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The Kingdom of Auschwitz 1940-1945

Harper Collins A short and thoroughly accurate history of the Auschwitz concentration camp, this compelling book is authoritative in its factual details, devastating in its emotional impact.

The Agony of Greek Jews, 1940-1945

Stanford University Press The Agony of Greek Jews tells the story of modern Greek Jewry as it came under the control of the Kingdom of Greece during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In particular, it deals with the vicissitudes of those Jews who held Greek citizenship during the interwar and wartime periods. Individual chapters address the participation of Greek and Palestinian Jews in the 1941 fighting with Italy and Germany, the roles of Jews in the Greek Resistance, aid, and rescue attempts, and the problems faced by Jews who returned from the camps and the mountains in the aftermath of the German retreat. Bowman focuses on the fate of one minority group of Greek citizens during the war and explores various aspects of its relations with the conquerors, the conquered, and concerned bystanders. His book contains new archival material and interviews with survivors. It supersedes much of the general literature on the subject of Greek Jewry.

From the Kingdom of Memory Reminiscences

Pocket Books Writings collected for the first time invoke the moral force of the Nobel laureate's convictions, reflecting his unique stature as a world spokesman for humanity and expressing the universal importance of his vision

Epidemics and Genocide in Eastern Europe, 1890-1945

Oxford University Press 'Weindling has clearly put his finger on something important here.' -Journal of Modern History'Paul Weindling's Epidemics and Genocide in Eastern Europe, 1890-1945 is a chilling book.' -English Historical Review'This volume is powerful and perceptive, informative and insightful, providing visual evidence and explanatory diagrams which give a very comprehensive aspect to the book... anyone with even the remotest interest in modern history would find this volume intriguing.'
-Bulletin of Medical Ethics'Dense and academic but at the same time stimulating... a compelling work.'
-ChoiceHow did typhus come to be viewed as a 'Jewish disease' and what was the connection between the anti-typhus measures during the First World War and the Nazi gas chambers and other genocidal medical practices in the Second World War? This powerful book provides valuable new insight into the history of German medicine in its reaction to the international fight against typhus and the perceived threat of epidemics from the East in the early part of the twentieth century. Professor Weindling examines how German bacteriology became increasingly racialised, and how it sought to eradicate the disease by eradication of the perceived carriers. Delousing became a key feature of Nazi preventive medicine during the Holocaust, and gassing a favoured means of eradication of typhus.

Kingdom of Night

The Saga of a Woman's Struggle for Survival

University Press of Amer Through his writing and his appearances nationwide, Joseph Freeman has shared his story of survival during the Holocaust. Here in Kingdom of Night, Joseph Freeman tells the story of his wife Helen's survival in labor and concentration camps in Nazi-occupied Poland during WWII. As Michael Berenbaum writes in the book's Foreword, "Surely we who read her story must be grateful for all that she shared and grateful again to her husband Joseph...who brings Chaiale's [Helen's] story to the printed page where it will long endure. By telling the "before"

and "during," she has enriched the "after" and deepened the meaning of survival." Kingdom of Night is a touching memoir of innocence lost, the enduring power of faith, and a call to a new generation to bear witness to the atrocities of the past so that they may be empowered to respond to injustice.

1944

FDR and the Year That Changed History

Simon and Schuster It was not inevitable that World War II would end as it did, or that it would even end well. 1944 was a year that could have stymied the Allies and cemented Hitler's waning power. Instead, it saved those democracies-but with a fateful cost. 1944 witnessed a series of titanic events: FDR at the pinnacle of his wartime leadership as well as his re-election, the planning of Operation Overlord with Churchill and Stalin, the unprecedented D-Day invasion, the liberation of Paris and the horrific Battle of the Bulge, and the tumultuous conferences that finally shaped the coming peace. But on the way, millions of more lives were still at stake as President Roosevelt was exposed to mounting evidence of the most grotesque crime in history, the Final Solution. Just as the Allies were landing in Normandy, the Nazis were accelerating the killing of millions of European Jews. Winik shows how escalating pressures fell on an all but dying Roosevelt, whose rapidly deteriorating health was a closely guarded secret. Here then, as with D-Day, was a momentous decision for the president. Was winning the war the best way to rescue the Jews? Was a rescue even possible? Or would it get in the way of defeating Hitler? In a year when even the most audacious undertakings were within the world's reach, including the liberation of Europe, one challenge-saving Europe's Jews-seemed to remain beyond Roosevelt's grasp. Winik provides a stunningly fresh look at the twentieth century's most pivotal year. 1944: FDR and the Year that Changed History is the first book to tell these events with such moral clarity and unprecedented sweep, and a moving appreciation of the extraordinary struggles of the era's outsized figures.

