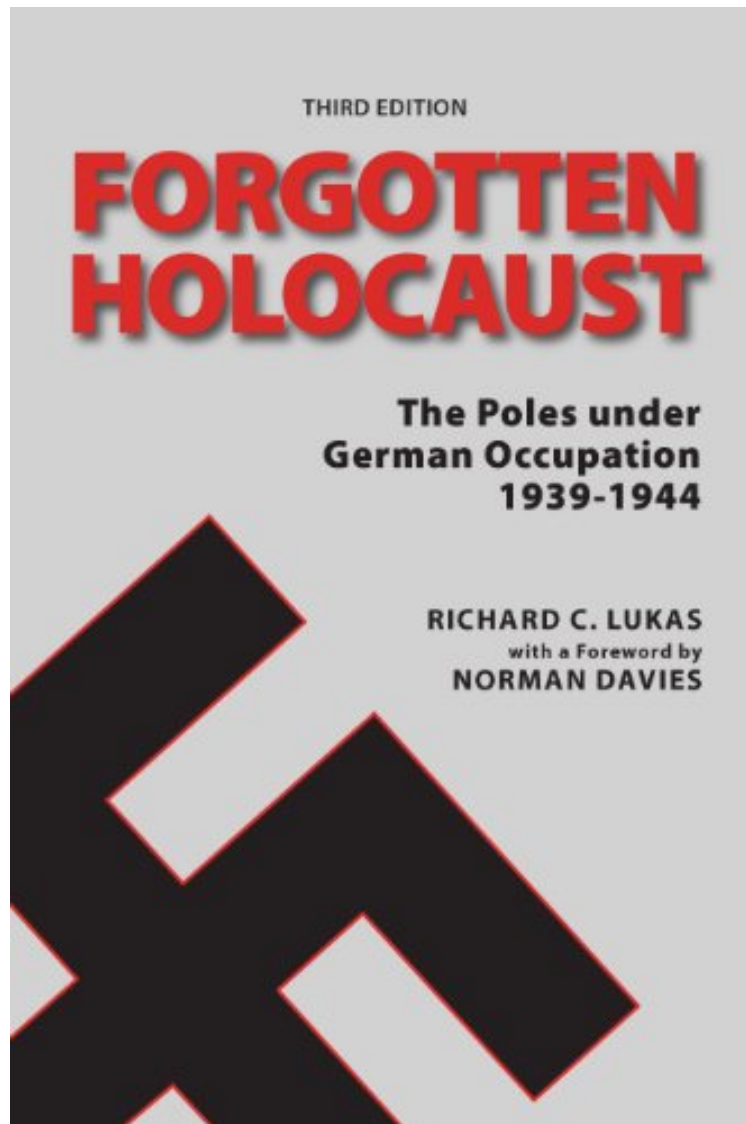


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Forgotten Holocaust, Third Edition

Richard Lukas, Norman Davies
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Richard Lukas, Norman Davies : Forgotten Holocaust, Third Edition before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Forgotten Holocaust, Third Edition:

10 of 10 people found the following review helpful. Lukas for your amazing book. It should be obligatory textbook for every ...By MR On 14 June 1940, German Nazis brought to the newly built Auschwitz concentration camp a group of 728 Polish political prisoners from the prison in Tarnow. This date is considered to be the day when the camp began to operate. It is estimated that around 140000 Poles were murdered in Auschwitz by the Germans. On the whole, during WW2, the Germans murdered around six million Polish citizens, half of which were Jewish and the other half were

