

The Persistence Of Youth Oral Testimonies Of The Holocaust

This catalog offers important access to the memories and perceptions of those who survived the Holocaust. It provides full descriptive listings of 43 institutions and their holdings of audio and video tapes of interviews with Holocaust survivors. Access is provided to more than 11,600 interviews. Included is information on the form and content of each collection as well as specifics on the institutions themselves, access to their holdings, their addresses, and other directory-type information.

The Legend of the Mutilated Victory is the first book in any language to analyze Italian diplomacy from the outbreak of World War I to the Paris Peace Conference.

Presents a case study of the Ravensbrück concentration camp, the only Nazi camp in Germany specifically designed for women. It successfully blends the larger history of Nazi Germany with the women's experiences, interspersing the text with illustrations done mostly by camp inmates.

This volume is a survey of 19th-century Spanish diplomacy.

A second supplement which contains 4000 new entries to keep pace with the outpouring of literature on the Holocaust. Readers' attention is directed to new materials and to items newly available, including books, pamphlets and journal articles, many of which are catalogued for the first time.

Some programs include also the programs of societies meeting concurrently with the association.

This unique research bibliography is offered in honor of Leo Eitinger of Oslo, Norway. Dr. Eitinger fled to Norway in 1939, at the start of the World War II. He was caught and deported to Auschwitz, where, among others, he operated on Elie Wiesel who has written the foreword to this volume. After the war, Eitinger became a pioneering researcher on a subject from which many shied away. His contributions to understanding of the experience of massive psychological trauma have inspired others to do similar work. His many books and papers are listed in this special volume of the acclaimed bibliographic series edited by Israel W. Charny of The Institute on the Holocaust and Genocide in Jerusalem. In order to acquaint users of this bibliography with the topic, two introductory articles are offered. The first is titled "Survivors and Their Families" and deals with the impact of the Holocaust on individuals. The second, "Psychiatry and the Holocaust," examines the general impact of the Holocaust on the field of psychiatry. Robert Krell writes that in general the psychiatric literature has reflected critically on the survivor due to preconceived notions held by many mental health professionals. For many years, the exploration of victims' psychopathology obscured the remarkable adaptation made by some survivors. The problems experienced by survivors and possible approaches to treatment were entirely absent from mainstream psychiatric textbooks such as the *Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry* throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Fifty years of observations about survivors of the concentration camps and other survivors of the Holocaust (in hiding, as partisans, in slave labor camps) has provided a new body of medical and psychiatric literature. This comprehensive bibliography contains a plethora of references to significant pieces of literature regarding the Holocaust and its effects on survivors. It will be of inestimable value to physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers, along with historians, sociologists, and Holocaust studies specialists.

An innovative study of the forces that shape the decisions of foreign policy leaders, this book examines the attitudes of British policy makers after World War II and considers their impact on foreign and economic policy. Blackwell analyzes the origins of the Foreign Office officials' traditional attitudes about Britain's preeminent position in international affairs and draws a distinction between the cognitive and affective components of these attitudes. Finding that Britain could no longer play a major part in influencing world events, yet unwilling to contemplate a more modest role, policymakers accommodated their attitudinal conflicts by seeking the illusion of power. The work should be of interest to those concerned with the implications for contemporary U.S. policy as well as to British historians.

This book provides an analysis of American intervention in China from World War II to the rapprochement Richard Nixon began in 1972. One of the major themes of the work is that the United States should avoid judging China by Western standards. The United States learned this after twenty-eight years of attempting to impose its own standards of democratic, representative government on China. Alexander also contends that the United States acted against its own interests when it supported the Nationalists and that the United States accused the Chinese Communists of aggressive policies in East Asia when, in fact, they did not pursue aggressive policies. The book traces the origins of the American interest in China, based on Roosevelt's hope to use China as a partner of the United States to preserve the peace in East Asia. It covers the U.S. failure to realize that most Chinese people supported the Communist revolution and the U.S. attempt to keep the reactionary Nationalists in power after they lost the Civil War. Next, the work considers the misconception that Red China was an instigator of the Korean War, the U.S. attempt to destroy the North Korean state, and China's decision to intervene to prevent American forces from proceeding to its frontier. The text also traces the adoption of Taiwan as an American protectorate, the flirtation with atomic war to protect the Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Matsu, and the decades-long U.S. policy of denying Communist China a seat at the UN. The work concludes with Nixon's decision to recognize China because U.S. policy was threatening world peace and order.