Ghetto Kingdom

Tales of the Łódź Ghetto

Isaiah Spiegel was an inmate of the Lodz Ghetto from its inception in 1940 until its liquidation in 1944. While there, he wrote short stories depicting Jewish life in the ghetto and managed to hide them before he was deported to Auschwitz. After being freed, he returned to Lodz to retrieve and publish his stories. The stories examine the relationship between inmates and their families, their friends, their Christian former neighbors, the German soldiers, and, ultimately, the world of hopelessness and desperation that surrounded them. In using his creative powers to transform the

suffering and death of his people into stories that preserve their memory, Spiegel succeeds in affirming the humanity and dignity the Germans were so intent on destroying. Originally published as Malchut geto (Malkhes geto) in Yiddish.

Architect of Death at Auschwitz

A Biography of Rudolf Hoss

McFarland Rudolf Hoss has been called the greatest mass murderer in history. As the longest-serving commandant of Auschwitz, he supervised the killing of more than 1.1 million people. Unlike many of his Nazi colleagues who denied either knowing about or participating in the Holocaust, Hoss remorselessly admitted, both at the Nuremberg war crimes trial and in his memoirs, that he sent hundreds of thousands of Jews to their deaths in the gas chambers, frankly describing the killing process. His "innovations" included the use of hydrogen cyanide (derived from the pesticide Zyklon B) in the camp's gas chambers. Hoss lent his name to the 1944 operation that gassed 430,000 Hungarian Jews in 56 days, exceeding the capacity of the Auschwitz's crematoria. This biography follows Hoss throughout his life, from his childhood through his Nazi command and eventual reckoning at Nuremberg. Using historical records and Hoss' autobiography, it explores the life and mind of one of history's most notorious and sadistic individuals.

Auschwitz Chronicle, 1939-1945

Henry Holt & Company Gathers eyewitness accounts by former prisoners, original camp documents, orders of the commandant, notes on medical experiments, secret messages smuggled out by prisoners, and brief profiles of the perpetrators

Resistance

How Jews and Christians Fought Back Against the Nazis

Oxford University Press In this careful study of Jewish and non-Jewish resistance during World War II, Holocaust scholar Tec Nechama argues that Jews were not passive or submissive in the face of German oppression, but that their efforts had different aims and expressions than those of their non-Jewish counterparts.

The Diary of a Young Girl

Anchor THE DEFINITIVE EDITION • Discovered in the attic in which she spent the last years of her life, Anne Frank's remarkable diary has since become a world classic—a powerful reminder of the horrors of war and an eloquent testament to the human spirit. Updated for the 75th Anniversary of the Diary's first publication with a new

introduction by Nobel Prize-winner Nadia Murad “The single most compelling personal account of the Holocaust ... remains astonishing and excruciating.”—The New York Times Book Review In 1942, with Nazis occupying Holland, a thirteen-year-old Jewish girl and her family fled their home in Amsterdam and went into hiding. For the next two years, until their whereabouts were betrayed to the Gestapo, they and another family lived cloistered in the “Secret Annex” of an old office building. Cut off from the outside world, they faced hunger, boredom, the constant cruelties of living in confined quarters, and the ever-present threat of discovery and death. In her diary Anne Frank recorded vivid impressions of her experiences during this period. By turns thoughtful, moving, and amusing, her account offers a fascinating commentary on human courage and frailty and a compelling self-portrait of a sensitive and spirited young woman whose promise was tragically cut short.