Catholic. Today we are witnessing the rewriting of history, as the victims, namely the Polish people, are being blamed for the Nazi crimes which were perpetrated by the German people during WW2. US president Barack Obama called the German built concentration camps on Polish soil "Polish death camps", while the head of the FBI Blamed Poles and other nationalities for the crimes of the Nazis. Thank you Prof. Lukas for your amazing book. It should be obligatory textbook for every politician in US. 8 of 8 people found the following review helpful. A Scholarly Book That is Not Polish-Apologist. Nor Does It Equate the Polish and Jewish Experience By Jan Peczkis This review focuses on only a few topics in this comprehensive scholarly work, and addresses some of the distortions of other reviewers. Author Richard Lukas consistently presents both sides of the story. For this, he has been labeled a "Polish nationalist" or "apologist" of some sort. He clearly is not. For instance, he is critical of Polish disunity in the prewar government and in the Polish Government-in-Exile. He is candid about Polish-German collaboration, and the tactical errors of the Warsaw Uprising. He is unjustifiably harsh on the Polish-Underground NSZ. Most amazing of all is the assertion that Lukas equates the experiences of Jews and Poles. In actuality, Lukas recognizes the fact that the Nazis targeted the Jews for immediate and total annihilation. (e. g., p. 151). In contrast, the German genocide of Poles focused on the destruction of the intelligentsia, cultural genocide, etc. The total, or near-total, extermination of the Poles was to await the end of the war (pp. 4-5), with the "resettlement" provisions of GENERALPLAN OST possibly/probably being a euphemism for this extermination. [Recall that the extermination of Jews was also disguised as "resettlement".] The reader who is upset with the term Holocaust expanded to encompass Poles, should imagine the Polocaust or the Polonocaust. Did Poles not targeted by Germans experience a favor from the Germans? Hardly. Those much-mentioned "Poles who would be Germanized" represented only 3% of the Polish population of the Reich-annexed regions. (p. 24). Furthermore, in German eyes, they were not Poles. They were Germans who had become Polonized, and would now be re-Germanized. The no-Polish-Quisling-because-the-Germans-never-wanted-one argument (e. g., by neo-Stalinist Jan T. Gross) is fallacious. The Germans unsuccessfully approached Prince Janusz Radziwill, and others, as prospective Quislings. (pp. 111-112). Nor were low-ranking Polish collaborators common. A cited Israeli study estimates that about 7,000 ordinary Poles collaborated with the Germans. (p. 117). [This comes out to a vanishing 1 in 4,000 ethnic Poles.] As for the szmalcownik, there were probably no more than about 1,000 in Warsaw. (pp. 250-251). Contrary to accusations, the Polish Underground did systematically liquidate blackmailers of Jews, and, furthermore, was largely successful in ending their plague in some geographic areas of German-occupied Poland. (p. 119). The number of Jews who survived in German-occupied Poland is unknown. Figures of 40,000-50,000, 100,000-120,000, and even 200,000 or 300,000 have been quoted. (p. 149). Virtually all had depended on Polish help. Lukas gingerly defends Bor Komorowski against the charge of his early Underground contacts with the Jews being postwar fabrications. (p. 173). Lukas' account of the scale of Polish aid to the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising itself could be greatly expanded and updated. See the book TWO FLAGS: RETURN TO THE WARSAW GHETTO. Some (e. g. David Engel) have accused the Polish Government-in-Exile of playing down what it knew about Jewish deaths, possibly because of anti-Semitism. Ironic to this, an unnamed British official had asserted, in December 1942, that there was "no reliable evidence" that the Germans were exterminating the Jews, and that Poles were talking TOO MUCH about Jewish deaths--in part to show that they were not anti-Semitic! (p. 160). Go figure. Lukas' outstanding work is only the beginning. For further, in-depth study of the little-known genocide of Poles, see the Peczkis Listmania: FORGOTTEN HOLOCAUST..., and NAZI GERMAN GENOCIDE OF POLES AND OTHER SLAVS. 7 of 7 people found the following review helpful. Fantastic source of real info about the German occupation and ... By Mati Rani Fantastic source of real info about the German occupation and atrocities committed against Poles. Thorough description of the immense help the Poles and Polish authorities brought to Jews persecuted since the end of 1941. Very balanced and full of facts. Really a must read for everybody. Local population was exterminated in a most barbarian way. People must remember what III Reich was and how Germans behaved.

Forgotten Holocaust has become a classic of World War II literature. As Norman Davies noted, Dr. Richard Lukas has rendered a valuable service, by showing that no one can properly analyze the fate of one ethnic community in occupied Poland without referring to the fates of others. In this sense, The Forgotten Holocaust is a powerful corrective. The third edition includes a new preface by the author, a new foreword by Norman Davies, a short history of ZEGOTA, the underground government organization working to save the Jews, and an annotated listing of many Poles executed by the Germans for trying to shelter and save Jews.

About the Author Richard C. Lukas has authored and co-authored nine books including *Did the Children Cry: Hitler's War Against Jewish and Polish Children, 1939-1945* (Hippocrene Books, 1994 and 2001). He earned his Ph.D. in history from Florida State University, and in recognition of his scholarship, Alliance College granted him the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters in 1987. He resides in Florida.