules the Soviet Union, the greatest and best country in the world. Is Herr Prime Minister aware of that? I shall tell you what the German people already know. They know that you are behaving in a disgraceful manner! They know that you are a Communist crook who came to Germany to set the Reichstag on fire! In my eyes you are nothing, but a scoundrel, a crook who belongs on the gallows! Only Van der Lubbe was found guilty and sentenced to death. The rest were acquitted and were expelled to the Soviet Union, where they received a heroic welcome. The one exception was Torgler, who was taken into "protective custody" by the police until After being released, he assumed a pseudonym and moved away from Berlin. Hitler was furious with the outcome of this trial. Execution of Van der Lubbe[ edit ] At his trial, Van der Lubbe was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was beheaded by guillotine the customary form of execution in Saxony at the time; it was by axe in the rest of Germany on 10 January , three days before his 25th birthday. The Nazis alleged that Van der Lubbe was part of the Communist conspiracy to burn down the Reichstag and seize power, while the Communists alleged that Van der Lubbe was part of the Nazi conspiracy to blame the crime on them. Van der Lubbe, for his part, maintained that he acted alone to protest the condition of the German working class. Hubris, written in , the consensus of nearly all historians at the time of writing was that Van der Lubbe did set the Reichstag on fire, and that it was generally believed that he acted alone and that the Reichstag fire was merely a stroke of good luck for the Nazis. It is alleged that the idea Van der Lubbe was a "half-wit" or "mentally disturbed" was propaganda spread by the Dutch Communist Party, to distance themselves from an insurrectionist anti-fascist , who was once a member of the party and took action where they failed to do so. Citing a letter allegedly written by Karl Ernst before his death during the Night of Long Knives , he believed that Nazis who heard Van der Lubbe boast of planning to attack the Reichstag started a second simultaneous fire they blamed on him. Delmer reports Hitler arriving at the Reichstag and appearing uncertain how it began and concerned that a Communist coup was about to be launched. Delmer viewed Van der Lubbe as being solely responsible but that the Nazis sought to make it appear to be a "Communist gang" who set the fire, whereas the Communists sought to make it appear that Van der Lubbe was working for the Nazis, each side constructing a plot-theory in which the other was the villain. Tobias established that Van der Lubbe attempted to burn down several buildings in the days prior to 27 February. In March , the Swiss historian Walter Hofer organized a conference intended to rebut the claims made by Tobias. At the conference, Hofer claimed to have found evidence that some of the detectives who investigated the fire had been Nazis. Among them was a criminal named Rall, who later made a suppressed confession before he was murdered by the Gestapo. Almost all participants were murdered in the Night of the Long Knives ; Gewehr survived this purge but was later reported, inaccurately, to have died in the war. It uses Gestapo archives held in Moscow and available to researchers only since They argue that the fire was almost certainly started by the Nazis, based on the wealth of circumstantial evidence provided by the archival material. They say that a commando group of at least three and at most ten SA men, led by Hans Georg Gewehr, set the fire using self-lighting incendiaries, and that Van der Lubbe was brought to the scene later.

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### 7: Walther Hofer u.a. (Hrsg.): Der Reichstagsbrand

*Topics Reichstagsbrand, Reichstagsbrandverordnung, Marinus van der Lubbe, Georgi Dimitrow, Nationalsozialismus, Konzentrationslager, Hermann G ring Mit Reichstagsbrand wird der Brand des Reichstagsgeb udes in Berlin in der Nacht vom auf den*

### 8: Reichstag fire - Wikipedia

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