Ordinary Workers, Vichy and the Holocaust

French Railwaymen and the Second World War

Cambridge University Press A major new study on the role of French railwaymen in resistance and genocide during the Second World War.

The Holocaust

Roots, History, and Aftermath

Routledge This book details the history of the Jews, their two-millennia-old struggle with a larger Christian world, and the historical anti-Semitism that created the environment that helped pave the way for the Holocaust. It helps students develop the interpretative skills in the fields of history and law.

The Crosses of Auschwitz

Nationalism and Religion in Post-Communist Poland

University of Chicago Press In the summer and fall of 1998, ultranationalist Polish Catholics erected hundreds of crosses outside Auschwitz, setting off a fierce debate that pitted Catholics and Jews against one another. While this controversy had ramifications that extended well beyond Poland’s borders, Geneviève Zubrzycki sees

it as a particularly crucial moment in the development of post-Communist Poland's statehood and its changing relationship to Catholicism. In *The Crosses of Auschwitz*, Zubrzycki skillfully demonstrates how this episode crystallized latent social conflicts regarding the significance of Catholicism in defining "Polishness" and the role of anti-Semitism in the construction of a new Polish identity. Since the fall of Communism, the binding that has held Polish identity and Catholicism together has begun to erode, creating unease among ultranationalists. Within their construction of Polish identity also exists pride in the Polish people's long history of suffering. For the ultranationalists, then, the crosses at Auschwitz were not only symbols of their ethno-Catholic vision, but also an attempt to lay claim to what they perceived was a Jewish monopoly over martyrdom. This gripping account of the emotional and aesthetic aspects of the scene of the crosses at Auschwitz offers profound insights into what Polishness is today and what it may become.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933–1945: Volume III

Camps and Ghettos under European Regimes Aligned with Nazi Germany

Indiana University Press Accounts of significant sites in Hungary, Vichy France, Italy, and other nations, part of the multi-volume reference praised as a "staggering achievement" (*Jewish Daily Forward*). This third volume in the monumental seven-volume encyclopedia, prepared by the Jack, Joseph, and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, offers a comprehensive account of camps and ghettos in, or run by, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Vichy France (including North Africa). Each entry discusses key events in the history of the ghetto; living and working conditions; activities of the Jewish Councils; Jewish responses to persecution; demographic changes; and details of the ghetto's liquidation. Personal testimonies help convey the character of each ghetto, while source citations provide a guide to additional information. Documentation of hundreds of smaller sites—previously unknown or overlooked in the historiography of the Holocaust—make this an indispensable reference work on the destroyed Jewish communities of Eastern Europe.

Holocaust Historiography in Context Emergence, Challenges, Polemics and Achievements

Berghahn Books The modes in which historical research is being shaped have become themselves topics of research. Holocaust historiography - the documentation, depiction and analysis of one of the most horrific events in human history - is today a wide ranging academic field in which Jewish and non-Jewish scholars throughout the world are active. But how did this historiography, especially its Jewish aspect, emerge and by what factors was it shaped? This volume examines the very beginnings of the effort to apply scholarly standards to the understanding of the Holocaust - when World War II was still raging and immediately after it had ended.

Days of Remembrance, April 22-29,
1990

Remembering the Voices that Were
Silenced : Planning Guide

Days of Remembrance, April 22-29,
1990

Remembering the Voices that Were
Silenced : Planning Guide

Born Survivors

The incredible true story of three

pregnant mothers and their courage and determination to survive in the concentration camps

