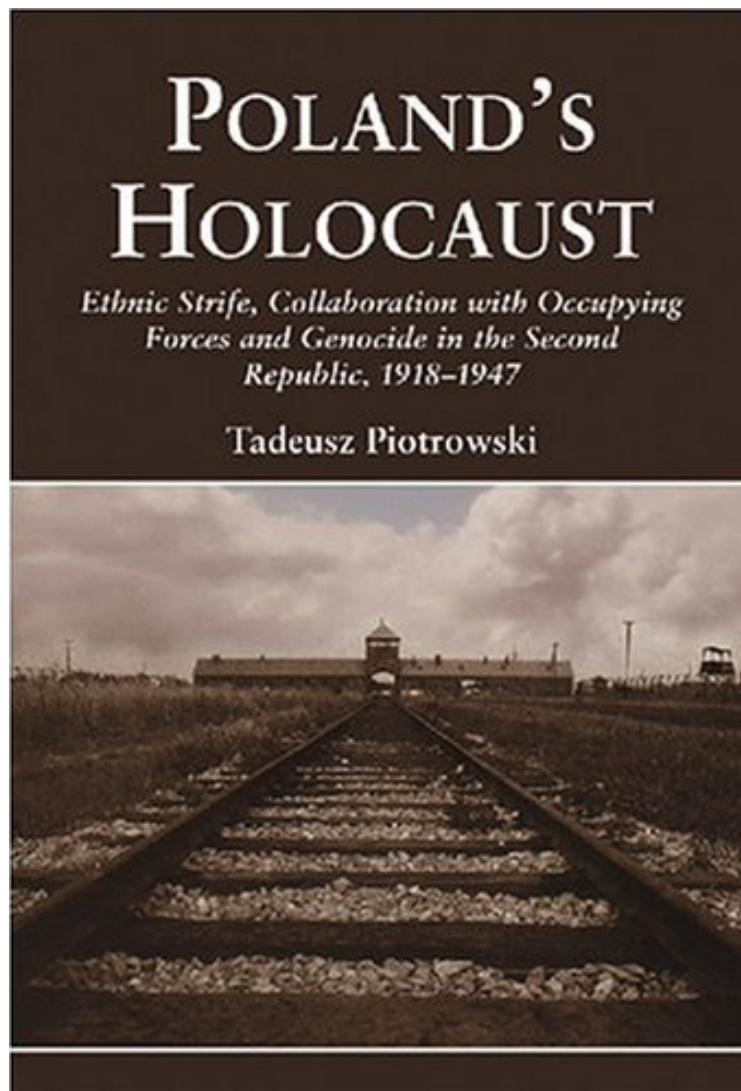


(Mobile book) Poland's Holocaust: Ethnic Strife, Collaboration with Occupying Forces and Genocide in the Second Republic, 1918-1947

Poland's Holocaust: Ethnic Strife, Collaboration with Occupying Forces and Genocide in the Second Republic, 1918-1947

Tadeusz Piotrowski

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Tadeusz Piotrowski : Poland's Holocaust: Ethnic Strife, Collaboration with Occupying Forces and Genocide in the Second Republic, 1918-1947 before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Poland's Holocaust: Ethnic Strife, Collaboration with Occupying Forces and Genocide in the Second Republic, 1918-1947:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars By Karen S. Hansen Extremely robust in detail and the

highest quality writing. 35 of 42 people found the following review helpful. Very refreshing perspective on the Holocaust in Poland. By A Customer. In my opinion, the main value of this book lies in its uncompromising debunking of the Holocaust propaganda which is so prevalent in many other treatments of this historical event. After reading Piotrowski's lucid, grounded in facts presentation, no sane person can believe in the "Polish complicity" in the Holocaust, or in the total innocence of the Polish Jewish minority. This book should be made required reading for the Holocaust studies everywhere in the world. 6 of 10 people found the following review helpful. A Solid History of the Martyrdoms of Polish Jews and non-Jews. By Jan Peczkis. The following review is based on the original (1998) edition. There is so much content in this book that it is hard to decide what to discuss! Those readers who get upset that the word Holocaust can be expanded to non-Jewish victims should consider the following terms: Polonoocaust or even Polocaust. One soon learns that members of ALL nationalities engaged in unsavory conduct in the face of the Nazi and Soviet oppressors. There are entire chapters on Jewish, Polish, Belorussian, Lithuanian, and Ukrainian collaboration. Prewar Polish-Jewish prejudices had been fully reciprocal (pp. 39-40). Piotrowski provides considerable detail on the Poles deported by the Soviets into the interior of the USSR. He presents evidence for the large-scale nature of the Zydokomuna (Jewish-Communist collaboration against Poles) before (pp. 36-38), during (pp. 48-58), and immediately after WWII (pp. 58-65). He addresses accusations, directed against the AK and NSZ, of having killed fugitive Jews. In some cases, it can be shown that these units weren't even in the areas at the time (p. 102). Other accusations aren't even nominally corroborated by knowledgeable Jews who were in the area at the time (p. 335). Piotrowski (p. 324) refutes Krakowski's argument that Bor-Komorowski's "anti-bandit" order had been a veiled order to kill fugitive Jews (p. 324). Finally, there were Jews serving openly in the ranks of the AK (including its elite; p. 335) and the NSZ (pp. 96-97). Significantly, Piotrowski shows that many Jewish recollections were written decades after the events. They have a tendency of mixing up their personal experiences with what they heard or read about the Holocaust (p. 328). Piotrowski includes TIME Magazine's 1994 "retraction" of its false Polonophobic statement that there had been many Poles in the SS (p. 321). He also presents intriguing evidence that the so-called Kielce Pogrom had been a Soviet-staged provocation (p. 141). This book requires much in-depth study to appreciate fully!

With the end of World War I, a new Republic of Poland emerged on the maps of Europe, made up of some of the territory from the first Polish Republic, including Wolyn and Wilno, and significant parts of Belarus, Upper Silesia, Eastern Galicia, and East Prussia. The resulting conglomeration of ethnic groups left many substantial minorities wanting independence. The approach of World War II provided the minorities leaders a new opportunity in their nationalist movements, and many sided with one or the other of Poland's two enemies—the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany—in hopes of achieving their goals at the expense of Poland and its people. Based on primary and secondary sources in numerous languages (including Polish, German, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Russian and English), this work examines the roles of the ethnic minorities in the collapse of the Republic and in the atrocities that occurred under the occupying troops. The Polish government's response to mounting ethnic tensions in the prewar era and its conduct of the war effort are also examined.

Extensive index, table of abbreviations, appendix, and profuse documentation. All college and public libraries -- Choice. Solid, informative, detailed. The author is to be commended for synthesizing an enormous amount of information valuable -- Journal of European Area Studies. Most welcome.... Professor Piotrowski's study is a journey of discovery, told in the restrained language of a scholar who is less concerned with espousing philosophical viewpoints than recreating as accurately as possible the roles of several ethnic groups in the atrocities committed during Poland's occupation... a landmark study... essential -- New Horizon. About the Author. Tadeusz Piotrowski is a professor of sociology at the University of New Hampshire in Manchester where he also teaches courses in anthropology and the Holocaust, and where he served as the Associate Dean of Faculty. He has received many awards including the Outstanding Associate Professor Award. He is also the author of *The Polish Deportees of World War II* (2004), *The Indian Heritage of New Hampshire and Northern New England* (2002), *Vengeance of the Swallows* (1995, winner of the Cultural Achievement Award from the American Council for Polish Culture) and *Genocide and Rescue in Wolyn* (2000). He lives in Manchester, New Hampshire.