Examines the history of the "Kindertransport" rescue as part of the history of emigration from Germany during the period 1933-45, based on archival material and interviews with 26 of the children. Between December 1938 and September 1939, ca. 10,000 Jewish children were able to emigrate from the Third Reich to England. The "Kindertransport" rescue took place at a time when the borders of the whole world were closed to Jews. Discusses the situation in Germany in 1938, British immigration policy, the organization of the "Kindertransports", the children's lives in England, and the war years. The Jewish Refugee Committee in London, which was responsible for the children's expenses during their sojourn, had been founded in 1933 in order to assist refugees from Germany; in 1939 it became the Central Council for Jewish Refugees. With the outbreak of war, the "Kindertransports" ceased; the last ship arrived in England in May 1940 from the Netherlands.

This study is based on in-depth interviews with 18 American and Canadian Holocaust survivors who were born in various European countries, including Luxembourg. Ten of the interviewees were children or adolescents under the age of 16 during the war; the others were aged 16-21. Some of them survived Nazi camps (Auschwitz, Mauthausen, Plaszow, etc.), one survived Theresienstadt, one fought with Soviet partisans in Lithuania, and some survived in hiding or in exile. Analyzes their accounts as narratives of surviving persecution and terror in the context of growing up. Proposes a "challenged identity model" as a socio-psychological model able to account for their survival. This model suggests, inter alia, that personal characteristics of the individual were a factor in the survival of trauma associated with persecution, captivity, and abuse. Surmises that the transcendence processes in which survivors engaged during their ordeals were an intrinsic part of their ability to successfully construct new lives afterward.

The Committee considers that the "Overarching principles - sentencing youths" is a crucial sentencing guideline. It fills a critical gap, setting out for youth courts the basis upon which they should sentence offenders under the age of 18 - guidance which the youth courts have not previously had. The Committee's response highlights the key issues raised in evidence to it, for example, the apparent inconsistency in approaches to sentencing children, and a varied understanding among sentencers of the concept that custody should only ever be a "sentence of last resort" for young people. The Committee also stresses that courts should have access to information about a young offender's mental health, learning difficulties and communication problems to enable the most appropriate sentence to be imposed. The evidence the Committee took on this draft sentencing guideline highlighted key areas in relation to youth justice deserving of further scrutiny, such as the use of remand and provisions for offenders aged 18-24, and it will consider how to pursue these areas further in its work.

I. Einleitung: Geschichte als Erinnerung C. Wischermann: Kollektive versus eigene Vergangenheit O. Schillings: Das Ende der Nachkriegszeit? II. Kategorien und Konzepte: S. Haas: Philosophie der Erinnerung C. Wischermann: Geschichte als Wissen, Gedchtnis oder Erinnerung? D. Reinhardt: Kollektive Erinnerung und kollektives Gedchtnis R. Gpfert: Oral History III. Gedchtnis- und Erinnerungsstrategien: D. W. Poeck: Suehne durch Gedenken M. Duempelmann: berschreitungen S. Zahlmann: Der Bestand und die stetige Fortentwicklung der Nation... M. Gebhardt: Vom Ghetto zur Villa K. Patzel: Alle Erinnerung ist Gegenwart.

This book examines a wide range of works written by and about child survivors and victims of the Holocaust. The writers analyzed range from Anne Frank and Saul Friedlander to Ida Fink and Louis Begley; topics covered include the Kindertransport experience, exile to Siberia, living in hiding, Jewish children masquerading as Christian, and ghetto diaries. Throughout, the argument is made that these texts use such similar techniques and structures that children's-eye views of the Holocaust constitute a discrete literary genre.

The first Korean adoptees were powerful symbols of American superiority in the Cold War; as Korean adoption continued, adoptees' visibility as Asians faded as they became a geopolitical success story—all-American children in loving white families. In *Invisible Asians*, Kim Park Nelson analyzes the processes by which Korean American adoptees' have been rendered racially invisible, and how that invisibility facilitates their treatment as exceptional subjects within the context of American race relations and in government policies. *Invisible Asians* draws on the life stories of more than sixty adult Korean adoptees in three locations: Minnesota, home to the largest concentration of Korean adoptees in the United States; the Pacific Northwest, where many of the first Korean adoptees were raised; and Seoul, home to hundreds of adult adoptees who have returned to South Korea to live and work. Their experiences underpin a critical examination of research and policy making about transnational adoption from the 1950s to the present day. Park Nelson connects the invisibility of Korean adoptees to the ambiguous racial positioning of Asian Americans in American culture, and explores the implications of invisibility for Korean adoptees as they navigate race, culture, and nationality. Raised in white families, they are ideal racial subjects in support of the trope of "colorblindness" as a "cure for racism" in America, and continue to enjoy the most privileged legal status in terms of immigration and naturalization of any immigrant group, built on regulations created specifically to facilitate the transfer of foreign children to American families. *Invisible Asians* offers an engaging account that makes an important contribution to our understanding of race in America, and illuminates issues of power and identity in a globalized world.