Hachette UK The Sunday Times bestseller now updated with a new foreword Among millions of Holocaust victims sent to Auschwitz II-Birkenau in 1944, Priska, Rachel, and Anka each passed through its infamous gates with a secret. Strangers to each other, they were newly pregnant, and facing an uncertain fate without their husbands. Alone, scared, and with so many loved ones already lost to the Nazis, these young women were privately determined to hold on to all they had left: their lives, and those of their unborn babies. That the gas chambers ran out of Zyklon-B just after the babies were born, before they and their mothers could be exterminated, is just one of several miracles that allowed them all to survive and rebuild their lives after World War II. Born Survivors follows the mothers' incredible journey - first to Auschwitz, where they each came under the murderous scrutiny of Dr. Josef Mengele; then to a German slave labour camp where, half-starved and almost worked to death, they struggled to conceal their condition; and finally, as the Allies closed in, their hellish 17-day train journey with thousands of other prisoners to the Mauthausen death camp in Austria. Hundreds died along the way but the courage and kindness of strangers, including guards and civilians, helped save these women and their children. Sixty-five years later, the three 'miracle babies' met for the first time at Mauthausen for the anniversary of the liberation that ultimately saved them. United by their remarkable experiences of survival against all odds, they now consider each other "siblings of the heart." In Born Survivors, Wendy Holden brings all three stories together for the first time to mark their seventieth birthdays and the seventieth anniversary of the ending of the war. A heart-stopping account of how three mothers and their newborns fought to survive the Holocaust, Born Survivors is also a life-affirming celebration of our capacity to care and to love amid inconceivable cruelty.

European Pack for Visiting Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum Guidelines for Teachers and

Educators

Council of Europe Taking groups of students To The Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum is a heavy responsibility, but it is a major contribution to citizenship if it fosters understanding of what Auschwitz stands for, particularly when the last survivors are at the end of their lives. it comes with certain risks, however. This pack is designed for teachers wishing to organise student visits to authentic places of remembrance, and For The guides, academics and others who work every day with young people at Auschwitz. There is nothing magical about visiting an authentic place of remembrance, and it calls for a carefully thought-out approach. To avoid the risk of inappropriate reactions or the failure to benefit from a large investment in travel and accommodation, considerable preparation and discussion is necessary before the visit and serious reflection afterwards. Teachers must prepare students for a form of learning they may never have met before. This pack offers insights into the complexities of human behaviour so that students can have a better understanding of what it means to be a citizen. How are they concerned by what happened at Auschwitz? is the unprecedented process of exclusion that was practised in the Holocaust still going on in Europe today? in what sense is it different from present-day racism and anti-Semitism? the young people who visit Auschwitz in the next few years will be witnesses of the last witnesses, links in the chain of memory. Their generation will be the last to hear the survivors speaking on the spot. The Council of Europe, The Polish Ministry of Education And The Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum are jointly sponsoring this project aimed at preventing crimes against humanity through Holocaust remembrance teaching.

Searching for Justice After the Holocaust

Fulfilling the Terezin Declaration and Immovable Property Restitution

Oxford University Press, USA The Nazis and their state-sponsored cohorts stole mercilessly from the Jews of Europe. In the aftermath of the Holocaust, returning survivors had to navigate a frequently unclear path to recover their property from governments and neighbors who had failed to protect them and who often had been complicit in their persecution. While the return of Nazi-looted art has garnered the most media attention, and there have been well-publicized settlements involving stolen Swiss bank deposits and unpaid insurance policies, there is a larger piece of Holocaust injustice that has not been adequately dealt with: stolen land and buildings, much of which today still remain unrestituted. This book is about the less publicized area of post-Holocaust restitution involving immovable (real) property confiscated from European Jews and others during World War II. In 2009, 47

countries convened in Prague to deal with the lingering problem of restitution of pre-war private, communal and heirless property stolen in the Holocaust. The outcome was the issuance by 47 states of the Terezin Declaration on Holocaust Era Assets and Related Issues, which aimed, among other things, to "rectify the consequences" of the wrongful property seizures. This book sets forth the legal history of Holocaust immovable property restitution in each of the Terezin Declaration signatory states. It also analyses how each of the 47 countries has fulfilled the standards of the Guidelines and Best Practices of the Terezin Declaration, issued in 2010 in conjunction with the establishment of the European Shoah Legacy Institute (ESLI) to monitor compliance. The book is based on the Holocaust (Shoah) Immoveable Property Restitution Study commissioned by ESLI, written by the authors and issued in Brussels in 2017 before the European Parliament.

