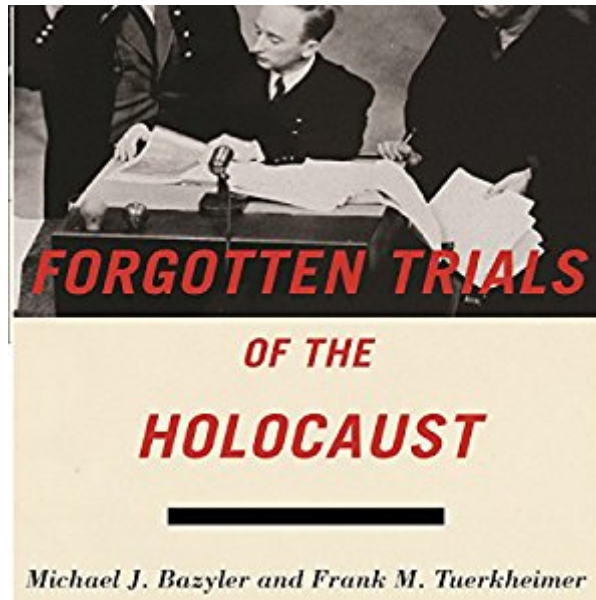




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Forgotten Trials Of The Holocaust



Synopsis

In the wake of World War II, how were the Allies to respond to the enormous crime of the Holocaust? Even in an ideal world, it would have been impossible to bring all the perpetrators to trial. Nevertheless, an attempt was made to prosecute some. This audiobook uncovers 10 forgotten trials of the Holocaust, selected from the many Nazi trials that have taken place over the course of the last seven decades. It showcases how perpetrators of the Holocaust were dealt with in courtrooms around the world, revealing how different legal systems responded to the horrors of the Holocaust. The audiobook provides a graphic picture of the genocidal campaign against the Jews, through eyewitness testimony and incriminating documents, and traces how the public memory of the Holocaust was formed over time.

Book Information

Audible Audio Edition

Listening Length: 13 hours 36 minutes

Program Type: Audiobook

Version: Unabridged

Publisher: NYU Press

Audible.com Release Date: August 8, 2017

Whispersync for Voice: Ready

Language: English

ASIN: B074KJTBQ3

Best Sellers Rank: #130 in Books > Audible Audiobooks > Nonfiction > Law #220

in Books > Law > Foreign & International Law #576 in Books > History > World > Jewish > Holocaust

Customer Reviews

Totally riveting, exceptionally readable, detailed account of lesser known Holocaust Trials.

The book arrived 5 4 17 plenty of time looking foreword too reading and will let you know when finished thanks Les

I have been reading books about the holocaust for nearly 50 years. This book contains some unique information that has been rarely forgotten or ignored in place of more famous trials. Well worth reading.

This is a book that covers trials that have historically been neglected, or for political reasons obfuscated in mainline literature. A must reading for anyone interested in the concept of war crimes tribunals and international law!

Could be good yarns but badly written.

"Forgotten Trials of the Holocaust" by Michael Bazyler and Frank Tuerkheimer, 384 pgs. (Oct. 2014). At the time of this review, there was no "Look Inside" feature. Hence, following is its "Table of Contents": Acknowledgments Introduction Chpt. 1: The Kharkov Trial of 1943: The First Trial of the Holocaust? Chpt. 2: The Trial of Pierre Laval: Criminal Collaborator or Patriot? Chpt. 3: The Dachau Trial under U.S. Army Jurisdiction. Chpt. 4: The Trial of Amon Göth in Postwar Poland: Poland's "Nuremberg" Chpt. 5: The Hamburg Ravensbrück Trials in British-Occupied Germany: Women as Perpetrators, Women as Victims. Chpt. 6: The Einsatzgruppen Trial at Nuremberg: Did Anyone Have to Follow Orders to Kill? Chpt. 7: The Jewish Kapo Trials in Israel: Is There a Place for the Law in the Gray Zone? Chpt. 8: The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial: The Germans Trying Germans under German Law. Chpt. 9: The Trial of Feodor Fedorenko: Treblinka Relived in a Florida Courtroom. Chpt. 10: The Trial of Anthony Sawoniuk at the Old Bailey: The Holocaust in the British Courtroom. Conclusion; Notes; Bibliography; Index; About the Authors. So many murders, so few trials of their murderers. This book discusses some of the lesser-known trials.