Appearing as they do in countless books and films, symbols of hatred such as Auschwitz, Treblinka, and the Warsaw and Vilna ghettos penetrate our consciousness, memory, and history. However, in the case of Romania, our knowledge is scant. In 1939, the Jewish population of Romania exceeded 750,000: the third largest concentration of Jews in all of Europe. By 1944, some 400,000 had disappeared. Another 150,000 Ukrainian Jews died at the hands of Romanian soldiers. In the quest for a "final solution" Romania proved to be Hitler's most enthusiastic ally. Butnaru provides the first English-language account of the war against Romania's Jewish population.

In 1997 the National Institute of Mental Health assembled a working group of international experts to address the mental health consequences of torture and related violence and trauma; report on the status of scientific knowledge; and include research recommendations with implications for treatment, services, and policy development. This book, dedicated to those who experience the horrors of torture and those who work to end it, is based on that report.

This work is the first book-length analysis of Columbus's formative years in Portugal and Madeira from 1476 to 1485 and his later experiences in the Portuguese islands of the Azores and the Madeiras.

Contains 15 testimonies of survivors who were teenagers at the time of the Holocaust, 11 of them Jews, originally from Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Lithuania, and Romania. Two of them, from the Netherlands, passed through Westerbork and Bergen-Belsen; two were interned in Auschwitz; some of them were deported or evacuated by Soviet authorities in former Polish or Romanian territories in 1939-40 to the eastern regions of the USSR. Testimony no. 3 relates the experience of a "half-Jew" in Berlin.

A world list of books in the English language.

Tea is one of the world's most popular beverages after water, and the birthplace of tea is China. Until the 1830s, China was the only producer of tea, and today it remains the world's greatest producer and consumer. Tea in China is a history of China's national drink, where it came from, how it was drunk, and the place it has occupied in Chinese society from prehistory to the present. Along the way, Evans looks at the myths surrounding the development of tea. The preferences of the various dynasties are examined, as are changes within the industry as well as the place of tea within Chinese society.

Conventional wisdom holds that Jews killed in Poland immediately after World War II were victims of ubiquitous Polish anti-Semitism. This book traces the roots of Polish-Jewish conflict after the war, demonstrating that it was a two-sided phenomenon and not simply an extension of the Holocaust.

It is a common belief that Jews did nothing to resist their own fate in the Holocaust. However, the realities of disintegrating physical and psychological conditions, and the efforts of ghetto undergrounds to counter collaborationist judenrat policies and the despair, could not but lead to a breakdown in spiritual life.

This expanded edition of the guide to major books in English on the Holocaust is organized into ten subject areas: reference materials, European antisemitism, background materials, the Holocaust years, Jewish resistance

Comparative Literature: Sharing Knowledges for Preserving Cultural Diversity theme is a component of Encyclopedia of Social Sciences and Humanities in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. The Theme on Comparative Literature: Sharing Knowledge's for Preserving Cultural Diversity provides six different topics: 1. Language, literature and human sustainability; 2. Relationships among literature and other artistic activities and discourses ; 3. Comparative literature and other fields of knowledge; 4. Comparative literature, criticism and media ; 5.

Comparative literature in the age of global change; 6. Translatio studii and cross-cultural movements or Weltverkehr. These three volumes are aimed at a wide spectrum of audiences: University and College Students, Educators and Research Personnel.

The people of Denmark managed to save almost their country's entire Jewish population from extinction in a spontaneous act of humanity -- one of the most compelling stories of moral courage in the history of World War II. Drawing on many personal accounts, Emmy Werner tells the story of the rescue of the Danish Jews from the vantage-point of living eyewitnesses- the last survivors of an extraordinary conspiracy of decency that triumphed in the midst of the horrors of the Holocaust. A Conspiracy of Decency chronicles the acts of people of good will from several nationalities. Among them were the German Georg F. Duckwitz, who warned the Jews of their impending deportation, the Danes who hid them and ferried them across the Oresund, and the Swedes who gave them asylum. Regardless of their social class, education, and religious and political persuasion, the rescuers all shared one important characteristic: they defined their humanity by their ability to act with great compassion. These people never considered themselves heroes -- they simply felt that they were doing the right thing.

Quale provides a comprehensive overview of the basic forms of interaction between the family and the societal macrocosm, as both interact with disease, available resources, and current technologies. Her unique approach, combines a consideration of environmental, technological, and demographic factors to explore the emergence of distinctive regional tendencies in fertility patterns and kinship organization. The book considers these factors within three broad historical periods: forager and preurban agricultural life, the period of regional cities and peasantry from about 3500 B.C. to A.D. 1500, and the age of world cities since 1500. Quale also examines the impact of economic diversification in modern times.

[Copyright: 56e213f201297c35e8b92506f4337fe8](https://www.copyright.com/copyright?id=56e213f201297c35e8b92506f4337fe8)