Nazis After Hitler

How Perpetrators of the Holocaust Cheated Justice and Truth

Rowman & Littlefield Nazis after Hitler traces the histories of thirty "typical" perpetrators of the Holocaust—some well known, some obscure—who survived World War II. Donald M. McKale reveals the shocking reality that the perpetrators were only rarely, if ever, tried and punished for their crimes, and nearly all alleged their innocence in Germany's extermination of nearly six million European Jews during the war, providing fodder for postwar Holocaust deniers. Written in a compelling narrative style, Nazis after Hitler is the first to provide an overview of the lives of Nazis who survived the war, the vast majority of whom escaped justice. McKale provides a unique and accessible synthesis of the extensive research on the Holocaust and Nazi war criminals that will be invaluable for all readers interested in World War II.

America the Great

Edward Sisson "America the Great" is the result of five years' research and writing that began in late 2009 in response to the contemporary American "tea party" movement and criticisms that the movement's participants did not know the history and theory of the original 1773 Boston Tea Party from which the modern movement takes its name. The extensive library of original books, newspapers, magazines, etc., now available (primarily via "google books") to anyone over the Internet, means that researchers have available to them the university libraries of the world. The availability of accurate original documents made it possible to expand the original scope of research into other historical events, and into other countries (primarily Great Britain), and enabled the work to develop into a more general examination of theories of human dignity, and of the differing conception of government that arises depending on the conception of human dignity that is characteristic of the people

that is creating that government.

Wilhelm Brasse, Number 3444 Photographer, Auschwitz, 1940-1945

Apollo Books "This is a unique, eyewitness documentary record of life inside Auschwitz at its full operational peak. The account is recalled with impressive lucidity and matter-of-factness by Wilhelm Brasse, Prisoner No. 3444, who, due to his professional skills, escaped extermination by becoming a photographer whom the ever-well-organized Nazis obliged to document the running of the camp, including such details as Dr. Mengele's infamous experiments ... Brasse took tens of thousands of photographs of prisoners, hundreds of portraits of SS-men, and documented some so-called medical experiments ... In March 2010, Maria Anna Potocka conducted an interview with Wilhelm Brasse. The outcome is this book and its edited tales of the prisoner-cum-chief-photographer of Auschwitz. There is an introduction by the historian Teresa Wontor-Cichy, the academic editor at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. The book is generously illustrated with photographs from Wilhelm Brasse's own archives, as well as from the photographic archives of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum and Yad Vashem"--Amazon.com.

Last Train to Auschwitz

The French National Railways and the Journey to Accountability

University of Wisconsin Press During World War II, the French National Railways Corporation (SNCF) deported 75,000 people to Nazi death camps. Last Train to Auschwitz delves into the many roles of the French railways during the Holocaust. Poignant stories of survivors mixed with contemporary legal debates illuminate a company's amends for human rights violations.

Commanders of Auschwitz

The SS Officers who Ran the Largest Nazi Concentration Camp,

1940-1945

Schiffer Pub Limited Finally a single volume detailing the SS officers that served in the largest and most infamous of Hitlers concentration camps, Auschwitz-Birkenau. This volume begins with a brief history of this concentration camp and then details briefly the different departments that made up the command structure of this camp. The book goes on to describe the evacuation and liberation of Auschwitz and some of the major trials are described before the author gives brief descriptions of what Auschwitz-Birkenau is like today. The second part of the book is a biographical study of the SS officers in alphabetical order. The SS officers described inside this book were the commanders of the camp, the men with power, some with power over life and death. Inside you will meet the commandants, Lagerführers, doctors, dentists, Gestapo officials, adjutants, administration officers, and sentry commanders. Some went on to fight at the front and won awards for bravery, others helped to save the lives of the inmates, and of course others were there to help with the administration of the Holocaust. The biographical details of the SS officers have been set out in the following way. Under the name is the last rank held by the officer, with his most important position obtained at Auschwitz. Next is the officers SS number and Nazi Party number where known, followed by his promotions, which in some cases included both the Allgemeine-SS (General SS) and Waffen-SS (Armed SS). The biographical detail of this book alone adds vast clarity to the gaps in biographical information in other books on Auschwitz. Inside this book are the details of 162 SS officers who served at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Along with over 140 rare black and white photographs, some never published before, is a detailed appendix and index.