Other reviews of this work already inform the reader of the trials featured herein, and I will not repeat them. Instead, I offer a more analytic perspective of this book. **JEWISH COLLABORATION WITH THE NAZIS: THE DOUBLE STANDARD** The most disappointing chapter in this book is the one on the Kapo Trials in Israel. The authors treat the Holocaust as a self-evidently unique event, making Jews out to be under a different standard from everybody else. Following this dubious reasoning, they summarily reject any criminal wrongdoing on the part of Jews who served the Nazis as Kapos. (pp. 215-217; See especially p. 224). In doing so, they ignore evidence that the Jews—just as members of other incarcerated nationalities—DID have real choices: Not everything they faced was a "choiceless choice". For instance, Jews were not compelled to become kapos. Jews serving the Nazis were not generally forced to be brutal to their underlings, and, as was the case with non-Jews in the camps, were free to reject the rewards offered by the

Nazis in exchange for collaboration against other inmates. For more on this, please click on, and read my detailed review, of *A Narrow Bridge to Life: Jewish Slave Labor and Survival in the Gross-Rosen Camp System, 1940-1945*. (My review was posted August 9, 2011). Also see my review of *The Portable Hannah Arendt* (Penguin Classics). Now let us consider the only Jewish kapo trial in the USA – that of Jacob Tannenbaum in the late 1980s. In a plea deal, Tannenbaum was stripped of his U. S. citizenship, but was allowed to live out the rest of his life, in the USA, as a free man. Tannenbaum's defense attorney, Elihu Massel, explained this as follows, "I would avoid a truly ghastly trial in which Jews would have had to testify against Jews, none of whom really want to remember." (p. 201). The double standard is palpable! Only Jews are exempt from testifying against other Jews. The sensibilities of non-Jews, who suffered at the hands of the Nazis, are entitled to no such deference, and they are forced to re-live their horrible experiences whenever they are called upon to testify in court. Now let us remember the feeding frenzy of the media and academia, regarding presumed Polish guilt for Jedwabne, and in support of neo-Stalinist Jan T. Gross. "Polish guilt" is largely based on the 1949 trials at Lomza, in which Poles had to testify against other Poles. Moreover, Poles had to testify against other Poles under imminent threat of torture, under the jeopardy of being convicted themselves, and in an atmosphere of rampant Communist terror (including Jewish Communist terror), during which tens of thousands of Poles were being murdered, and many more imprisoned. Where is justice? WERE JEWS REALLY TREATED WORSE THAN EVERYBODY ELSE? The Judeocentric bias of the authors is evident in other ways. They selectively cite facts that support the premise that Jewish inmates were treated more harshly than gentiles, as at Dachau (pp. 76-77), and in Nazi concentration camps generally. (p. 195). However, the reader should be aware of other testimonies that contradict this premise. I urge the reader to click on the following, and read my detailed reviews. (I provide the date of my review, to make it easier to find): At the Nazi German concentration camps at Stutthof, Sachsenhausen, and Dachau, Jews were not treated worse than Poles, at least not consistently: *Shavelings in Death Camps: A Polish Priest's Memoir of Imprisonment by the Nazis, 1939-1945*. (February 21, 2014). Jews at Mauthausen were treated noticeably better than Poles, at least in 1945: *Poles Apart: The Tragic Fate of Poles During World War II*. (July 18, 2014). Jews at Buchenwald were not treated as harshly as the Poles: *The Theory and Practice of Hell: The German Concentration Camps and the System Behind Them*. (November 19, 2009). The last eyewitness testimony is particularly instructive, as the author had no natural sympathy towards Poles or Roman Catholics. He was a German and a radical

leftist.A LITTLE BIT OF RECOGNITION OF THE GENOCIDAL SUFFERINGS OF

NON-JEWSAuthors Michael J. Bazyler and Frank M. Tuerkheimer briefly depart from the customary Judeocentric approach to Nazi war crimes. They introduce Poland's suffering as follows, (quote) "Nuremberg", the trial of Amon Goeth (Goeth), as follows, (quote) Next to the Soviet Union, no country suffered as much as Poland from German occupation. Poland was in fact more ravaged than the USSR. While the latter's large territory, spanning eleven time zones, was only partially occupied, all of Poland eventually came under the yoke of Nazi rule. Between 18 and 20 percent of the prewar Polish population perished during the six years of occupation from 1939 to 1945, making Poland the country that suffered proportionately the largest loss of any belligerent during the Second World War. Polish infrastructure was devastated as well. (unquote). (p. 101).As for other Slavic peoples, Bazyler and Tuerkheimer introduce the Kharkov Trial of 1943 as follows, (quote) In the brutal history of humanity, no other tragedy compares to the scale of death and destruction brought by Germany in the years between 1941 and 1945 to the territories of present-day Russia, Belarus, and the Ukraine. During the forty-seven months of what is known in the region as the Great Patriotic War, approximately 30 million Soviet civilians and soldiers lost their lives. Twenty million of these were civilians. Over sixty years later, more than 2.4 million are still officially considered missing in action, while 6 million of the 9.5 million buried in mass graves remain unidentified. (unquote). (p. 15).

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