Adolf Hitler

A Biographical Companion

ABC-CLIO An encyclopedia of topics relating to the German leader such as his most important collaborators and opponents, his domestic and foreign policies, the use of propaganda, racial persecution and the Holocaust, and Hitler as a war leader.

The Holocaust in South-Eastern Europe: Historiography, Archives Resources and Remembrance

Vernon Press For many decades, the Holocaust in South-Eastern Europe lacked the required introspection, research and study, and most importantly, access to archives and documentation. Only in recent years and with the significant help of an emerging generation of local scholars, the Holocaust from this region became the focus of many studies. In 2018, under the European Holocaust Research

Infrastructure umbrella, the Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania organized a workshop dedicated to Holocaust research, education and remembrance in South-Eastern Europe. The present volume is a natural continuation of the above-mentioned workshop with the aim of introducing the current state of Holocaust research in the region to different categories of scholars in the field of Holocaust studies, to students and—why not—to the general public. Our scope, not an exhaustive one, is to present a historical contextualization using archival resources, to display the variety of recordings of discrimination, destruction and rescue efforts, and to introduce the remembrance initiatives and processes developed in the region in the aftermath of the Holocaust.

Global Perspectives on the Holocaust

History, Identity, Legacy

Cambridge Scholars Publishing *Global Perspectives on the Holocaust: History, Identity and Legacy* expands coverage of the Holocaust from the traditional focus upon Europe to a worldwide and interdisciplinary perspective. Articles by historians, political scientists, educators, and geographers, as well as scholars in religious studies, international relations, art history, film and literature are included in this volume. Contributors include Gerhard L. Weinberg, Alexandra Zapruder, and Paul Bartrop, as well as scholars from five continents. The "History" section features new scholarship on the Holocaust in Scandinavia; the p.

The Holocaust's Ghost

Writings on Art, Politics, Law and Education

University of Alberta Numerous scholars explore the moral, aesthetic, and political outcomes of the Holocaust from the perspectives of various academic backgrounds, including: art, literature, political science, education and history.

Commandant of Auschwitz

The Autobiography of Rudolf Hoess

Polin: Studies in Polish Jewry

Volume 21

1968 Forty Years After

Liverpool University Press In the mid-1960s, public opinion in Poland turned against the Gomulka regime for a variety of reasons. In an attempt to regain public support and divert attention from the real problems, Gomulka adopted an antisemitic stance. On 19 March 1968 he delivered a speech to party activists in which he divided Jews into three categories: 'patriotic Jews', 'Zionists', and those who were neither Jews nor Poles but 'cosmopolitans', who should 'avoid those fields of work where the affirmation of nationality is indispensable'. In consequence, nearly 15,000 Jews--a very large part of Poland's Jewish community--left for Israel, western Europe, and North America, effectively ending Jewish life in the country for over a decade. The events of 1968 were long ignored by scholars but in recent years their importance in the process which led to the collapse of communism has become increasingly evident. This volume illuminates the events that triggered the crisis, the crisis itself, and its consequences. Different aspects of this are examined by Dariusz Stola, Jerzy Eisler, and Włodzimierz Rozenbaum, while the role of the the Polish Military Intelligence Service during 1945-1961 in precipitating the crisis is analyzed by Leszek Gluchowski. Several contributors consider the background to the crisis in terms of the concerns of the Jewish community. Audrey Kichelewski describes developments in the community between the consolidation of Gomulka's power in 1957 and the outbreak of the Six Day War. Malgorzata Melchior examines how Jews who had survived in Poland during the Second World War responded to the crisis. Joanna Wiszniewicz provides a group portrait of pupils of Jewish origin in Warsaw schools in the 1960s, a milieu from which important elements in the student opposition were drawn. Karen Auerbach sharpens the focus in her consideration of the situation of Yiddish writer Naftali Herts Kon, while Holly Levitsky describes the travails of the Jewish communist writer Sara Nomberg-Przytyk. The book also reprints the testimonies of several people who lived through these painful events: Jerzy Jedlicki, Henryk Dasko, and Mirosław Sawicki. Bożena Szaynok analyses the rhetoric of the period and examines the role of 'Israel' in the crisis. The controversies which it still arouses are reflected in the exchange between generals Pióro and Jaruzelski concerning the impact of the purge of Jewish officers from the Polish People's Army and in the responses to the publication by Piotr Gontarczyk of a report on the role of Jacek Kuron in 1968. As in previous volumes of Polin, in the section 'New Views' substantial space is also given to new research into a variety of topics in Polish-Jewish studies. These include a study by Kalman Weiser of the Yiddishist Ideology of Noah Prylucki; an reassessment by Julian Bussgang of the role of Metropolitan Sheptytsky during the Holocaust; an account by Michael Beizer and Israel Bartal of the tragic career of Moses Schorr; an evaluation by Krzysztof Czyżewski of the work of the Polish poet Jerzy Ficowski; and a description of the reception in Poland of Art

Spiegelman's Maus. CONTRIBUTORS Karen Auerbach, Israel Bartal, Michael Beizer, Teresa Bogucka, Julian Bussgang, Wojciech Czuchnowski, Krzysztof Czyzewski, Henryk Dasko, Jerzy Eisler, Leszek W. Gluchowski, Piotr Gontarczyk, Anna Jarmusiewicz, Wojciech Jaruszelski, Jerzy Jedlicki, Audrey Kichelewski, Holli Levitsky, Krzysztof Link-Lenczowski, Tomasz Lysak, Jacek Maj, Malgorzata Melchior, Joanna B. Michlic, Karol Modzelewski, Tadeusz Pioro, Wlodzimierz Rozenbaum, Maciej Rybinski, Dariusz Stola, Bozena Szaynok, Kalman Weiser, Joanna Wisniewicz, Tadeusz Witkowski, Piotr Wrobel, Rafal Ziemiewicz.

The Divided Kingdom

The Hitler Years, Volume 2: Disaster 1940-1945

Head of Zeus Ltd The second volume in a new, immensely readable narrative of the rise and catastrophic fall of the Nazi regime by a respected expert on the Third Reich. At the beginning of 1940 Germany was at the pinnacle of its power. By May 1945 Hitler was dead and Germany had suffered a disastrous defeat. Hitler had failed to achieve his aim of making Germany a super power and had left her people to cope with the endless shame of the Holocaust. In The Hitler Years ~ Disaster 1940-1945, Professor Frank McDonough charts the dramatic change of fortune for the Third Reich, and challenges long-held accounts of the Holocaust and Germany's ultimate defeat. Despite Hitler's grand ambitions and the successful early stages of the Third Reich's advances into Europe, Frank McDonough argues that Germany was only ever a middle-ranking power and never truly stood a chance against the combined forces of the Allies. Praise for Frank McDonough: 'Superbly scholarly and just as readable' DAN SNOW 'McDonough has provided fascinating insights into the experiences of Germans in a fickle and frightening world' THE TIMES, on THE GESTAPO

Democide

Nazi Genocide and Mass Murder

Routledge This volume is part of a comprehensive effort by Professor Rummel to understand and place in historical perspective the entire subject of genocide and mass murder-what is herein called Democide. It is the third in a series of volumes in which Rummel offers a comprehensive analysis of the 120,000,000 people killed as a result of government action or direct intervention. Curiously, while we have a considerable body of literature on the Nazi Holocaust, we do not have a total accounting-at least not until now with the issuance of Democide. In addition to the quantitative lacunae, there remains a paucity of theoretical information distinguishing the historical descriptive and the anecdotal accounts. This study of

Nazi killings in cold blood is a path-finding effort in political psychology. While Rummel does not claim to give a definitive accounting, his explanation for the numbers reached-and they are high-is compelling. In addition, we now have a correlation of information on the murder of diverse groups: Jews, Gypsies, Poles, Ukranians, and even Germans themselves. It is now possible to fathom the Nazi genocidal poiicies-which were collective and which were selective. Rummel's volume is a clear guide to a murky past. It offers the first systematic effort to ascertain the nature and the extent of the Nazi genocide from the point of view of the perpetrator's aims rather than the victims' consequences. This is not a pretty picture, but it is not a partisan one either. The materials are presented in a clinical as well as a systemic fashion. Rummel has a deep sense of the life-saving instincts of individuals and the life-taking propensities of impersonal state machinery. It is thus, a humanistic effort, one that plumbs the effects of the Nazi war-machine on innocents in order to better understand present conditions. Professionals ranging from social scientists to demographers will find this a quintessential effort at political reconstruction.

Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States

Some vols. include supplemental journals of "such proceedings of the sessions, as, during the time they were depending, were ordered to be kept secret, and respecting which the injunction of secrecy was afterwards taken off by the order of the House".

Anne Frank's Tales from the Secret Annexe

Halban Publishers "In these tales the reader can observe Anne's writing prowess grow from that of a young girl's into the observations of a perceptive, edgy, witty and compassionate woman"--Jacket flaps.

Jews for Sale?

Nazi-Jewish Negotiations, 1933-1945

Yale University Press The world has recently learned of Oskar Schindler's efforts to save the lives of Jewish workers in his factory in Poland by bribing Nazi officials. Not

as well known, however, are many other equally dramatic attempts to negotiate with the Nazis for the release of Jews in exchange for money, goods, or political benefits. In this riveting book, a leading Holocaust scholar examines these attempts, describing the cast of characters, the motives of the participants, the frustrations and few successes, and the moral issues raised by the negotiations. Drawing on a wealth of previously unexamined sources, Yehuda Bauer deals with the fact that before the war Hitler himself was willing to permit the total emigration of Jews from Germany in order to be rid of them. In the end, however, there were not enough funds for the Jews to buy their way out, there was no welcome for them abroad, and there was too little time before war began. Bauer then concentrates on the negotiations that took place between 1942 and 1945 as Himmler tried to keep open options for a separate peace with the Western powers. In fascinating detail Bauer portrays the dramatic intrigues that took place: a group of Jewish leaders bribed a Nazi official to stop the deportation of Slovakian Jews; a Czech Jew known as Dogwood tried to create an alliance between American leaders and conservative German anti-Nazis; Adolf Eichmann's famous "trucks for blood" proposal to exchange one million Jews for trucks to use against the Soviets failed because of Western reluctance; and much more. Tormenting questions arise throughout Bauer's discussion. If the Nazis were actually willing to surrender more Jews, should the Allies have acted on the offer? Did the efforts to exchange lives for money constitute collaboration with the enemy or heroism? In answering these questions, Bauer's book—engrossing, profound, and deeply moving—adds a new dimension to Holocaust studies.

Historical Dictionary of the Holocaust

Scarecrow Press This second edition of the Historical Dictionary of the Holocaust includes an updated chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and over 400 cross-referenced dictionary entries on significant events and personalities.

The Holocaust Under the Antonescu Government

Historical and Statistical Data about Jews in Romania, 1940-1944

Pp. 5-15 contain Rozen's memoirs on the deportation of his family from Dorohoi to Transnistria in November 1941 and on his survival in Transnistria in 1941-43. He was the only survivor of his family of five. The rest of the book describes Antonescu's policies toward the Romanian and Ukrainian Jews under his rule. In the area which

can be called the "death zone" (which included Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, Dorohoi, and Transnistria), these policies were genocidal. In the rest of Romania, thousands of Jews were also killed, including 8,000 in the Iași pogrom in 1941. In all, 270,000 Romanian and Ukrainian Jews fell victim to Antonescu's regime. Pp. 92-97 contain a chronology of events between December 1937-August 1944. Pp. 98-128 contain statistical data on the Holocaust in the areas under Romanian control during World War II.